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# Weymouth Weekly Gazette,
## AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. X. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876. NO. 6.

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### In the Garden.

Still is the garden—still and sweet;
The flowers are dreaming at my feet:
Heart, who calleth me?
Some voice that sighs for very bliss,
Some joy I fain would run to kiss:
Heart, who calleth me?
There is no sound of bird or bees,
No low wind stirring in the trees:
Heart, who calleth me?
The changing river, as it flows,
Scarce breaks the deeply lulled repose:
Heart, who calleth me?
What wandering spirit sweetly sways,
And rules my dreams, but never says,
Heart, who calleth me?
I blush, I tremble to its spell,
I know it not; wilt thou not tell,
Heart, who calleth me?
Then, voice, reveal thyself, I pray;
Give fancy form, and fondly say,
"Sweet, love calleth thee."
Oh, rose! Oh, sea! Oh, sky above!
Echo these long-sought tones of love;
"Sweet, love calleth thee!"

### WHO WAS THE COWARD?

"You lie!"

The speaker was Norman Webb, a burly built, fashionably dressed young man, who had come to college to spend his father's money, and do as little work and have as good a time as possible.

The words were addressed to Allen Ward; the provocation being an expression of opinion by the latter touching a recent hazing affair planned and headed by Norman Webb.

Allen's eyes flashed, and his handsome face flushed, as with clenched fists he made a step toward his insulter. Every fiber of him was at its utmost tension, and every nerve tingled. It would not have been well for Norman Webb, big and strong as he was, had the two encountered at that moment. But, as if suddenly recalling himself, Allen stopped.

"I repeat my words," said Norman Webb, insolently—"you lie!—and more—it is not the province of a beggar to criticise the conduct of a gentleman!"

A tinge of the flush which had left Allen's face came back at these words, but disappeared on the instant, and turning from the crowd of students, who had heard them, he walked calmly away.

"The coward!" more than one muttered.

Allen Ward had a widowed mother and a sister dependent on him. At school he had won a prize scholarship which gave him his college tuition free; and by teaching in vacations, and giving lessons out of college hours, he was managing to scrape along till he could enter the profession he had set his heart on.

The discipline of the institution was strict. A blow was ground for expulsion. To resent Norman Webb's insult as he felt impelled to do at the moment, he knew would lead to his prompt dismissal, and he had not the means to enter another college. He thought of his mother and sister, and of the career he had planned. He could not afford to sacrifice all these to gratify a passing resentment. But the effort his self-restraint cost was little appreciated by those who called him "coward."

To "give the lie," at that day in that community, was regarded either as the signal for a blow, or the precursor of a summons to deadly combat. To take it tamely was a thing not to be tolerated among gentlemen. Personal difficulties had become so common among the students of the college, that the new president had determined to use the severest measures to repress them. Among his rules was one that a blow, or other act of violence, except in strictest self-defense, should be punished by summary expulsion.

But college law could not change public sentiment; and it is not probable that Allen Ward, with all his patience, would have brooked so gross an insult from sheer motives of obedience. Indeed, could he have foreseen all—that his former companions would shun him, and even Mabel Gray would turn away her head when they met—it may be doubted if all restraints would not have failed, and Norman Webb's insult been met with quick resentment.

It was plain that everybody thought Allen a coward, Mabel Gray among the rest, and this hurt him most. He and she had long been friends; and he had secretly looked forward to a time when he might declare to her a sentiment more tender than that of friendship. Now, she not only turned her back upon him, but begun to tolerate the attentions of Norman Webb, whom she had before slighted.

One night an alarm of fire was heard in the village. Everybody ran in the direction of a blazing light which shone out against the sky.

"It's Mr. Gray's house!" shouted those who first approached the scene.

A heartrending spectacle met the sight of the crowd that quickly assembled. The flames were blazing from the roof and bursting from most of the windows. Old Mr. Gray, a helpless invalid, who had escaped from one of the lower apartments, stood wringing his hands, and beseeching the spectators, in piteous accents, to save his daughter, who, pale and terror stricken, leaned from the window of an upper chamber, whence a leap to the ground would be certain death.

Men ran in search of ladders, but found none, and every moment made the chance of rescue still more difficult.

"Mr. Webb! Mr. Webb! will not you save her?" appealed the frantic father, laying his trembling hand on Norman Webb's arm.

"The attempt would be madness," the latter answered; "the staircase is wrapped in flames, and no one can reach that chamber save at the peril of his life."

With a piercing shriek Mabel fell back fainting from the window.

Norman Webb made a movement as if to enter the door, but recoiled at the sight of the fiery path before him, and stood aghast and helpless. His burly form was brushed aside like a feather by one who shot past, and darted up the blazing stairway with the speed of an arrow.

The daring act filled the crowd with amazement, which had not time to abate before the intrepid stranger reappeared on the burning steps, now crumbling under his feet, bearing in his arms the insensible form of Mabel Gray, carefully wrapped from head to foot. His hat pulled over his face, partly shielded it from the sheet of flame through which, amid encouraging shouts, he once more forced his way, and a wild cry of exultation rose when Mabel was safely placed in her father's arms. Then came three times three of the wildest cheers for Allen Ward, when the stranger raised his hat and revealed his seared and blistered face.

"Who is the coward now?" he exclaimed, as he sunk exhausted to the ground.

No one ever called him that name again; and Mabel, we are sure, never thought his face less handsome for the scars it bore on her account.—*Ledger.*

### The Bad Boy.

"This said boy," began Bijah, as he led out a youth of thirteen, "did, to wit, viz: Throw a stone and smash a pane of glass on Howard street, all of which he says he will never do again."

"Smashing glass, eh?" queried the court. "Well, the law will have to smash him, I'm afraid."

"I haven't got any dad!" whispered the prisoner, while his chin quivered and his teeth knocked together.

"That's nothing to do with breaking glass, my son. You have no more right to throw stones and smash glass than a boy with three or four fathers and a schoolhouse full of aunts and uncles."

"She slipped!" continued the lad, while a big tear gathered in his left eye.

"Why do you and other boys prowl around the world throwing stones?" demanded his honor. "Why is it that a boy can heave a club or throw a stone when he's so mortal tired that he can't walk half a block to do an errand."

"I was only throwing at a yaller bird," protested the prisoner, his right eye also filling up.

"That makes the offense ten times worse," shouted the court. "What do you want to hurt a yaller bird, or red bird, or any other kind of bird for? You ought to be tied up in a square package, labeled 'A bad boy,' and placed on a shelf in the workhouse for six months."

"I can't go there—I have to take care of a horse!" was the boy's very solemn answer.

Looking over the warrant again, his honor continued:

"Boy, be careful! If you smash any more glass in this town you'll miss half a dozen circuses and all the ferry boat excursions. You'll sigh for home when the sun rises, and you'll weep and lament when the sun goes down. Go home to your mother, and go and feed that horse, and for the next year you want to walk around Detroit as if there were eggs under your feet."

Bijah let the lad out by the private door, gave him a lot of orange peel to stay his stomach until he could get home to breakfast, and patting him on the head remarked:

"Don't heave any more stuns at the gentle yaller birds. Birds has rights, or the Lord would have made geese of them."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### The Western Greaser.

The greaser is the most striking anomaly one meets in his Western tour. To look at him, says a writer, you must conclude that he was evolved, like the mule, by the exigencies of border life. My theory of his genesis is simple. He is a modification of the Indian. Civilization has never been able to utilize the redskin. A beneficent government has offered him every inducement to mingle himself with the Anglo-Saxon stock in a proper American manner. It has provided him with improved arms and asked him to give up his warlike games and till the soil. It sends him absolute alcohol and missionaries, it pays him money and lets him take his choice, and he remains Indian to the last man of a vanquished tribe, dying in the county jail, drunk to his toe nails, but Indian still. The greaser is Indian minus everything that makes the Indian admirable. He is a utilized barbarian. He drives an army wagon with stolid fidelity. He rides a mule with the stony indifference, and much more of the grace, of an average Washington statue. If you look narrowly under his long, matted, black hair into his little Mexican eyes, you will not be able to detect his pedigree, but you will see the dull, low cunning of the primitive man, the high carnivorous jaw of the brute, and that vacuity of mind which marks the absence of will and the domination of an unconscious nervous system. He is the same animal that he was when the Santa Fe trail was laid out in 1822. With the ultimate abandonment of the army wagon he will probably disappear—at least from Colorado.

### English Aquariums.

The great aquarium, which was opened at Brighton, England, three years ago, is a low edifice, 715 feet long by 100 wide, of Italian architecture, and cost with its ground $750,000 in gold. The revenue from admissions and annual subscriptions for 1875 amounted to more than $106,000 in gold. The next most popular aquarium in England is the one at the Crystal Palace, and another large one is nearly finished adjoining the Parliament buildings on the banks of the Thames in Westminster. Three acres of ground have been purchased at a cost of $400,000, and the building will cost $440,000. It will include a concert hall and reading room beside the aquarial department. Manchester has an aquarium building 150 feet in length and seventy-two feet in width, which contains sixty-eight tanks, including the deep sea, tidal and fresh water groups, containing 300,000 gallons of water. Here and at the Crystal Palace the sea water is not constantly renewed as at Brighton, but is kept pure by circulation, and only as much distilled water is added as is lost by evaporation. Indeed, the water in both these aquariums is said to be far cleaner and the fish to be decidedly healthier than at Brighton.

### His Teaching.

A student who went to Agassiz at Penikese has published an account of his experience with this teacher. He expected a lecture or a formal lesson, but got nothing of the kind. The professor gave him a fish, and told him to look at it. He looked a long time, reported progress, and was told to keep on looking, and so from time to time. He looked till he got heartily tired of the fish, but was astonished when he found what a number of things he had learned about it that he had not dreamed of when he began, and that books would never have told him. Most of all, he learned how to study the next object that should fall under his eyes. The point of the lesson, the central idea of the teaching of Agassiz, was that the object of instruction was to teach him to observe. What was to be observed was a matter of inferior importance. The humblest object, with proper study, would yield a rich reward in knowledge.

### THE NOTABLE BUILDINGS.

**A Correspondent Tells Us what One Sees in the Two Most Notable Buildings on the Centennial Grounds.**

THE MAIN BUILDING.

This building is the center of attraction, and probably will be so long as the Exhibition lasts. Here are grouped the finest and most elegant articles displayed, and all nations are here represented under one roof. It is rich in decorations, the nations and the individuals vieing with each other in making their exhibitions attractive. Great skill and taste are displayed in the mere matter of decorations. Here Yankee cabinet-makers lead the van. The goods in this building are largely exhibited in cases made for this special occasion, and in these our exhibitors are ahead of the whole world. Nothing in the way of cabinet work can be more rich or more tasteful than some of these. They are unique in design and finish, and in themselves are elegant specimens of Yankee workmanship. These cases form an attractive part of the display, differing from each other widely in shape, finish and color. In these are displayed the richest and most valuable of the American exhibits. The principal publishing houses are well and conspicuously represented, being grouped in a sort of two-story nondescript kind of a structure, which, if not describable, is at least ornamental and contains much useful material. China, glass and terra cotta ware abound; the display in this class of goods being superb. Here, also, are carpets, soft and delicate of material, and rich in color; shelf hardware, cutlery, silk goods, safe locks, and, in short, samples of almost everything new and novel, or rich and elegant. It is impossible as yet to describe the display by sections and divisions, or by nations or individuals, for some of the sections are yet unoccupied.

MACHINERY HALL.

Humanity delights in motion—in life, or the semblance of life. What attraction is a stuffed giraffe or the hide of a hippopotamus, filled with straw, compared to the living, breathing, kicking and snorting animals, all alive? In machinery in motion all persons take a great interest, and to-day, in Machinery hall, the ladies were as interested and curious spectators as the most mechanically inclined man who did duty as their escort. And well they might be, for here is exhibited the mechanism which has conquered the world. Here is machinery the most ponderous and powerful, the most complex and delicate—from the immense engine, which furnishes the power to drive the tons upon tons of other machinery, to the complicated and delicate little machine for making the minutest portions of watches, and manipulated by a lady. Here are iron working machines, wood working machines, sewing machines, machines great and machines small, of all characters and descriptions, which the ingenuity of men of all nations could invent, all working with a precision and regularity suggestive of human intelligence. The points of greatest attraction were where the printing presses were striking off the daily newspapers. A band scroll sawing machine attracted a crowd all the time. It is manipulated by a very dexterous workman, who is a genius in his way, with a lively streak of humor running through him. From little square blocks of wood he sawed out the most intricate puzzles, made eyeglasses, toy chairs, and a hundred other trinkets, to the astonishment of all beholders. A loom at work weaving suspenders was a novelty to many, as was the knitting machine, which was engaged in knitting the body of an undershirt a mile long. At least it would be a mile long, if they didn't cut it up in shirts of the regulation shortness, and possessing, in consequence, all the uncomfortableness which regulation undershirts habitually possess. A watch company has machinery erected for the complete manufacture of watches, and it was pleasant to note that the machines, a dozen or more different kinds, were all worked by women. There are indications that there is to be a renewal of hostilities between the sewing machine men; a lively competition has sprung up among them in the matter of display, and I should judge that every kind of sewing machinery ever invented is here exhibited. At the south end of the building there is an immense tank, into which competing force pumps throw water and suck it out again. As there are a great many of these, and as each raises the water some twenty feet, forcing it through pipes, from which it falls back into the tank, we have quite a number of artificial water falls. In this building there are exhibited also a variety of steam fire engines, bright in polished brass or nickel plate; fire extinguishers, railroad locomotives, ponderous machines for rolling railroad iron, giant marine engines, and every class of machinery which makes anything. Some of these machines seem to know more than the average man, and why shouldn't they, when the intelligence of superior men has entered into their construction? Machinery hall will require some little time to give it completeness, but already it is far enough advanced to assure the visitor that man, at least, can fix no limit to the capacity of intelligence.

### Chinese Wash Houses.

More Chinamen are employed in San Francisco in laundry work than in any other kind of labor. In all parts of the city their wash houses are to be found, every square block containing from four to six establishments of the kind. Nearly all the hotels, and many of the public institutions employ them, and the washings of nine-tenths of the families in the city are performed by them. A system prevails among these Chinese laundrymen whereby the item of shop rent is reduced to the most economical figure. Two wash firms occupy the same premises, and use the same tubs and materials, one firm working during daylight, and at dark surrendering the shop to the other, who occupy and use it until morning. By this system there is also a saving in water and fuel. As a general thing Chinese laundrymen are better ironers than washers. The prices charged by these laundrymen are of course less than those fixed by the American and French. All the work is done by hand, the average Chinaman not caring to meddle with the mysteries of steam or complicated machinery. All bundles are collected and returned in clothes baskets, and not one of these establishments runs a wagon. Most of the wash houses here are sub-agencies for the different lottery schemes maintained by the Chinese, deriving a small percentage on all ticket sales.

### REPEATING A LEGEND.

**The Story of the Babes in the Wood Nearly Verified in Buffalo.**

One Sunday, says the Buffalo *Express*, a little boy and girl, named Heitrich, aged respectively seven and nine years, left their home in the city to go to Sabbath-school. The hours wore on until late in the evening, and the children failed to return home. The parents grew alarmed and inaugurated a search for them. They made every effort to ascertain their whereabouts, but without avail. It was simply known that they started homeward from Sabbath-school, but no further trace of them could be obtained. The night settled down dark, and the agonized parents became wild with grief. The neighbors were appealed to and did all in their power to find some clew to the missing children, but in vain.

The little ones had mistaken the streets leading to their home, and hand in hand wandered out from the city. Soon they passed the suburbs, and met but few pedestrians. It began to grow dismal and lonesome along the way. Soon the sun went down, and the children, footsore and weary, began to cry. They struggled on bravely through the darkness, but straying off into the woods they grew frightened and could go no further. They huddled close together at the foot of a tree, and in that cold and cheerless place cried themselves to sleep.

Monday morning dawned at last, and with the bright daylight to encourage them the children got up and resumed their weary walk. They had not tasted a morsel of food since Sunday noon, and were both chilled and hungry. At last they came out upon a little brook at the edge of the woods, and sat down to drink and rest. Here they were found by a farmer living near by, who took them home and kindly cared for them.

In the meantime the agonies of the parents were such as we will not attempt to describe. All Sunday night and all day Monday passed away without any tidings from the lost children. After trying every possible means to obtain some traces of them, the matter was finally put in the hands of detectives, two old and experienced police officers. They traced the children from the Sabbath-school far out into the country, and finally found them at the house of the farmer above mentioned, five miles northeast of Lancaster. The children had walked over fifteen miles in all from their home in Buffalo. They were taken back to their parents, whose manifestations of joy were something touching to behold.

### Where is the American Sailor?

At a meeting of the New York board of aldermen to discuss the question of the East river bridge, a ship captain stated that it would cost $150 and require a whole day's work to send down the topgallant masts of his ship, so that she could pass under the bridge. Vessel captains agree in asserting that the services of professional riggers would be required in order to perform that intricate feat, and allege that only on board naval vessels would it be possible to find crews that could manage so abstruse an affair without external aid. Commenting on the above the *Times* says: Various persons have been in the habit of daily remarking during the last twenty years that the sailor is becoming extinct. The remark has thus lost some of its novelty, but that the sailor has finally and totally vanished has been made suddenly apparent by the evidence given before the aldermen. Not only do captains of clipper ships confess their inability to perform a simple task which every able seaman ought to thoroughly understand, but they actually refer to the superior seamanship of the navy as an admitted and notorious fact. It is enough to make "Bully Waterman" turn in his grave, and to wring, even without the aid of a spiritual medium, indignant protests from the ancient "shell-backs" and wild "packetarians" who sleep in the Potter's Field. When the Young America made her first voyage—was it twenty-two or twenty-three years ago?—there was, perhaps, a liberal minded mariner in the forecastle who would have admitted that a sporadic "sailor-man" might occasionally be found in the navy, but the idea that the average crew of a California clipper or a Black Ball "slaughter-house" was not superior in practical seamanship to the entire United States navy would have been resented as a crazy insult. Yet here come the captains of our surviving merchant marine and unblushingly announce that only in the navy can be found sailors who can send down a topgallant mast. There is now no room for doubt as to the extinction of the sailor. He is absolutely and completely gone, and it is a pity that Mr. Sterne is now in a situation where he cannot "drop the tear of sensibility" over the grave of the last sailor man.

### Trying Two Professions.

There was once a skillful doctor in New York, says the *Sun*, who spent his leisure hours in learning to paint pictures. He became so expert as an artist that his works attracted notice, and his name got into the newspapers. But his patients begun to drop off soon after it became known that he was a painter. They seemed to lose confidence in the medical skill of a practitioner who gave his mind to pictures. In a year or two his office was totally deserted by patients, and he found himself high and dry as a doctor. Fortunately, he was by that period able to make his living at his easel, for which he now had all his time; and when he died, not long ago, he was one of the most celebrated and successful artists in the country. He used to say that nothing was so ruinous to the practice of a physician as a reputation in any line of activity outside of his profession; and he always advised his medical friends to take warning by his experience, and conceal from their patients any talents that did not strictly belong to their business. There is a rumpus in one of the churches of New York that had its origin in the attempt of the clergyman to carry on two professions. Mr. Campbell had studied medicine as well as theology; he had "Rev." before his name, and "M. D." after it. Some of his people found out that he not only preached religion, but practiced "doctoring around," and that he not only drew the salary of his pulpit, but the fees of his patients. They begun to fly from his church; those who remained fell into dissension, and some time ago they reduced his salary to a merely nominal sum—which incidents have brought his case before the courts of his denomination. He will have to give up one of his two professions, as the artist whom we have mentioned had to do.

### Devil Dancing in India.

It is an extremely difficult thing, says a traveler, for a European to witness a devil dance. As a rule, he must go disguised, and he must be able to speak the language like a native before he is likely to be admitted without suspicion into the charmed circle of fascinated devotees, each eager to press near the possessed priest to ask him questions about the future while the divine afflatus is in its full force upon him. Let me try once more to bring the whole scene vividly before the reader. Night, starry and beautiful, with a broad low moon seen through palms. A still, solemn night, with few sounds to mar the silence, save the deep, muffled boom of breakers bursting on the coast full eight miles distant. A lonely hut, a huge solitary banyan tree, grim and gloomy. All round spread interminable sands, the only vegetation on which is composed of lofty palmyran and a few stunted thorn trees and wild figs. In the midst of this wilderness rises, specter like, that aged enormous tree, the banyan, haunted by a most ruthless she devil. Cholera is abroad in the land, and the natives know it is she who has sent them the dreaded pestilence. The whole neighborhood wakes to the determination that the malignant power must be immediately propitiated in the most solemn and effectual manner. The appointed night arrives; out of village and hamlet and hut pours the wild crowd of men and women and children. In vain the Brahmins tinkle their bells at the neighboring temple; the people know what they want, and the deity which they must reverence as supreme just now. On flows the crowd to that gloomy island in the star-lit waste—that weird, hoary banyan. The circle is formed; the fire is lit; the offerings are got ready—goats and fowls, and rice and pulse and sugar, and ghee and honey, and white chaplets of oleander blossoms and jasmine buds. The tom-toms are beaten more loudly and rapidly, the hum of rustic converse is stilled, and a deep hush of awe-stricken expectancy holds the motley assemblage. Now the low, rickety door of the hut is quickly dashed open. The devil dancer staggers out. Between the hut and the ebon shadow of the sacred banyan lies a strip of moonlit sand, and as he passes this the devotees can plainly see their priest. He is a tall, haggard, pensive man, with deep sunken eyes and matted hair. His forehead is smeared with ashes and there are streaks of vermillion and saffron over his face. He wears a high, conical cap, white, with a red tassel. A long white robe, or *angi*, shrouds him from neck to ankle. On it are worked in red silk representations of the goddesses of smallpox, murder and cholera. Round his ankles are massive silver bangles. In his right hand he holds a staff or spear that jingles harshly every time the ground is struck by it. The same hand also holds a bow, which, when the strings are pulled or struck, emits a dull, booming sound. In his left hand the devil priest carries his sacrificial knife, shaped like a sickle, with quaint devices engraved on its blade. The dancer, with uncertain, staggering motion, reels slowly into the center of the crowd, and then seats himself. The assembled people show him the offerings they intend to present, but he appears wholly unconscious. He croons an Indian lay in a low, dreamy voice, with dropped eyelids and head sunken on his breast. He sways slowly to and fro, from side to side. Look! You can see his fingers twitch nervously. His head begins to wag in a strange, uncanny fashion. His sides heave and quiver, and huge drops of perspiration exude from his skin. The tom-toms are beaten faster, the pipes and reeds wail out more loudly. There is a sudden yell, a stunning cry, an ear piercing shriek, a hideous, abominable gobble-gobble of hellish laughter, and the devil dancer has sprung to his feet, with eyes protruding, mouth foaming, chest heaving, muscles quivering, and outstretched arms swollen and straining as if they were crucified. Now, ever and anon, the quick, sharp words are jerked out of the saliva choked mouth—"I am God! I am the true God!" Then all around him, since he and no idol is regarded as the present deity, reeks the blood of sacrifice. The devotees crowd round to offer oblations and to solicit answers to their questions. "Shall I die of cholera during this visitation?" asks a gray haired farmer of the neighborhood. "Oh, God, bless this child, and heal it," cries a poor mother from the adjoining hamlet, as she holds forth her diseased babe toward the gyrating priest. Shrieks, vows, imprecations, prayers and exclamations of thankful praise rise up, all blended together in one infernal hubbub. Above all rise the ghastly guttural laughter of the devil dancer, and his stentorian howls—"I am God! I am the only true God!" He cuts and hacks and hews himself, and not very unfrequently kills himself there and then. His answer to the queries put to him are generally incoherent. Sometimes he is sullenly silent, and sometimes, while the blood from his self-inflicted wounds mingles freely with that of his sacrifice, he is most benign, and showers his divine favors of health and prosperity all round him. Hours pass by. The trembling crowd stand rooted to the spot. Suddenly the dancer gives a great bound in the air; when he descends he is motionless. The fiendish look has vanished from his eyes. His demoniacal laughter is still. He speaks to this and to that neighbor quietly and reasonably. He lays aside his garb, washes his face at the nearest rivulet and walks soberly home, a modest, well conducted man.

### Names of Counties.

Of the 1,141 counties in the United States, more are named after Washington than any other President of the United States, the number being twenty-nine. The names of the other Presidents represented by counties occur as follows: Jefferson, twenty three; Jackson, twenty-one; Madison, nineteen; Monroe, eighteen; Lincoln, seventeen; Grant and Polk, twelve each; Johnson, eleven; Harrison, nine; Adams, eight; Taylor, seven; Van Buren, four; Pierce, four; Buchanan, three; and Filmore and Tyler, two each. In many cases, however, in the above list counties were not named after the Presidents, but the selection of a name was influenced by local considerations. There are twenty-two counties named after Franklin, twenty after Colfax, seventeen after Marion, two after Fremont, three after Greeley, one after Hendricks, eight after Benton and Boone, nine after Cass, Marshall and Putnam, fourteen after Carroll, eleven after Douglas, and eighteen after Montgomery. The names of almost all of the Revolutionary heroes except Arnold are represented in the list.

### THE MEXICAN MUSTANG.

**His Wonderful Powers of Endurance—How They are Trained for Racing.**

Thirty of the mustangs lately brought from California were entered at the race in Fleetwood park, New York, each of them being expected to run ten miles in half an hour to make the wagered three hundred miles in fifteen hours. They are small, light horses, averaging fourteen hands three inches, and weighing about one thousand pounds each. All are about five years of age and as wild as so many buffaloes. Prettier animals were never seen. In spite of the crowns and crosses, poothooks and letters that their various owners have burned in their flanks, and although their shaggy coats are strangers to the currycomb and brush, the natural beauty of their well proportioned bodies, muscular and finely fashioned legs and proudly held heads, is still apparent. They have been shod for the first time in their lives, and resented the performance of the operation so lustily that some of them had to be thrown upon their backs, others were slung in midair, and still others were held by as many men as could gather around them. When all were shod, Reilly, the blacksmith of the settlement, looked as though he had been worsted in a prize fight. His nose was torn upward, his shoulder and shins skinned, his cheek gashed and one arm terribly bruised. "Thank God!" said he, when the thirty were shod, "they've left me so I can stand up."

The Californians and Mexicans with the animals were brought up among the fiery creatures, and understand them as they do each other. At the training, after the animals were lassoed, each rider buckled on his mustang a great cumbrous Mexican saddle, weighing forty pounds and looking like a leather cradle, hung his long check rope in a coil at one side, donned his cruel long-spiked spurs, fitted a great, curbed and sharp-bladed bit in his horse's mouth, and watched his chance, while the animal reared and plunged and snorted, to leap upon its back. Once on, the ranchman rode like mad, the animals starting with a series of frantic leaps, then subsiding into a steady, rapid gallop, tossing mud and stones behind them, and disappearing rapidly below a hill. In a moment they returned, panting from exertion and bleeding at the mouth from the wounds their bits had inflicted. A rider threw away his bit and bridle and trusted to a halter. After a race of ten minutes, he was glad to be rescued from his unmanageable steed by another horseman, who fastened the end of the runaway's halter to the pummel of his own saddle, and brought the horse to a sudden stop.

In the race at four o'clock in the morning Francisco Peralto vaulted into his place on the back of the initial broncho, rode like mad until the creature wavered, jumped then upon one of four saddled steeds, and so continued riding and exchanging horses until seven o'clock in the evening. Fifteen hours on the backs of vicious mustangs, without rest, food or drink! The endurance of the man seems to dwarf the bottom and speed of the horses. To win the wager, the animals, each in his turn, had to cover ten miles in something less than thirty minutes. The fearful rack and strain upon the Mexican can be imagined.

### Troubles of Newspaper Life.

Custer City has reached the third stage in Western metropolitan progress; it has passed from being a "city" and having a blacksmith's shop to the possession of a newspaper. The first number of the *Black Hills Weekly Miner*, a journal, whose motto very appropriately is "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may," has appeared. It has not been printed without difficulties. In the first place, the intelligent compositor, who is also pressman, put the first page where the fourth should be and *vice versa*, thus producing a newspaper which reads like the Hebrew, from the end backwards to the beginning. The editor suggests, with a jocularity which perhaps he did not feel, that—and here let it be said that unhappily the *Miner's* font of type was short in the two essentials of capital "T's" and all "W's"—"all those vvho vvish to read the *Miner* vvill do so vvithout trouble if they vvill only stand on their heads."

The *Miner* contains a valuable commercial department; its price list, its readers are informed, is "corrected weekly." Some of the items are appended:

VVhisky, per gal., $17.50; flour, per lb., 15 a 16; bacon, per the pound, $00,60; vvagon vvheels, per each, $20.00; sugar, brown, 37c. per lb.; mules, per span, $150 a $200; revolvers, $6 to $9.25; vinegar, 1.20 cts a gal.

Even in advance of the appearance of his first issue, the editor seems to have provoked local jealousies. Thus he says in a local item:

A being vvhom it vvere gross flattery to call an *idiot* talks of starting an opposition nevvspaper. Which of his vvives vvill his GREEN young man bring to custer city as his vvomanaging editor, the one vvhich he used to beat at Nevvburyport, Mass., or that vvoman he deserted at Creston, Iovva? VVe knovv the raskal.

the Sidney *Clarion* says there is no gold in the Black Hills. the Sidney *Clarion* may be right, though vve think it is vvrong vvhen it says so, but vvhose feet are so big that he is tallest vvhen he is lying dovvn? VVill our contemporary reply? VVe never vvere mistaken for Big-Foot VVallace. Let us have peace.

### A Grecian Brigand.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The return of a retired brigand to active professional duties is announced from Greece. Petko, one of the most eminent robbers of his time, who had amassed sufficient wealth to enable him to lead the life of a peaceful citizen at Athens, has become disgusted with the ennui of respectability, and has betaken himself to Trace—the scene of his former exploits—where he is roving and plundering with great success, and with all his former activity. He has lately captured a young woman, for whom he demands a heavy ransom, and has also announced his intention of murdering some intimate friends, who have, in his opinion, mismanaged some property he left under their care. His proceedings excite unusual interest and admiration, because they are conducted from a pure love of brigandage and not from necessity. Petko the other day nearly lost his life while scaling the wall of a house in which lived a lady whom he much admires. A Circassian zaptieh seeing Petko ascending the wall, fired at the venerable thief, who, however, was happily untouched by the shot, and, sliding to the ground, took to his heels and fled with really marvelous activity.

### Centennial Facts and Fancies.

The "official catalogues" sold on the Centennial grounds are stigmatized by all as "wretchedly careless and useless compilations."

Cattle said to be the heaviest and best in the world have arrived at Philadelphia for exhibition—among them an ox weighing 4,000 pounds and a heifer weighing 3,300 pounds.

There is a Centennial medical department to which those suddenly taken ill may be carried. Thirty or forty cases of exhaustion have occurred on the grounds, with others of laceration, fracture and bruise.

A resolution before the board of commissioners provides for a committee of three Americans to confer with representatives of foreign countries for the purpose of devising and recommending a plan for a uniform basis of coinage.

The Centennial fire department consists of 169 men, divided into three companies, one of which continually patrols the buildings, while the extinguishers and fire-plugs are numerous enough to meet any possible demand for their use.

Complaint in Philadelphia has begun of extortionate prices. An indignant breakfaster avers that he was charged $2.05 for one little beefsteak, bread and tea; and another asks the sympathy of the public inasmuch as he was bled to the tune of $1.25 for "a very plain lunch."

More than one case on the Exhibition grounds is filled with relics of Washington. In these can be seen the clothes worn by him on the most memorable occasions of his life—his swords, camp furniture, tents and other objects of great interest connected with his campaign.

The Centennial commissioners hold private meetings daily, and almost as often discuss the liquor and Sunday questions. They are disposed to annul some of the regulations made by the board of finance, and a majority has been counted upon as favoring the opening of the grounds on Sundays.

In order to repay the money contributed by the United States, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and private subscribers to Centennial stock, the Exhibition will have to net $8,000,000 over its running expenses. To earn $8,000,000 the receipts must average more than $50,000 for every one of the one hundred and fifty-nine days of the show. This will require a daily attendance of 100,000 paying visitors.

One of the interesting features on the grounds to American untraveled eyes is the Arab family from Tunis, consisting of a father, mother and two children. They are located at the Tunisian bazaar on the grounds, in charge of an Oriental coffee house, which will offer the attractions of Arab music and dancing. The woman is only eighteen years of age and is a fully developed specimen of Oriental beauty, with large and voluptuous eyes and a perfect form, enhanced by the brilliant costume of the Orient. The Tunisian bazaar, being in strong contrast to the elements of Western civilization, will undoubtedly become a popular resort.

### A Remarkable Den of Snakes.

The Appleton (Mo.) *Democrat* has the following: We learn from Mr. A. J. Hoffman, who lives in the north part of the county, that recently, as one of his hired men was going down a small gulch, he came upon a perfect nest of squirming reptiles, the ground being covered with little and big coils of black, shining bodies that were basking. Knowing the habits of these reptiles, the man went back to the farm and reported to Mr. Hoffman what he had seen, when it was decided to wait until evening, after the snakes had retired to their hole, and endeavor to kill them off. Just after sundown both men repaired to the place, to find not a vestige or tail of a snake to be seen, but well-beaten trails leading to a hole in the ground about the size of a bucket, which went down slantingly under the earth. The ground was beaten down as solid as though it had been pounded with a mallet or used as a croquet ground for a whole season. Mr. Hoffman is somewhat acquainted with the habits of these animals, so he stationed the hired man at the mouth of the hole with an iron bar, having a sharp hook on the end, and begun hauling out the ugly "critters." The first to respond to his thrust was one which measured eight feet eight inches in length, and was one of the blacksnake species. After working for an hour and a half or so, and having drawn out 183 snakes, they quit for the day. Next morning before the sun was up, they begun again and drew forth 247 more of the reptiles, when the mine seemed to give out. The rock and soil on top of the nest was then removed and an excavation about the size of a barrel was found. It is supposed that this family of snakes had held possession of the prairies for years, as many measured from nine to twelve feet in length, and were as large round as a man's leg.

### Keeping a Secret.

The late Judge Dowling, of New York, had the rare qualification of reticence, and he was never known to betray a secret, or let drop a hint of official purposes. He had more confidence placed in him by superiors and friends than any man of his age in the city. Merchants who were in doubt about their clerks, but did not feel warranted in charging them with dishonesty, almost invariably went to Judge Dowling for advice. A merchant prominent to-day in New York owes his salvation to Judge Dowling's kindness and sympathy. His employer some fifteen years ago was led to believe that he was in the habit of gambling. He confided his suspicions to Dowling, and told him that if he found his fears correct he should discharge the young man at once. Dowling went quietly at work, and in a few days confronted the clerk at the supper table of one of the fashionable faro banks in the city. Meantime he had informed himself as to the young man's domestic surroundings, and knew that his discharge from the merchant's employ meant ruin to him and destitution to his widowed mother, wife and child. Dowling managed an introduction, took him aside, showed him the folly of looking for fair treatment in a professional gambling hell, told him of the peril that awaited him if he persisted in his course, and finally secured from the conscience stricken youth a promise that he would never enter the doors of a faro bank again. That done, he successfully managed the employer, and to-day the clerk of fifteen years ago chants the praises of the man who snatched him from the very claws of the tiger, and the edge of a precipice in which he would soon have fallen.

### Secret Sorrow.

To hide a grief behind a smile,
To laugh when ev'ry nerve is wrung,
When ev'ry careless, merry word
Wounds deep as though an adder stung;
To sing a strain of heedless joy,
To carol like a happy bird,
When aches the soul with saddest pain,
With pain that every strain hath stirred;
To dance along the path of life
As though 'twere strewn with flowers sweet,
When ev'ry step relentless thorns
Pierce sore the weary, heavy feet,
We learn, we teach life's bitter leaven,
God grant we may forget in heaven!

### Items of Interest.

A dollar does not go as far as it used to, but it goes much quicker.

Economy don't consist in saving indiscriminately, but in saving judiciously.

When parents yield up their daughters in marriage they do it with misgivings.

Under the new time table, the run by rail between New Orleans and New York is reduced to sixty-two hours.

Citizens of Halsey, Oregon, offer a bonus of $4,000 to any one who will erect a flour mill in the town.

Mrs. Melia Dodd, of Bowling Green, Ky., 116 years old, is going to the Centennial to see if she can keep her daughters—two girls of eighty-three and ninety-four—out of mischief.

A landlady in a Nashville boarding house finds it necessary to post up the following notice, which leaves a margin for meditation: "Don't fool with the girls while they are lighting the coal oil lamps."

Daniel Fender concluded a letter, asking Mary to be his, thus: "And should you say 'yes,' dear Mary, I will ever and faithfully be your D. Fender." Daniel thought that was neat, and so did Mary.

The girl who can put a square patch on a pair of pantaloons may not be so accomplished as one who can embroider and work green worsted dogs on blue ground, but she will be more useful at the head of a large family.

Working women in France on an average earn but little more than half the wages earned by men. M. de Foville writes that to place women on a footing of equality with men they ought to earn at least two-thirds as much.

"John, what is the past of see?" "Seen, sir." "No, it is saw." "Recollect that." "Yes, sir. Then if a sea fish swims by me, it becomes a saw fish when it is past, and can't be seen." "You may go home, John."

"When women make bread," said Quis, moralizing over an underdone biscuit at the breakfast table—"When women make bread, a curious phenomenon often results; you find a little dear bringing forth a little dough."

A lady writer in the Philadelphia *Item* perpetrates the following: Women never truly command until they have given their promise to obey; and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when the men are at their feet.

Fond mamma about to get into carriage to small boy in the house door—"Now, Freddie, are you not going to kiss me?" Freddie—"I haven't time to come down, mamma. (To footman)—John, you kiss mamma for me." (Tableau.)

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution of England has 354 boats, and has saved 727 lives during the last year; $16,500 have been granted as rewards for saving life. The receipts during the year were $199,175, and the expenses $197,475.

When Marc Anthony threw himself upon the "dear remains" of his loved Cæsar, in a Pittsburgh theater the other evening, he struck the "corpse" fair in the stomach, which had the effect of doubling it up with a grunt, that rather detracted from the solemnity of the occasion.

A young man in western Wisconsin, who was about to be married the other day, suddenly remembered that he hadn't fed his horse, and the ceremony had to wait until the horse had been cared for. He explained that a good horse couldn't be found every day, while thirteen different girls wanted to marry him.

There was a French singer with a tremendous voice, who could not discover what line in art he was best fitted for. He went to Cherubini, who told him to sing. He sang, and the foundation trembled. "Well," he said, when he had finished, "illustrious master, what shall I become?" "An auctioneer," said Cherubini.

During the Mexican war one of the generals came up to Captain Bragg and said: "Captain, the crisis has arrived, fire!" Whereupon Captain Bragg said to his lieutenant: "You hear what the general says—fire!" The lieutenant said: "But, captain, I don't see anything to fire at!" "Fire at the crisis!" said Captain Bragg.

Dr. John L. Phull, of St. Louis, recently issued the following remarkable certificate: "This is to certify that Emma Cunningham came to her death by having in attendance on her during her sickness of galloping consumption, Dr. John Willard, and the said Dr. John Willard galloped the said Emma Cunningham into eternity at the rate of 2:40 speed, and may the good Lord have mercy on her poor soul."

### How She Felt.

When told that she evinced perfect self-possession when she made her first appearance on the stage in Boston as an actress, Anna Dickinson replied:

"Oh, yes, but I did not feel it. I had nothing like stage fright, and my audience did not trouble me. I am too well used to them. But my surroundings were so strange, my clothes were so new, and I had such a sense of them; then when I lecture I have everything my own way, the platform is clear, and I go where I will. But here it is different. I would start on some quick impulse and suddenly find a human opposing my way, or I would become painfully aware of a chair or table, and it was such a shock to my enthusiasm, like a cold water plunge. When I get accustomed to other presence and to the stage accessories I shall be much more free in action.

THE SCOTTISH TEAM.—Scotland will be represented by a team at the Centennial rifle match, and twenty of the best shots in the country propose competing for the honor of coming. The hardy Scots are generally good marksmen.

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

### Memorial Day Observances.

The annual observances of the day selected for commemoration of the services of the patriot dead, by offerings of flowers and visits to their resting places, was fittingly ushered in with appropriate discourses on the previous Sabbath, by the clergy of Weymouth. In compliance with an invitation to be present, Post 58 assembled at the Baptist Church in the afternoon, and were addressed by the pastor, Rev. W. C. Wright, who delivered a seasonable discourse from Luke 7, 5: "For he loveth our nation;" drawing a comparison from this passage between the manifest patriotism of the centurion whose servant was healed by Jesus, and that of the men who in the recent struggle laid down their lives in defence of the Union. The application for relief was coupled with an appeal to the patriotism of Jesus, by patriotic hearts, and the appeal was not in vain; the Savior thus plainly inculcating and sanctioning the great sentiment of patriotism, the duty of gratitude toward the patriotic, and a certain relation which should ever be owned between patriotism and piety. In continuance of his theme, the speaker minutely defined the true idea of patriotism, which, in its highest sense, is more than a love of country, more than an instinct; it is a virtue, manifested by something beyond mere atmospheric ebullition or elocutionary fireworks; it is the prompter of sacrifice, of self-denying toil, and the inspiration of deeds that plunge into peril and rush into the face of death. He then alluded to the examples of patriotic sacrifice which shone so brightly during the war of the rebellion, when thousands of brave men who knew well the vast interests of themselves, their country, and of future generations were at stake, fought as freemen only can fight; many of these heroes falling upon the battle-field, never more to mingle in earthly conflict; some lingering in hospitals or dying in rebel prisons; others returning home with mutilated bodies and broken health, only to lay their remains in the cemeteries of their neighborhood. The debt of gratitude we owe to these departed heroes, for the results they secured, was next considered, and after referring to the duties and privileges we have of embalming their memory in "storied urn or animated bust", and in extending our sympathies to those whose hearts were made to bleed by the stroke that brought death to their loved ones, the speaker said, that is not all of our duty; we may further resolve that all these sacrifices shall not have been made in vain,—that the end struggled for shall be made permanent and complete, by instilling into the minds of coming generations a due sentiment of honor for those who so nobly died to secure the permanency of our precious institutions, and by showing to them that this republic cannot forget the patriotic devotion of her sons. Such is something of the meaning and spirit of "Decoration day."

The church was tastily decorated with flags and flowers, and music appropriate to the occasion was furnished by the choir.

The members of the Post reassembled at Shaw's Corner, at 7 P. M., and marched to the East Weymouth Cong'l Church, where a large number of people had congregated to listen to a memorial address by Rev. Mr. Cruzan, who selected as the theme of his discourse the words found in Exodus 12, 14: "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial day." In the presence of great deeds, he said, man seeks some way to perpetuate these deeds, illustrating this point by reference to Jewish, Christian and national commemoration days.

The sentiment of this memorial day, said the speaker, touched a chord of patriotism unknown to other national days.—The three hundred thousand strong from the batt'e-fields of Shiloh, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Vicksburg, Gettysburg; from cruel prisons, from decks slippery with blood and from sunken wrecks pierced with shot and shell, in imagination stand before us in martial array, the cemetery their camping ground, the white headstones their glistening tents,—the grandest army the world ever saw. Why should we stand weeping and mourning over the graves of these men? Because they were men of the grandest character. The Union soldier was an American citizen, standing in his strong manhood the peer of all men; he carried a bayonet of thought, and a gun loaded with principles, and the valor of the men in the ranks made possible the renowned victories of their Generals. They gave us this nation; their work was to save the republic from destruction by its assassins, to show that free government was not a failure; to crush out slavery in the land. They battled for a God given truth that all men were created free and equal, and led out 4,000,000 of God's poor into freedom. And for this devotion to principle they are worthy of all honor. Their monument is builded of 4,000,000 broken fetters, and beneath its shadow 40,000,000 of American freemen will bow in reverence.

A touching allusion was made by the speaker to the loss the Post and our community had sustained in the decease of comrade Gen. J. L. Bates, whose place would never be vacant in their hearts, and whose grave his comrades would for the first time decorate on Tuesday.

The singing by a large and efficient choir, was excellent. Rev. Mr. Gracie was present and participated in the exercises. The altar and choir were beautifully decorated by the ladies of the society, the front of the pulpit being covered with a mass of bloom, a portrait of Gen. Bates also being encircled with a floral wreath. In the rear of the desk was a drapery of flags, and the words, "G. A. R. Post 58, Welcome," the lettering being the handiwork of comrade John Bates, of East Weymouth.

Monday evening brought a shower which served to lay the dust and cool the air, and on Tuesday morning the weather was all that could be desired,—clear and exhilarating, and the bright beams of the sun shone upon gaily decorated buildings along the route over which the procession was to pass. At 8 o'clock the street in he vicinity of the Weymouth station was filled with spectators awaiting the arrival of the soldiers from the other villages.—The members of the Post from East Weymouth were conveyed to the rendezvous in Geo. Cushing's teams, halting on the way at the Catholic cemetery to decorate the graves of departed comrades.—The members from South Weymouth paid a like tribute to sleeping comrades in the cemeteries on Pond Plain and Union St., and then took carriages for the Landing, halting on Front street and marching to the station, preceded by the famous Simpson Drum Corps—an organization of which the town may well be proud. The precision of their beat, their tasty uniform and elegant drums, made them the "observed of all observers," as they passed down the line. The organization comprises six drummers and four fifers, the drums, which have nickel plated bodies, being manufactured by Treat, of Boston. On their arrival the line was formed, Capt. A. J. Garey officiating as Chief Marshal; the Weymouth Band struck up a spirited march, and the long and imposing column moved on to the duties and observances of the day.

Passing up Washington street to the Village Cemetery, the graves were decorated, prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. C. Wright; the Band played "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and the procession moved on to Ashwood Cemetery, and the few graves there were honored in the usual manner. The column then moved to the Depot, (123 men in line,) and took carriages for Old Spain, moving from thence on foot to the Old North Cemetery, where the graves were decorated. Forming at the Soldiers' Monument, a quartette, (Misses Bartlett and Blanchard, William Torrey and B. Frank Thomas,) sang an appropriate selection, entitled, "Comrades, we come once more," followed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapin. Passing on to Shaw's Corner, the column moved to Temple Hall, the dwellings on the route being finely and very generally decorated with flags. Reaching the hall at 12.20, the soldiers and invited guests sat down to a table loaded with luxuries, the gift of the patriotic ladies of the village. Comrade Gracie invoked the Divine blessing, and after the appetite had been satisfied, a short time was improved in rest, and listening to a splendid musical entertainment by the favorite Weymouth Band.

The line was again formed for a march to the East Weymouth Cemetery, where the Chapel Quartette furnished vocal music. Proceeding to Lovell's Corner, the soldiers marched through the village and then rode to Mt. Hope Cemetery, for the decoration at that point. South Weymouth was reached at 3 P. M., and halting on Columbian Square, the So. Weymouth Temperance Cadets and a squad of Zouaves from E. Weymouth fell into line, and the procession moved to Main Street Cemetery, where the remains of Gen. Bates repose. Forming around the grave, the colors were brought to the front, and his grave profusely decorated with floral offerings, among them being a beautiful wreath from the 12th Regiment Association.

The procession then proceeded to the Union Church, where the exercises commenced with an organ voluntary, by Mr. R. F. Raymond, followed with singing by a select choir, under direction of J. Murray Whitcomb, prayer by Rev. Mr. Gracie. Hon. John D. Long, of Hingham, then delivered the following

#### ORATION.

It is a remarkable fact that Decoration day has not only in the ten years since the close of the war become a recognized and revered institution; but it almost seems as if the devotion, the enthusiasm and the beautiful and solemn impressiveness with which it is observed have increased with each recurrence of the occasion. The more remarkable is this, when it is remembered that it is a day, the keeping of which has been especially entrusted to an organization, which has for its foundation and support none of the ordinary resources resorted to to keep alive the vigor and spirit of an enterprise,—an organization which professes no political affiliations, schemes or purposes; which has no mystic and imposing rites or insignia, no captivating legends that link it with chivalry and romance, no trappings of parade, no banners with a strange device, no days of feasting, no chain of a secret order connecting it with the weird and inscrutable records of the past or reaching by transmission of blood or by any other form of transfer into the generations of the future.—On the contrary its existence dates but a few years back, and with the end of the present century, the last soldiers of the civil war, if any survive till then, will be a rare relic of the past, and the Grand Army of the Republic will be a few aged veterans white with the winter snows of three score years and handing down to their children only the traditions of the camp fires and battle fields of the war. Not only is its existence limited in the past and in the future, but its members, men now in middle life, preserving none of the embellishments of military training, in plain attire, and fresh from the ordinary and homely routine of their occupations, make no pretense to those shows which captivate the fancy and awake the ardor of numbers. Their sole purpose, their single and simple bond of union, the one spring of their entire combination, is their cooperation in doing honor to the graves and to the memory of the comrades who fell by their side in the defence of fatherland, and in caring for those other comrades who still survive, but who, from wounds or loss of limb or the sadder ravages of disease, need sympathy and aid. This is all there is, and yet so strong is this; so deep, so exhaustless is the love which the true citizen soldier bears for his comrade dead or alive; so profound in his heart and wrought into his life is the memory of the grand and noble service in which he enlisted, to give to it his life and to sacrifice for it his all, that this simple purpose for years past has been and for many years will be enough to rouse him each succeeding Decoration day with ever a warmer and tenderer enthusiasm to take his place in the ranks, to gather flowers, and to strew them on the graves of his dead compatriots,—enough also to keep his hand always open, his attention always directed to the necessities of any soldier, or the family of any soldier, who needs his help.

And yet, limited and unostentatious as is the scope of this organization, can anything be more beautiful, more patriotic, more inspiring. This day, these army caps, this line of march, not aligned with the steadiness or accuracy of ten years ago, these worn belts and blouses and swords, may mean or suggest little to the stranger, but they mean and suggest all the world to you whose souls to-day are full of the memories of the April of '61, when the 12th Regiment M. V. M. was the birth of a Sunday morning;—full of the memories of the leave takings that tore you, with your hearts bursting at once with the love of home and the pride of loyalty, from these streets and fields and beautiful slopes upon the sea-shore, which never seemed dearer to you than then,—full of the memories of the march, the camp, the siege, the battle, the rush of men and steeds, the hail of shot and shell, the agony of wounds and death, the humiliation of defeat, the glory of victory and more than all, of the stern patriotism that could endure all things rather than that the Union should perish or the legacy of the fathers be lost, or the end come in a miserable compromise that would leave the fetters of the slave unbroken or the grand rights of the declaration of independence a glittering sham. How idle are any words of mine to awake these memories, when I can see that they are to you more real even than the presence of those on whom your eyes now fall; when I can see that you are not at this moment living here and now, but are living there and then—boys once more in blue, your canteens slung, your knapsacks on your backs, your guns at shoulder shift, marching through the wildernesses of Virginia, across the swamps of the Carolinas, through the mountain ridges of Tennessee and Northern Georgia. The merry word goes round; here and there a soldier lags and faints; in camp the fire throws light and cheer into the night; the song breaks from groups that rest from the day's toil; the inspiring music of the band fills your soul full of the fireside and the wife and sweetheart at home; the white tents shine in the starlight. It is all a life of stir, of excitement, of great impending dangers, of terrible exertions and risks, of unceasing exaction, but it paid to live it then, it pays to remember it now.

I have said the objects of your organization are to honor the memory of the dead soldier and to care for the wants of the living. Let me do you, who are more citizens than soldiers, who became soldiers for a season because you were citizens and because you valued and realized the rights and duties of citizenship, let me do you the justice to add that you include another object, less attractive to the immediate sense, but grander in the ideal, and that is the cultivation of a high standard of the conduct and life of the soldier returned to the citizen and reenlisted in the ranks of the townsman and the voter.—If the scope of your formation did not include this, it would lack its best element. Your service did not end when you furled your flag, or deposited it torn with bayonet, thrust and riddled with shot, in Doric Hall, nor when you laid your uniform aside or hung your swords over the chimney piece. Your service was one which never ends, in which you must serve in peace as well as in war, because it is the common service of that government of the people by the people and for the people, in which each man has an equal share, to which each man owes an equal duty, for which each man is under an equal responsibility, and which can only succeed and endure so long as every man feels that it is his own,—his own to sustain and perfect and his own to enjoy and transmit.

Where are the thousands upon thousands of Massachusetts citizens who filled the ranks of her hundred regiment and battalion corps? Were they mercenaries who sold their blood for money and are now in the pay of some other belligerent, they care not whom: were they the trained automatons of a standing army now loitering around idle barracks and lazily waiting for the excitement of another war: were they crusaders bent on fame, or plunderers bent on spoil? No, they were the same men, who, returning from the ranks, now fill, as they filled before their enlistment, the workshops of industry, the ware-rooms of commerce, the court room, the pulpit, the legislative hall. I smile sometimes at the timid criticism that objects to entrusting our civil offices so much to military men, as if we had any military men who are not and have not always been civilians. In a republican commonwealth like ours, which has no standing army, whose best police is the pulpit, whose stoutest batteries are its schools, whose keenest bayonet is the press, there are no military men as a peculiar class, and those who have attained martial titles or distinction have not done so at the loss of their qualifications for civil service. Massachusetts has never drawn any narrow line of that sort. Among her early governors she ranks that revolutionary hero, John Brooks; and to-day, in the important office of Secretary of State, sits one of your own Grand Army, its late accomplished adjutant, as captivating in his intercourse and manner as in his person, and discharging the duties of his responsible position with the same accuracy and fidelity which he displayed when in your service, and which won for him the reputation to which he owes his present elevation.

And speaking of these patriot heroes, who have renewed in the walks of peace the services of the war, and who have illustrated with what safety our republic may turn its citizens into an armed soldiery and with what reliance it may call them back to the duties of citizenship, can you forget, or could you allow me not to mention the name of our dead to you, even to the love of tears, who was Captain of Co. H in the famous 12th when it left for the seat of war: who rose by successive and deserved promotions for brave and meritorious conduct, through various posts to be its colonel, who was afterwards raised to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, who first was Commander of this Post and afterwards Commander of the whole Department of Massachusetts, and again Commander of this Post, in which position, having filled it six terms, with his heart beating full of sympathy with its work and record and purpose, he died on the 11th of November last, Comrade General JAS. L. BATES. The spring has come again. The turf is green; over it fall the apple blooms and under it he lies. He realizes how sweet to the dead is the fragrant tribute of the living which he so delighted to join in paying. How idle for me, a resident of another town and county to attempt anything more than to mention his name, certain that that will bring back, vivid as the living presence, the memory of the honest man and the faithful soldier and of the hero who never asked you to follow where he did not lead; who hated treason as he hated Satan; who loved his country; with whom you have toiled over many a weary march; at whose side you have stood in many a bloody fight; under whose command you realized the steady and inspiring stimulus and duty of discipline, and at the same time the kindly care and oversight of a neighbor and a friend. How idle tc point, except for the purpose of illustrating my train of thought, to the characteristics of the man which, when he laid his armor off, and came back to the obligations of citizenship, made him the useful townsman, the honored citizen and the faithful public servant, and that recommended him to the staff of the Governor and to a place on one of the most important and delicate commissions in the public service of the state. Nowhere, neither in these official relations nor in his private business, was his honor questioned, or his integrity of character assailed. You knew him and honored and loved him. You remember him as one to whom this whole department and especially your own post was dear. To his heart and his door the way was always wide open for the union soldier, and no object lay nearer his affections than to maintain, in its highest honor and in its most faithful devotion to the purposes of its creation, the Grand Army of the Republic. I have not referred to him because I believed I could say any word that would raise the esteem in which you hold him, but because he is a striking example of the truth I would inculcate in what I say at this time, and that is that in addition to all that is due you for your service and loyalty in the war, in addition to the honor we pay the graves of the dead, in addition to all the beautiful and hallowed associations and memories you revive to-day, in addition to all these, we cannot let you forget the stern duty that is still upon you of making your organization, in its grand whole, in its various State departments, in every part and in every member all over the Union, a living source and fountain out of which shall flow the pure waters of patriotic devotion to the highest good of the country, and to the development of the loftiest ideals of character in the citizen, and to the purifying influence of good citizenship, of clean politics, of honest and upright and noble life.

In this centennial year and speaking of the soldiers of our civil war, we should be false to the patriots of the Revolution if we did not honor them with a thought and strew over them at least a garland from the magnificent wealth of flowers which to-day we cast upon the fresher turf. They were men of the same stock, your immediate ancestors, of Saxon faith and lineage, who could give life for a principle and purchase liberty with death, if need be. They founded the republic: you saved it.—They were rebels in behalf of human rights and in a cause on which the God of battles smiled. You were arrayed against rebels who denied those same human rights and on whom the God of battles frowned.—They lived in the day of small things; their armies were only a handful, smaller than your brigades; their battles were skirmishes and assaults; their arms were ineffective and poor; their means of transportation meagre. You were a part of armies that numbered an hundred thousand men: your battles were great strategic movements, covering in their manoeuvres half a state: your arms were the most terrible, swift and destructive enginery of science, and the railroad your means of carriage. Even at this recent time since the war, in the narrower economy of the present day, it is almost incredible to recall the stupendous scale on which it was waged in numbers, in extent, in expense, in its whole grand reach. The soldiers of the Revolution little realized the grandeur of their own achievement or of the structure of which they so bravely laid the foundation. And yet the noble monument on Bunker Hill, lofter and prouder than any material monument that is likely to be erected to honor your victories, though it mark the spot of a battle which in the number of men engaged, the desperation of the fighting and the cost of life, is overshadowed by unnumbered and even unremembered struggles in your experience, and which you would have regarded as hardly worth the mention, nevertheless is none too grand or proud in view of the emphasis with which it recalls and keeps always fresh the character, the purpose, the effect of that fight of the 17th of June, illustrating, as it did, the fact that then as now, when the civil power is lodged in the people, the people may be relied on equally at all times to do their duty, whether it be to enforce their rights at the cannon's mouth, or to dwell quietly under the law in the piping times of peace.

There is one feature in the service of the Revolutionary patriots which we cannot recall without especial sympathy. They went from homes as tender as ours, but the privations they endured, the neglect to which they were exposed, were of a sort unknown to you. I do not mean that they suffered more in special horrors and pains of battle; but in the poverty of that early time, there was lack of that munificent provision of food and clothing, medicine and attendance, hospital stores and care of woman and nurse, which were such a distinguishing feature of our war. They left the bloody prints of their shoeless feet upon the snow; they were ragged and unclothed; they were paid either not at all, or else in the rags of a paper currency, not worth at last five cents on the dollar. After the war, a poor, and I could almost say, an ungrateful country, left their services still unpaid, and even so brave and noble a soul as Nathaniel Green, the right hand of Washington, and next to him in military ability and performance, died in debt and overwhelmed with financial embarrassments. The officers and men, who had served their country for years, carried to their homes nothing but their worn muskets and the debts which were never relieved, but under which many of them struggled all their lives, bankrupts in fortune. There were some in that day even mean enough to fear the soldier as liable to become a pensioner on the public purse or an element of military despotism. Nothing of this have you felt from a responsive and generous and rich fatherland, which at least both in money and in honor has cared for its soldiers with a lavish hand. How idle the fears of our ancestors were as to the influence of the return of the Continental army to private life, was soon apparent. The men who fought the battles of the Revolution were soon found to be the men who could best sustain the duties of civil life and lift the infant Republic to its true level. In Massachusetts, Pickering, Brooks, Lincoln and other familiar names, became leaders in the State.—In the national councils, Washington, the Commander in Chief, became the conservative, prudent, and wise civil magistrate, the first President of the Federal Union, first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen, a model of administrative excellence. In his cabinet sat Knox, who had been his chief of Artillery, and at the head of the finances Hamilton, who had been his aide-de-camp all through the war, and who now, charged with the direction and creation of the treasury, struck the rock of the national credit and inaugurated at thirty years of age the system of finance and of revenue under which we have since grown so great. It is perhaps not so fair to say that the military element became the best element in the civil service, as to say that the two blended so harmoniously, utilizing at once the varied abilities of Washington and Adams, of Hamilton and Jefferson, of Clinton and Jay, of the soldier here and the civilian there, as to fully illustrate the American idea, that whoever well serves his country in one sphere may be counted on for honest and faithful service in another.

How admiaably is this illustrated in our day. Among our supreme judges we rank your past Dept. Commander General Devens. The legislative halls of the nation and of the various states of the Union are full of soldiers. In the President's chair is the General of the army. Among the candidates for his successorship we count no safer men than Bristow and Hayes and Sherman on one side or Hancock on the other. The civil and the military element unite in them just as they unite in you. Be it yours then to emulate these lofty examples.—There is little difference in men, though much in the accidents of their position. The duty of the individual is always the same. It rests on you and on me, not as a whole but as individuals, to see that the honor and life of the nation are preserved. To whom better than to the survivors of those who left home and fireside and went out to battle for freedom,—to whom better than to you, soldiers of the republic,—to whom better than to you who were trained under the banner of Andrew, of Lowell, of Bates and of the thousand other heroes who have gone,—to whom better than to you with your hearts at this moment full of the enthusiasm and patriotic ardor which fired them fifteen years ago, and who are paying your tribute of love and admiration to your comrades who fell in the faith of that great sacrifice,—to whom can we better look for that purer and truer and honester citizenship for which the people are to-day uttering such an outcry, for that high standard of official character, for that fidelity in public office, for that faithful performance of public trust, for that simple discharge of duty, for that honest dealing with public funds, which we must restore if we would preserve the country which you sacrificed so much to save from the maelstrom of civil war. Give us your help and your influence. Aid us to elevate the individual, the tone and character of society, the machinery and atmosphere of politics. Rise throughout your organization to this lofty purpose. Neither you nor your dead comrades were mere rank and file or dumb cattle led to slaughter. The Republic was proud to call you each a hero, and to you still she looks, rather than to a leader here or a leader there, for that popular and wide diffused honesty of purpose and of service, which can alone perpetuate her existence.

With this high standard in your hearts, with these loftier ideals of patriotism, you have to-day renewed once more the tender duties of the decoration of the graves of the fallen soldiers. In this work they have been with you. They were not dead, but sleeping. At your side all these sunny hours they have walked. Your sparse ranks have all been full.—Your Colonel, your line officers, your whole number have been on duty. Their tears have flowed with yours. Their hearts have beat with yours. They have clasped your hands and looked in your eyes, and recalled with you every memory of the glorious and stirring past. Out of heaven they mingle again in this service, which is not a service to them, but a service to eternal right and principle, to human freedom, to God and to your country, in which they also take part. They thank you for every flower you throw, for every tear you drop, for every kindly memory you recall, for every name of a dead comrade you speak, but the word they whisper in your ears is patriotism, the legend they repeat is fidelity to the same convictions under which you and they buckled on your belts now fifteen years ago.

It is a good day; a good, sweet, calm, holy day, and it is a service of piety, of religion, of holiness in which you are engaged. It needs not the chant of choir or the voice of the priest. The altar is in your own hearts, the service is in your memories, the hymn and the word are in the flowers you cast, in the hillocks of turf over which you bend, in the solemn approach to the cemeteries where the heroes sleep, in their simple names carved in marble over which you linger. Your communion is with these departed souls, which hover around you and whose influence you feel in a purer heart, a loftier purpose, a more devoted life.

It is a day and a service in which he may well be proud who can take part. It is a day and service in which you cannot engage and not be better. It is a day and service which awakens all that is noblest in instinct; which you will never forego or forget while any among you are left of the soldiers of the great civil war; which you will observe till the foot is too weary to march or the hand too plasied to pluck and cast the flower, or the memory too feeble to recall the faces of the departed comrades. Each year the number in your ranks will sadly diminish; but the great Army of the republic is mustering on the other side of Jordan. There the regiments are filling up—the grand review will soon take place three times 300,000 strong; the generals and the camp commanders will all be there, and there too, when the time comes may it be yours, after well spent lives, which shall have fulfilled in civil service the promise of your early military career, to be found also in your places, the old ranks all filled up, the boys all re-united, and every man conscious of having done his duty. The *rebs* will be there as well—be sure of that,—lank and ragged in their tattered uniform of gray, brave even though defeated. But with the chivalrous generosity of the true soldier, the contest over, you and they will meet no more as foes. Your pickets and theirs will sit down side by side, there will be no dead lines, no longer any fighting, but mingling together you will be enabled to recall with them, I trust, how after civil strife and the triumph of the cause of human freedom, there came sweet reconciliation, a better knowledge of each section of the country on the part of the other, a grand centennial of art and industry and of national memories and fellowships and associations, and thenceforth for all time our united country, cemented by the common blood of its children, all causes of discord gone, all estrangements obliterated, all its moral and political and social forces combined in the cause of the highest civilization, the largest enlightenment, the purest politics, the truest christianity. You will both see that a wise Providence guided all your mutual sacrifices and sufferings, your hates and victories and defeats to a good end, working out of what to you was carnage and chaos, a better union, a purer country, a nobler race, a loftier destiny.

The offerings of flowers in each village were abundant, and the residents are entitled to much praise for their efforts in this direction.

The concert in the evening was attended by a very large audience. With such favorites with the musical public as appeared in the entertainment, it would be useless to specify particular points of merit. Sufficient to say it was a great success.

## *LOCAL NEWS.*

SEIZURE.—The seizure clause added to the License law by the Legislature, enabled officers Garey and Holbrook, of Weymouth, to enter the premises of Mr. Reuben Lowell, on Saturday last, armed with a search warrant, their researches resulting in the capture of three quarts of liquors, which, as was stated in court, he kept to wash the cow's bag. He was fined $50 and costs by Judge Bumpus.

ACCIDENT.—An express team of Wm. K. Baker & Son stampeded through the Square last Monday afternoon, and their dog had a sudden end put to his existence while running before the horses, by being struck on the head by the team. A carriage standing near the Bank was hit and turned partially round without damage to either vehicle, a lad seated in the carriage also escaping uninjured. The accident had its origin in one of the horses lying down, and in getting up again he started his mate.

REGATTA.—A fine afternoon and a fresh breeze greeted the crowd which assembled on Saturday last to witness the regatta of the Quincy Yacht Club. The heavy squalls which were encountered at times, brought disaster to some of the yachts, two of them being capsized, the occupants escaping with a thorough soaking. The prize in the first class was taken by the Secret, Capt. Binney, of Weymouth; the Vision, Capt. Worster, coming in first, but the corrected time, by superiority of size, giving the race to the Secret. The next race occurs June 24.—

At a meeting of Mechanics Temple of Honor, No. 25, the following officers were installed for the ensuing quarter:—W. C. T., Robert Mills; W. V. T., J. J. Dasha; W. R., J. A. Cushing; W. F. R., J. Nelson; W. T., E. B. Tirrell; W. A., B. A. Bates; W. U., E. Gardner; W. D. U., W. C. Holbrook; W. G., J. Gardner; W. S., H. Maxim; W. C., S. L. Gracey; P. W. C. T., W. T. Rice.—This Temple has initiated fifty-one members during the last Quarter. The Temple now numbers about 225, and is still on the increase. It now stands the banner Temple of the world.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.—Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, the reformer, will hold a meeting at the Episcopal Church, on Front St., Weymouth, on Wednesday evening, June 7, at 7 3-4 o'clock. Other speakers may also be expected. All friends of temperance reform are cordially invited to be present.

THE EMANON Literary Society, composed of the young people of the Methodist Society, of East Weymouth, gave an entertainment in the vestry of the Methodist Church, last Monday evening, which was well attended. The exercises which were full of interest consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings and recitations, in which the following persons participated—Miss Sarah French and Miss Ada Cushing, Soprano; Mr. Laforest Lincoln, Violin; Mr. John H. Tower, Guitar; Miss Lizzie Pratt and Miss Alida Dizer, accompanists. Readings by Miss Allice Smith and Miss Abbie Pratt. The novel performances of the Alpine Double Quartette, henceforth famous in this village, were greatly enjoyed by all present, and added greatly to the interest of the occasion. One of the most pleasing features of the entertainment was the Post Office, which was well patronized. Messrs. Lincoln and Tower, gave great satisfaction by their excellent performances on the violin and guitar.

The young people have every reason to be gratified with the financial success of this entertainment, as their Treasurer reports $50 clear, after all expenses were met.

TEMPERANCE.—The eminent temperance reformer, Mr. E. W. Bliss, will hold a meeting in the lecture-room of Union Church, Weymouth Landing, next Sunday evening. Should the weather permit there will also be an open air meeting near the East Braintree Depot, at 6 o'clk the same evening.

An open air meeting is to be held at Willow Grove one week from next Sunday evening.

The Weymouth Reform Club held a special meeting Wednesday evening and voted to attend the rally at Scituate last evening.

RESOLUTIONS.—The following Resolutions were adopted by Delphi Lodge, No. 15, K. of P.

Whereas, Our very worthy brother S. S. Foye, has departed from our midst, and passed to his long rest, thereby severing that chain of so many links, which are united in common by the bonds of pure friendship,

Therefore be it resolved, That by his death, we, as Knights of Pythias lose a worthy and an exemplary brother, a warm and sympathising friend, an upright and honorable brother Knight, the community in which he lived an estimable citizen, and his bereaved family a loving and kind husband and father.

Resolved, That while we hold his memory ever bright within our now broken circle, we extend to the sorely afflicted family of our departed brother, our warmest sympathy and tenderest condolence in this, their hour of trial.

Resolved, That we look back with loving admiration upon the sterling qualities, the unostentatious and honorable life of our departed brother, and as we judge him to have lived by the golden rule, doing good to the best of his ability, we may hope that the spirit which has entered the bright realms of peace will be adjudged to have faithfully used the talents with which it was endowed in earthly life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, published in the Weymouth Gazette, and a copy of the same transmitted to the family of the deceased.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, }
E. M. THAYER, } Committee.
B. F. ROBINSON, }

In accordance with a vote of the Lodge, on the above meeting, its hearty thanks are extended to the singers who kindly lent their aid at the funeral service, in the Universalist Church, over the remains of our departed Brother.

The following letter, from the widow of the deceased, has been received by the Lodge, and it was voted that it be published in the Gazette.

WEYMOUTH, May 9th, 1876.

My Friends:—Today, as I sit in my lonely home, I think it a duty I owe you, as well as a pleasure to me, to write you a few words of thanks for the kind and appropriate way in which you conveyed the remains of my dear husband to his last resting place; and if he is permitted to look down upon you tonight, as you gather in your accustomed seats, I know that he, too, would thank you for your kind care and watchfulness over him and his family the past winter. I sincerely thank you for what you have done for me in this, the darkest hour of my life, and I hope it may be long before your band of brotherhood is again broken. But we know not what a day may bring forth; there is One who rules for us, and we must not murmur at his ways.—Again wishing you well, I remain

Yours sincerely, C. C. FOYE.

His mother and sisters also join in thanking you.

Rev. Mr. White, of Melrose, will preach at the Universalist Church, next Sunday.

The next meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union will be held in the vestry of the Baptist Church, next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Weymouth Reform Club will be given Monday evening, June 12th, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Weymouth. Look out for the Posters.

### North Weymouth.

Last Tuesday evening, Mutual Lodge of Good Templars dedicated Harmonial Hall to the cause of temperance. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the G. W. C. T., Rev. Richard Eddy, of Gloucester. Large delegations were present from the Reform Club, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Juvenile Templars, and toasts to each organization met with able responses. At the close of the meeting a collation was served in the Hall.

The Reform Club have engaged rooms under Harmonial Hall, and a Reading Room and Smoking Room have been fitted up, which are open every evening. The Reading Room is neatly furnished, and is provided with the daily papers, the Weymouth Gazette and the weeklies.

We learn that some dissatisfaction is felt in the place, in regard to keeping the room open on Sunday. The same plan has been tried in other places with good results. There are some men in this place, as well as in every other, who do not attend church on the Sabbath, and if these men will come to these rooms and spend their time in reading good books and papers, they will certainly be less liable to fall into temptation than if they were roaming the streets, with no place to go. We think it a good plan, and if it is carried on in the proper manner, it will not be attended with any evil results. X.

Anna E. Smith will preach at Zion's Hill's Church, East Weymouth, next Sunday, and also on Monday and Tuesday evenings following.

REFORM.—At the regular meeting of the Weymouth Reform Club, at Lincoln Hall, on Monday evening last, addresses were made by several members, with reading by Willie Blanchard and singing by the audience, led by J. J. Loud, Rev. Mr. Wright pianist. The subject of the collation at the Town Hall on the 17th of June was brought up, and much discussion ensued as to the advisability of admitting persons not members of temperance associations. The matter was left with the committee, as was also that of the reading-room. A committee of five ladies was appointed to circulate the pledge through the village and solicit the signatures of residents. A committee of five gentlemen was also appointed to visit the liquor sellers in this village, and endeavor, by persuasion, to induce them to cease their traffic, and if such means are not successful, to bring them under the arm of the law. It was announced that a grand temperance rally would occur at Philadelphia, and Gilbert Nash, Esq. was chosen to represent the Club at the rally. The next meeting will be held at the Baptist vestry, Monday evening.

### South Weymouth.

The Reform Club of South Weymouth has voted to join in the celebration of the 17th of June, at Whitman's Pond.

Last Friday, as a boy of Michael Cushing, of East Weymouth, was returning from East Weymouth on horseback, and when near the dwelling-house of Robert Coleraine, the horse fell, bending the stirrup, holding the foot of the boy in it. The horse, on rising, ran rapidly, dragging the boy by his side for nearly a quarter of a mile. Dr. C. C. Tower, who was on the street, attempted, but failed to stop the horse, but turned him into the yard of Mr. O. B. Shaw, bringing the boy's head within two inches of a stone post. After kicking in vain to dislodge the boy, the horse turned to run to East Weymouth, when the boy's foot came out of the stirrup. Dr. Tower went to the boy, whom he expected to find dead or fatally injured, but to his surprise the boy was ready to mount the horse again, not having received any injury.

DEATH.—Mrs. Henry Binney, of East Weymouth, who has for a year past been troubled with an affection of the heart, dropped dead last Wednesday evening. She had been in usual health during the day, and ate her supper with apparent appetite.

### Braintree.

DECORATION DAY.—As in former years the day was observed by a procession formed in front of Grand Army Hall, consisting of the Braintree Brass Band, members of Post 87, G. A. R., citizens in carriages and on horseback. The march to the different cemeteries was commenced at 9 1-2 o'clock, and the exercises in the Town Hall commenced at 2 1-2 o'clock with music by the Braintree Band, prayer and reading of Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Frary, oration by Hon. Edw. Avery, and singing of Old Hundred by the audience. The oration was one of Mr. Avery's best efforts, delivered with much force and power, and received the approbation of the large audience. The Band acquitted themselves with honor, while all of the exercises of the day were conducted in good taste and fitting manner.

At the town meeting on Monday evening, it was voted to appropriate an additional $300 to defray the expense of celebrating the 4th of July.

POSTPONEMENT.—The great Land Sale of the Boston Land Co., advertised for Tuesday, June 6th, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday, June 10th.

### Rockland News Items.

The photographic rooms, in Standard Block, lately occupied by Mr. E. Thompson, have been leased by Messrs. French & Bass. Mr. Bass formerly carried on the business in Quincy.

Mr. Charles W. Torrey is making preparations for a new dwelling house on the site of the old one, corner of Union and Vernon Streets. Mr. Torrey has spent much time and care in perfecting his plans, and his building will be among the finest in town.

The Rockland Savings Bank has been moved to its new quarters in Underwood Block.

Mr. S. F. Eaton, of the late firm of Coy & Eaton, whose stock was destroyed by fire a few months since, has commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes with Mr. E. J. Howe, of Boston, under the firm name of E. J. Howe & Co.—They occupy the building lately held by C. H. Dill, 2d, and will employ about forty hands. MAGNUS.


## New Advertisements.

BY SULLIVAN & MACDONALD.
NO. 9 SCHOOL ST., NEAR WASHINGTON, BOSTON.

### Mortgagee's Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

TO STEPHEN S. FOYE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, supposed holder of the equity of redemption, and to all other persons interested, notice is hereby given, that

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Stephen S. Foye, as aforesaid, to John Conlon, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, dated May 10th, 1875, and recorded in the Registry of Dees for the County of Norfolk, libro 466, folio 266, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, for breach of the conditions of said Mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1876, at 3 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon,—All and singular the premises described in said Mortgage deed, to wit: Two pieces or parcels of land situated in said Weymouth and bounded and described as follows, viz.:—The first piece begins on Broad street in said Weymouth, at the northeasterly corner of land of Binney, and runs easterly along the southerly line of said Broad street thirty-five feet to a passage-way; thence southerly by said passage-way one hundred and eight feet; thence westerly fifty feet to land of said Binney; thence northerly by land of said Binney one hundred and ten feet to the point of beginning, and being lot numbered one (1) on a plan of lots made by Q. L. Reed, Surveyor, in 1872.

The second piece or parcel hereby conveyed begins at a point three hundred and twenty-eight (328) feet southerly from said Broad Street; on the westerly side of a Street thirty-five feet wide which runs southerly from said Broad Street, and runs westerly from said point ninety feet; thence southerly one hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence easterly ninety-two feet to said Street; thence by said street, one hundred and twenty-six feet to the point of beginning, and being lot numbered nineteen, and lot numbered twenty on said plan, together with the wooden dwelling house on lot numbered nineteen aforesaid. The said two parcels being part of the premises conveyed to me by John W. Loud, by deed dated September 1st, 1871, and recorded with Norfolk deeds Lib. 412, Fol. 206.

JOHN CONLON, Mortgagee,
210 Lincoln St., Boston.

Boston, May 27, 1876. 6 8

### Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post-Office, Weymouth Landing, in the County of Norfolk, all the right in equity which Roswell Corbin had on the 7th day of April last, at 9 o'clock A. M., that being the time when the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming the following described mortgaged real estate, to wit.

A certain parcel of land, situated in Weymouth aforesaid, containing about one fourth of an acre more or less, with the buildings thereon, and bounded Westerly by land of Adoniram B. Hollis, Northerly by land of Allen Thomas, Easterly by land of Oliver B. Stackpole, and Southerly by Randolph St.

GEO. W. WHITE Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Weymouth, Mass., May 9th, 1876. 6 9

### TO LET, In North Weymouth,

ON King Oak Hill, five minutes walk from the Station, a very desirable house for a small family.

Apply to EDMUND HUMPHREY. 6 tf

### GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

JOHN H. MURRAY'S CIRCUS

Exhibiting in South Weymouth for the first, and perhaps last time, has not caused as much astonishment as the

SALE OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS, FURNITURE, PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, &c., AT

### E. ROSENFELD'S STORE.

The prices have been marked so low that the closest buyers will have to admit that's no use going to Boston, when you can get goods cheaper at home, AND SAVE YOUR TIME, THE RISK OF HAVING YOUR POCKETS PICKED and perhaps a TREMENDOUS HEADACHE, always attending shopping expeditions to Boston.

Being desirous of reducing my Stock of Goods, at least 50 per cent. before September 1st, the subscriber has given orders to his Salesman, to

**Sell Goods at whatever they may fetch, without regard to COST!!**

Patrons will be well paid to investigate before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, May 27, 1876. 6tf

### CENTRAL HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY SQUARE,
VINEYARD GROVE, MASS.

Conducted on the European Plan.

5 18 J. S. FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

NOBLE MORSE,
### AUCTIONEER,

Will give particular attention to the Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.

Post Office Address, North Weymouth, Mass.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

## PRICE LIST!

**Goods warranted as represented!**

Best quality fresh ground male berry Coffee, 45 cts. per lb.
" " " " old Government Java Coffee, 42c. " "

SCOTCH OATMEAL, 5 cts. per lb. — RICE (best Carolina), 10 cts. per lb
GRAHAM FLOUR, 4 cts. per lb. — TAPIOCA, 9 cts. per lb
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 4 cts. per lb. — SATIN GLOSS STARCH, (pound paper,) 11c. pr lb

Currants, 10c. per lb. — Loose Muscatel Raisins, 16c. per lb.
Citron, 35 cts. per lb. — Valencia Raisins, 13c. per lb.

BEST LONG MATCHES, 53 CTS. PER 1-4 GROSS.

PEA BEANS, 8 cts. per quart. — POTATOES, 75 cts. per bushel.
MEDIUM BEANS, 6 " " — ONIONS, 20 cts. per peck.
YELLOW EYED BEANS, 10 " " — TABLE SALT, 4 cts. per quart

French Prunes, 15 cts. per lb.

RICH CHEESE, 15 cts. per lb. — COMMON CRACKERS, 8 cts. per lb.
EXTRA SAGE CHEESE, 18 cts. per lb. — BAKER'S COCOA, 40 cts. per lb.
BOND'S CRACKERS, 13 cts. per lb. — " CHOCOLATE, 40 cts. per lb.

Turkey Prunes, 8 cts. per lb.

Keen's Mustard, 18c. per 1-4 lb. — French Mustard, 25c. per bottle.

Horse Radish, 9 cts. per bottle.

GOOD OOLONG TEA at 40 cts. per lb.; also at 60c., 75c., and best at 90c. JAPAN TEA at 60 cts. and 90 cts. per lb.

PICKLES, 15 cts. per quart.

FLOUR, per bbl., $8, $9, $10, $10.50 and $11.
" per bag, $1.00, 1.13, 1.25, 1.32, 1.38.

BEST BRANDS CANNED GOODS, at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The celebrated Japanese Paper Ware,

IN WATER PAILS, BOWLS, BASINS, etc.,—Universally admitted to be a very desirable article, durable and cheap, as well as ornamental; thoroughly water-proof, will not leak, break, shrink, rust, or fail to pieces if exposed to the action of the weather.

## HUNT & CO.,
FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.

### A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

Ladies of the Baptist Church of WEYMOUTH,

FRIDAY EVENING, June 2d,

COMMENCING WITH AN HOUR'S

CONCERT OF Vocal and Instrumental Music, AND SELECT READINGS BY Mrs. Florence T. Hunt.

After which the Entertainment will be continued in the Vestry. STRAWBERRIES AND ICE CREAM and other Refreshments, will be provided.

For further particulars see programmes.

Admission to Concert and Entertainment, 25 cts. Children, 15 cents.

### FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN! A NICE TEAM!!

I HAVE two Horses, and will sell either of them. One is a Chestnut Horse, weight 1000 lbs.; will road 12 miles an hour. The other is a light Red Mare, weight 825 lbs.; will road 8 miles an hour, and is sound. Will also sell one Carryall, one Side Spring, one Sargent Box Buggy, and Harness. I will sell either Horse or Carriage, to suit customers.

5 7 ALBION HALL, Weymouth.

### Plant Sticks

From 2 to 6 feet long, for sale by

S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

These sticks are made square and pointed, painted green.

### NOTICE

TO the Proprietors of a certain tract of land now used as a Cemetery, and situate on Pond Street, in that part of Braintree called South Braintree.

Pursuant to a Warrant issued to me by F. A. HOBART, Justice of the Peace for the County of Norfolk, you are hereby notified to meet at GRAND ARMY HALL, South Braintree, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 3d, at 8 o'clock, to act on the following articles, viz.:

1st. To choose a Moderator for said meeting.

2d. To determine if said proprietors will form themselves into a Corporation, to be known as the Braintree Cemetery Association, as provided in Chap. 67 of the General Statutes.

3d. To choose all necessary Officers of said Corporation.

4th. To transact any other business which may legally come before said meeting.

BENJ. F. DYER.

South Braintree, May 10, 1876. 4 6

### ICE! ICE! ICE.

THE subscriber, thankful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on his former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers may wish, at the following rates:

Families, 25 Cts. per 100 lbs.
Stores, 20 Cts. " " "

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will be promptly attended to.

Ice for sale in small quantities, by Sam'l Curtis. Ice Chests furnished for those who desire them.

S. LOVELL.

North Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 17

For Safety and Economy use the

### Downer Oil.

More than FIFTY MILLION GALLONS have been consumed during last twenty years, without accident to life or property. 5 8

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of EZRA LEACH, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

EZRA W. LEACH, Executor.

Weymouth, May 17, 1876. 5 7

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of SAMUEL S. FOYE, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

CLARA E. FOYE, Adm'x.

May 10, 1876. 3 5

ALFRED CUSHING,
AGENT FOR
DAY & COLLINS' PATENT

### Hydraulic Cement Pipe,
NORTH WEYMOUTH,

IS prepared to furnish this Pipe, in all variety, at FACTORY PRICES, for DRAINS, WELLS, CHIMNIES, etc. Also, GARDEN VASES, of their manufacture. All orders promptly filled, and Pipe laid at moderate rates, if desired. 5 31

### COAL
WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

### "Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fade."

MANY have found this to be a very wise saying. E. CHAMBERLAIN is prepared to do all work in his line, in the BEST MANNER. He gives three sittings to every patron at the first. Proofs of the pictures are shown, and then, if not suited, you have the privilege of trying until you are satisfied.

E. CHAMBERLAIN,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

### C. AHLF,
WHEELWRIGHT
AND CARRIAGE MAKER.

All kinds of Wagons and Carriages made to order. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Call and see us at

CHARLES STETSON'S OLD STAND,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
49 5

### HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

### HAY and STRAW FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Horses.

Weymouth, April 10, 1876. 50 tf

### ICE!

The subscribers, grateful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on their former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates.

Families, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.
Stores, &c., 20 " " " "

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., promptly attended to.

We shall discontinue the East Weymouth route below O. B. Bates's.

A. & C. HOLLIS.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MAY 1, 1876.

### GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN COHASSET.

BY license of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, the subscriber, Guardian of JOHN WILMOT HUNT, of Cohasset, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the fifth day of June next, at one o'clock P. M., the Real Estate of said John Wilmot Hunt, consisting of five acres of Land, with a Dwelling House and Stable thereon, on the Jerusalem Road, in said Cohasset.—Said Real Estate will be sold subject to the right of dower of Mrs. Emeline Hunt, and any other right she may have in the same.

HENRY DYER, Guardian.

Cohasset, May 17, 1876. 4 6

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN NORTH WEYMOUTH.

BY license of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of NANCY PIERCE, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate and Personal Property of said Nancy Pierce, deceased, consisting of about one acre of Land, with a Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, situate on Church Street, North Weymouth, within one minute's walk of Church, Depot and Schools. The premises can be examined at any time before the Sale.

DAVID J. PIERCE, Adm'r.

Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 6

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of EDWARD F. MORAN, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.—All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM H. MORAN, Adm'x.

May 24, 1876. 5 7

### Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate IN WEYMOUTH.

BY virtue of and pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by Stephen S. Foye, of Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, to the Weymouth Savings Bank, dated June 2d, A. D. 1873, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 441, fol. 158, and for breach of the condition of said Mortgage Deed, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1876, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said Mortgage Deed, namely:—

A certain tract of land situated in said Weymouth, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the North-Easterly corner of the lot numbered thirty-four (34) on a "Plan of land situated on Broad Street, Weymouth, belonging to Stephen S. Foye, and division into House Lots, scale one chain to an inch,—Q. L. Reed, Surveyor, 1872," and running Westerly by Lots Nos. 36 and 35 on said Plan, 142 1-2 feet to a Street or Way; thence across said Street to the North-West corner of Lot No. 16; thence Westerly again by Lot No. 15, one hundred and seventy-one feet, to another Street or Way; thence across said Street to the North-West corner of Lot No. 4; thence by Lot No. 3, Westerly, to land of Isaac H. Binney; thence running Southerly by land of said Binney and land of John Ford, four hundred and fourteen feet, to land of Mrs. Weston; thence running easterly by land of said Weston, four hundred and twenty-three feet, to the South-Easterly corner of Lot No. 28; and thence running Northerly by land of Edmund S. Hunt, five hundred and fifty-six feet, to the point of beginning; and containing four and a half acres, be the same or any of the aforesaid measurements more or less. Saving and excepting, however, from this conveyance, the Lot numbered 10 on said Plan, which said Foye has heretofore conveyed to N. O. Smith, and also excepting Lot No. 24 on said Plan.

The premises are a part of the land conveyed to said Foye by John W. Loud, by his Deed dated —.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

THE WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee,
By AMOS S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Weymouth, May 16, 1876. 4 6

ENTION TO THE

KST!

esented!

45 cts. per lb.

a Coffee, 42c. " "

ns), 10 cts. per lb

9 cts. per lb

ARCH, (pound paper,) 11c. pr lb

l Raisins, 16c. per lb.

ns, 13c. per lb.

S. PER 1-4 GROSS.

75 cts. per bushel.

20 cts. per peck.

4 cts. per quart

s. per lb.

KERS, 8 cts. per lb.

A, 40 cts. per lb.

OLATE, 40 cts. per lb.

8 cts. per lb.

stard, 25c. per bottle.

r bottle.

o at 60c., 75c., and

and 90 cts. per lb.

quart.

50 and $11.

2, 1.38.

EST CASH PRICES.

er Ware,

o be a very desirable article, dura-

ak, break, shrink, rust, or fail to

CO.,

LANDING.

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MBERLAIN is prepared to do all

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HAMBERLAIN,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

AHLF,

ELWRIGHT

ARRIAGE MAKER.

Wagons and Carriages made to order.

ly attended to.

see us at

STETSON'S OLD STAND,

OUTH LANDING.

and STRAW!

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FOR SALE BY

LOUD & CO.,

YMOUTH LANDING

and STRAW

OR SALE.

LY on hand, first quality Hay and

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BAKER'S EXPRESS.

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April 10, 1876. 50 tf

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. B. Bates's.

A. & C. HOLLIS.

MOUTH, MAY 1, 1876.

RDIAN'S SALE

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of the Probate Court for the County

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HENRY DYER, Guardian.

May 17, 1876. 4 6

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, May 19, 1876. 4 6

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WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK,

Mortgagee,

By AMOS S. WHITE, Treasurer.

th, May 16, 1876. 4 6

# GAZETTE & REPORTER.


C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

☞ Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree: also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.


IN SCRIBNER for June Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's description of some "Old Landmarks in Philadelphia" is accompanied by over thirty illustrations. "How America was Named" is another illustrated historical paper, in which is shown the origin of the false claims put forth in behalf of Vespucci. Clarence Cook's fifth paper on furniture and decoration is illustrated with pictures of dining-tables, the "last sweet thing in corners," chairs, candelabras, etc., etc. Charles Barnard describes a number of recent 'Experiments in Co-operation," chiefly manufactures and stores. "Union College" is the one selected from the educational series this month, Harvard being announced for July. The serials are continued, and there is a story by G. P. Lathrop, entitled "The Love of a Hundred Years;" "Pilgrims and Puritans," by Tryon Edwards, "Two Poems of Collins," by E. S. Nadal, and "Charlotte Cushman," by John D. Stockton, complete the list of prose.—There are poetical contributions from Kate Putnam Osgood, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, H. H., and several others. In the Editorial Departments, Dr. Holland writes of "Advertising Shame," "The Literary Class," and A New Departure"; "The Old Cabinet" deals with "Reading and Writing" and the "Academy Exhibition"; "Home and Society" contains some suggestions to strangers about "How to see New York" and Mr. Quinn's timely "Rural Topics," and "Bric-a-Brac" has among other attractions some clever dialect by Irwin Russel entitled "Nebuchadnezzar."

THE June number of the new magazine, "RECORD OF THE YEAR, has a fine Steel Portrait of MARK TWAIN, and a splendid article on "Horse-Car Poetry." Besides the unique and valuable Diary of important events and occurrences throughout the world, this number contains, among two hundred other articles, the following points of special interest:—Dana's letter on his appointment to England.; Belknap convicted out of his own mouth; Anecdotes and Habits of A. T. Stewart; Barney Williams, and Theatres fifty years ago; Authentic history of "Horse-Car Poetry; Sketch of Opera Bouffe Jacques Offenbach; Bayard Taylor's translation of Freiligrath's Poem; Joe Jefferson and Mrs. Sterling; William Cullen Bryant as an Editor; The Game of Polo, and how to play it; Pierce Butler Courting Fanny Kemble; The beautiful Poem "My Child's Origin." Things to be laughed at, popular and touching poems, sketches, incidents, &c., in such attractive variety, that it forms the richest amount of valuable and entertaining reading almost ever embraced in a magazine. G. W. CARLETON & Co., Publishers, Madison Square, New York.

### Wonderful Success!

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure; but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person who has a predisposition to weak Lungs to go to ALFRED WYMAN, Druggist, Agent at Weymouth Landing, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cts. Two doses will relieve any case. Don' neglect your cough.

### A FEW THINGS THAT WE KNOW.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that Da Costa's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses". Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25c. Sold by Francis Ambler, Weymouth Landing, J. G. Sanborn, E. Weymouth, E. G. Nash, S. Weymouth.

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

OILY SUBSTANCES ALWAYS AGGRAVATE SKIN DISEASES.—Ointments are therefore rather hurtful than beneficial. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which opens, instead of clogging the pores with grease, has, as might have been expected, widely superseded oleaginous compounds as a remedy for scorbutic affections.

BE IN TIME!—Old people, whose blood is *sour and thin*, or Young Folks (with adolescent Humor in their Veins) *should cleanse* their system by using WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, whenever they have any ulceration in the Throat or Lungs, or Running Sores on the External Skin!

What is the Value of a Life? Gold cannot measure it. Yet when menaced by a violent cough or cold, or any disease leading to consumption, a single dollar invested in HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will unquestionably preserve it.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

## Advertisements.

The ONLY PLACE in Boston where EVERY ARTICLE for BOYS' wear can be found.

5 10

## ALFRED WYMAN,

## DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,

WASHINGTON ST., opposite Prospect,

WEYMOUTH.

FRESH STOCK OF

Finest Drugs and Chemicals

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FULL LINE OF

Patent Medicines,

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Brushes and Combs, Perfumery, &c.

SODA WATER,

WITH GENUINE FRUIT SYRUPS.

☞ STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO ALL BRANCHES OF DRUG BUSINESS.

Particular attention to preparing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS from the best materials.

5tf

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and others interested in the estate of JOHN W. LOUD, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas an application has been made for a distribution of the personal property in the hands of the Administrator, among the next of kin of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said distribution should not be made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

5 7 J. H. COBB, Register.

### Old Fashioned Combs

can be made over into new and modern styles. We reweld and repolish broken combs, supply teeth or parts missing, and make the same practically new. Information, if desired, will be given by mail.

C. D. Waterman & Co.,

5 8 420 Washington Street, Boston.

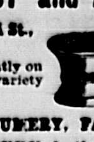
## Business Cards.

### Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER,

DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

Commercial St., Weymouth.



Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

### COOKED PROVISIONS.

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply

Pic-nics and Parties

Of every description, with

Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,

*All Cooked and Ready for the Table,*

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Parties will please give from three to four days notice.

All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.

All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,

ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

### WEYMOUTH MARKET

J. G. WORSTER & CO.,

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,

Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,

WEYMOUTH.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,

Hams, Butter, Cheese, and

FAMILY GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

MEN'S SUITS,

$8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16 to $22.

BOYS' SUITS,

$2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6 to $8.

COMER'S ORIGINAL BLUE STORE,

152 to 164 Washington St., Boston.

5 10

### Jos. Sherman & Co.

DEALERS IN

COAL,

WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT, BRICK

LATHS, HAIR, etc.,

BUNDLE HAY,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

AND FEED

*WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.*

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

MASS.

37tf

### Pause, Stranger!

And listen a moment. One hundred years ago a little daughter was born to Uncle Srm, aud christened Liberty.—She was a lovely child, but bad men sought her life. King George sent armies and navies to destroy her. But brave men flocked to her defence, and thousands came across the seas to protect her. She was rocked in the "Old Cradle" in Faneuil Hall, by her mother, living in the "Old Corner" House hard by. In due time she was wedded to Union, and their children have multiplied exceedingly. The Sons of Liberty now flock in crowds to that same "Old Corner" House, where is found in endless variety,

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

at such fabulously low prices as our Forefathers never dreamed of. Just cast your eye at some of the prices of goods which are now selling rapidly in

Spring Fashions and Fresh Styles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chevoit Suits, | $8 | to | $14 |
| Knickerbocker Suits, | 10 | to | 18 |
| Plaid Cassimere Suits, | 10 | to | 22 |
| French Basket, (Coats and Vests,) | 12 | to | 25 |
| Boys' Short Suits, | 3.50 | to | 10 |
| Boys' Alexis Suits, | 4.50 | to | 12 |
| Youth's Suits, | 7 | to | 18 |

Do not forget the name and numbers, or buy your clothing without first calling at

GEO. H. RICHARDS,

The "Old Corner,"

24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

### Knowlton's Portable RUBBER BATHING TUB.

A complete arrangement for bathing without the expense of bath room and plumbing.

It comprises a Sitz bath, a Plunge bath, a Foot Bath, a Hip bath; two different sizes of full Baths for Children, and an ample full Bath for an adult—all in one vessel—which may be set up in a moment in any room, and when not in use it may be closed up and hung up by the wall, like a common garment.

FOR A FULL BATH IT REQUIRES LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE WATER COMMONLY USED IN A METALLIC TROUGH.

Thousands of them in use throughout the country,

AND ESPECIALLY IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Highly recommended by Physicians and other prominent men,

EVERYWHERE.

*INDISPENSABLE IN THE SICK ROOM! A LUXURY, CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO ALL!*

Has been in use for over Seven Years!

Neater, Cheaper, and more Convenient than a Stationary Bath Tub.

The most Luxurious Bath known.

Can be used in any Room.

Makes no slop.

Takes no extra room for storage.

THE MOST PERFECT ARRANGEMENT FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ First Patent Jan. 28th, 1868; Second Patent March 1st, 1870; Reissued June 18th, 1872.

*BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS!*

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT KNOWLTON'S PORTABLE RUBBER BATHING TUB.

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 16, 1871.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Universal Bath Tub I bought of you I used last evening, and found it to answer the recommendations fully. I much prefer it to any form of Bath I have ever seen. The small quantity of water necessary, and its portable form, makes it very convenient for use in any part of the house, and the bather will find it pleasanter in use, I think, than the ordinary fixed bath.—My wife says she considers the house enlarged by the amount of a bath room.

Very truly yours,

W. H. PARKER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1872.

Having used Mr. E. J. Knowlton's Universal Bath for a period of three years, I feel safe in saying that it is the best article of the kind for every day use that I have ever seen.

H. S. CHEEVER,

Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in Michigan University.

Westfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1872.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Knowlton Portable Rubber Bathing Tub I purchased of you three years ago, has been in constant use in my family ever since, and I cannot see but it is just as good as when purchased. You could not buy it back for fifty dollars were it impossible for me to procure another. I can cheerfully recommend it as being in every way durable, convenient and cheap.

I am truly yours,

E. M. GOODRICH, M. D.

Sold only by Canvassing,

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

Address J. M. JOHNSTON, General Agent for New England States, Care R. Bliss M'f'g Co., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

45 19

### PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Basement of Henry Loud's Store,

*Broad St., East Weymouth.*

Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.

CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.

☞ Customers who wish us to call for orders, will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to. 20 1y

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Norfolk St., Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth.

Office Hours.—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

### GEO. W. HERSEY,

Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,

[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]

*Weymouth Landing.*

### WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875, | $2,629,043.00 |
| Cash Assets | $21,939.53 |
| Deposit Notes | 101,235.12 |
| Gross Assets, | $123,174.65 |

N. L. WHITE, President.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

### JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET.- - Weymouth Landing

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,

in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Hard Wood Filling a specialty,

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

### SETCHELL'S PATENT

POT PLANT, GARDEN AND VERANDA

TRELLISES,

FOR SALE BY

S. W. PRATT,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

### ALL WOOL MEN'S Knickerbocker Suits,

$10.

Regular Price everywhere $13 to $15.

ALL WOOL

Canada Homspun SUITS,

$12.

*Cannot be purchased in any other house in the city less than*

$16 PER SUIT.

ALL WOOL

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, $12

This is an elegant suit, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed and would be cheap at $18.00.

ALL WOOL Diagonal or Basket Coat and Vest, (TO MATCH) $12.00, usual retail price, 18.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' SUITS, age 10 to 18 years, 5.00; usual retail price, 8.00.

ALL WOOL Boys' Suit, age 11 to 15 years, 8.00, usual price, 12.00.

ALL WOOL, Youth's Suit, 10.00, usual retail price, 12.00 to 15.00

We guarantee to sell a single garment at retail as low as the lowest wholesale price. Every garment we sell is of our own manufacture and fully warranted to the purchaser. Every garment marked in plain figures.

ONE PRICE,

WILMOT'S,

263 WASHINGTON STREET,

(OLD NUMBER, 121,)

BOSTON.

49 14

### VERTICAL BROILER

NEW IN PRINCIPLE! NEW IN THEORY! NEW IN PRACTICE! The Vertical Broiler revolutionizes and simplifies this most important branch of Kitchen business. It requires neither turning nor attention. A Steak is cooked in from 9 to 12 minutes; a Mackerel in 20 minutes, and other articles in proportionate length of time. The fat all falls into the trough and is conducted to the little pan outside. No smoke escapes into the room.

Learn to use this Broiler!

If, after fair trials, you do not succeed, return it to the seller, who will refund the amount you paid.

S. W. PRATT, Agen

36 WEYMOUTH, MASS.

48 8

### C. L. WELLINGTON,

Cabinet Maker,

Shop at McCormick's Furniture Warerooms,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

Church and Store Finishing.

COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.

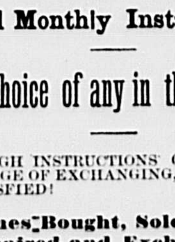
CARPENTER'S JOBBING

of all kinds done at short notice, and

FURNITURE REPAIRED

in the best manner. 19 1y

### SEWING MACHINFS, all kinds.



$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.

OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.

Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,

50 Bromfield St.,

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

### Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

NATHAN T. JOY,

Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

### SAMUEL CURTIS,

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

### Notice to Ladies.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at

L. O. CROCKER'S

Railway Punch Manufactory,

10 EAST BRAINTREE.

### Best Flour,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

ALSO

PAPER HANGINGS

AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. ☞ Orders called for, if requested.

J. E. JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

### FOR SALE,

Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Paper Hangings, Crockery, Carpets, Furniture, &c., located in South Weymouth. Established twenty-two years, and has been successfully carried on by present proprietor.

Reason for selling, other engagements.

Apply to E. ROSENFELD,

41 89 Essex Street, Boston.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

### OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 13th, 1875,

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD via TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; via FAIRHAVEN, 8.00 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am. 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am; 3.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN 6.00 am; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER via TAUNTON, 8.45 am, 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; via BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am, 5pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a, 6.45, 8.40, 11.15 am, 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.35 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 3.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.60, 7.30, 8.45, 9.21 am; 12m.; 3.35 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.45, 4.30, 6.05 pm. [illegible]

MIDDLEBORO, 8.00 am.; 3.30, 4, 6.05 pm. RETURN, [illegible] 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m; 3.30, 4, 5, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.20, 7.35, 9.23 am; 12.45, 4.05 pm.

BROCKTON, 8.00, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.30, 4, 6.05 pm.—RETURN, 6.54, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8.45 am; 2.30, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30 pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 6.20, 9.15 am; 3.60 pm; via DUXBURY, 6.00 am; 2.35 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.55, 9.34, 11.55 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.45 am; 12 m; 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.12, 9.50 am; 12 m, 4.17 pm.

SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30 pm. RETURN, 7.00 am; 3.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.44, 7.37 am.; 12.55, 4.15, 5.60 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 8.11 am; 1.00, 4.27, 5.55 pm.—Nantasket, East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.51, 8.06 am; 1.02, 4.21, 5.58 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.07, 8.22 am; 1.15, 4.34, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.16, 8.31 am; 1.23, 4.44, 6.15 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, [illegible]

BRAINTREE, [illegible]

QUINCY, [illegible]

NEPONSET, [illegible]

HARRISON SQUARE, [illegible]

WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.45, 5, 6.15 pm. RETURN 6.58, 8.48 am; 1.42, 5.02, 6.18 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis, 8.00 am. 4.00 pm.—RETURN, 6.45 am; 2.07 pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am.; 4 pm. RETURN 5.00, 11.00 am.

WOODS' HOLE, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 8.00 am. (Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.)

NANTUCKET, 8.00 am. (Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.)

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5h am; via Bridgewater, 7.30 am.

SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.30 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN (South Braintree) 9.20 am; 1.40, 6 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. c Thursdays only. b Saturdays only. d Mondays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

### BUILDINGS

MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent,

Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,

Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,

BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

### BAKER & RANDALL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS. INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF Ready Made Frames ON HAND.

HARD[WARE GA]LLERY.

The subscriber invites the [...] particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely [...] pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLESLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, wtth pleasure.

## GEO. S. BAKER,

*Washington Square, Weymonth.*

### The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

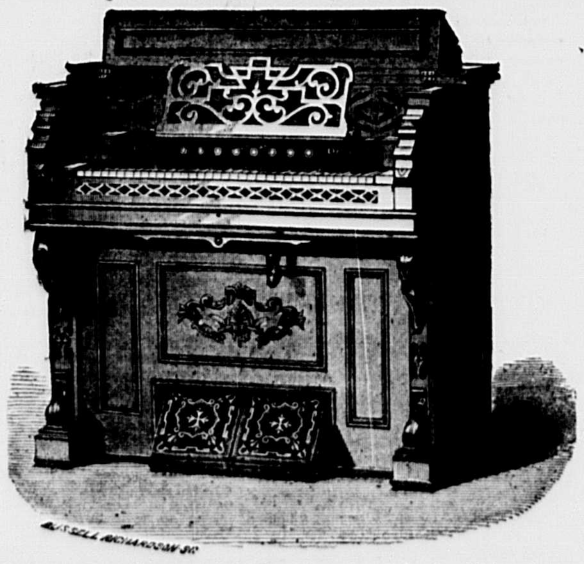
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED*

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

### RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BRO'S, Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

### PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE AND HORSES for the season, commencing May 10th next, with plenty of feed and water. Stock received and delivered at my place. Address

J. W. HARDWICK,

46tf Weymouth Landing.

### For Sale,

40 SECOND HAND 8 FOOT SETTEES, in one lot or single;

One Second Hand CHAMBER SET;

Also, one PYRAMID STOVE and FUNNEL.

At the Carriage Repository of A. J. RANDALL, East Weymouth. 46tf

### MAMMOTH COFFEE POT

ON EXHIBITION AT

JOSEPH I. BATES'

STOVE AND TIN STORE,

At Weymouth Landing.

BOOKS are open for guessing the contents of the above, at 25 cts. per chance. Parties coming the nearest to contents of same to be presented with one of the CELEBRATED GOOD NEWS RANGES, complete; the next nearest to a splendid STUDY LAMP; the next nearest to a nice BRITANNIA TEAPOT, making three presents in all.

☞ To be decided at 9 o'clock 4th of July morning next, at Pump in front of Store. A Committee of three will be appointed on the spot, to superintend the measuring of same. 51 9

### JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,

Funeral Undertakers,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a new Glass Side Hearse, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking, with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Caskets or Coffins

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of ALFRED HARPER, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

SARAH E. HARPER, Adm'x.

Weymouth, May 5, 1876. 3 5

### NOTICE!!

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a

NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS

FOR

Gentlemen's Wear,

and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.

Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

P. J. CURRAN,

OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,

25 52 Weymouth Landing.

### FLOWERS AND SMILAX PRESERVED

IN their natural state. Also, Funeral and Bridal Wreaths, Crosses and Bouquets, in Frames or Globes. Any one having Flowers in any form to preserve may have them done by addressing

G. C. HALLENBECK,

South Braintree,

who will call for them and return the same, with perfect satisfaction to the parties, both in workmanship and price.

G. C. HALLENBECK,

FUNERAL AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, SOUTH BRAINTREE.

☞ Branch Warerooms at McCORMICK'S Furniture Store, Weymouth Landing, where any orders left will be promptly attended to. 33

### Horses Clipped

AT WILKINS' STABLE,

by WM. FOYE.

28 36

### CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Being in the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, I can afford to pay the

Highest Rates for Second Hand Carriages.

Spear's Carriage Factory,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

18 1y

### JOSEPH I. BATES,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

REAL ESTATE AND Personal Property

In any Town in Norfolk County.

Liberal advances (in Cash) on all personal property consigned for sale.

Storage furnished and Horses boarded.

Advertising done at reasonable rates.

Weymouth, Jan. 10th, 1876. 38 6m

### WILLIAM W. BURKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

OFFICE HOURS 4 TILL 8 P. M.

### For Sale Cheap,

ONE LARGE SAFE, Combination Lock; one Black Walnut STANDING DESK; COPYING PRESS; two LUMBER WAGONS; one custom made TEAM HARNESS.

Apply to F. A. GARDNER.

at his residence, Weymouth Landi

### G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

### MEETINGS OF THE Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms House on the second Tuesday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

NOAH VINING,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
JOHN W. BARTLETT,
THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
WILLIAM NASH,

SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 7, 1876.

### GEO. W. WARREN,

WITH

GEO. H. RICHARDS,

DEALER IN

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

### E. C. BUMPUS,

Office, Boston Post Building,

[illegible], near Washington St.,

BOSTON.

AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

### J. BINNEY & CO.,

CHOICE

Groceries and Provisions,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

Weymouth Landing,

Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,

FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,

Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,

Of the Best Qualities,

For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

### OLIVER BURRELL,

House, Sign & Carriage Painter,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.

BROAD ST., East Weymouth.

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

### R. F. RAYMOND,

Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

### Citizens Market.

WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.

The subscriber is now ready to

SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES

WITH

CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,

Cooked and Ready for the Table,

at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.

Customers will always find our market well supplied with

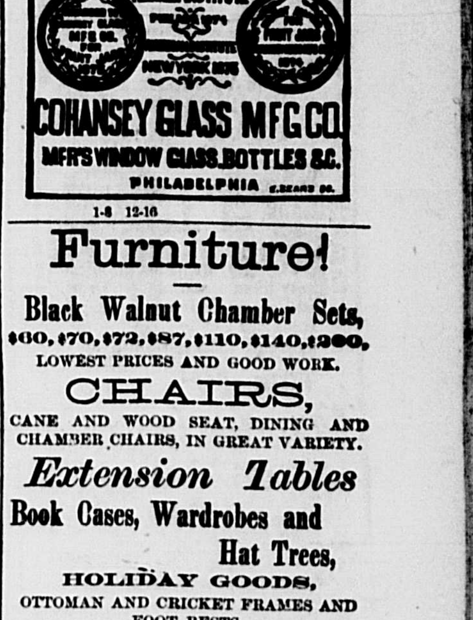
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,

Weymouth Landing.




1-8 12-16

### Furniture!

Black Walnut Chamber Sets,

$60, $70, $72, $87, $110, $140, $200,

LOWEST PRICES AND GOOD WORK.

CHAIRS,

CANE AND WOOD SEAT, DINING AND CHAMBER CHAIRS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

*Extension Tables*

Book Cases, Wardrobes and Hat Trees,

HOLIDAY GOODS,

OTTOMAN AND CRICKET FRAMES AND FOOT RESTS.

☞ Come and see our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and remember that we deliver and set up Furniture anywhere in town, without extra charge.

READ AND PHILLIPS,

North Street, North Weymouth.

36tf

### DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

DR. A. G. NYE.

### A SEA SIDE RESORT.

One of the most healthful and charming locations ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST, WITHIN Four Miles of the State House in Boston, has lately been brought into the market by the BOSTON LAND CO., who are rapidly developing their immense property and throwing it open to the public.

Bordered on the one side by the BROAD ATLANTIC, and on the other by the inner HARBOR OF BOSTON, with all its innumerable attractions, having hourly communication with the city, the heart of which is reached in less than half an hour, by the new narrow gauge route of Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, it offers to all who are seeking health and pleasure an opportunity which seldom occurs, to possess

A Sea-Side Residence,

at a reasonable price. The Company are now prepared to offer at private sale many most desirable locations; and on Saturday, the 10th of June, they propose to throw open,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF FEET,

which will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever, except suitable restrictions as to the style of buildings to be erected, &c.

Full descriptive circulars, with schedule of the land to be sold and other days of sale, also free tickets from Boston to and from the sale, sent to any address on application to

BOSTON LAND CO.,

2 5 48 Congress Street, Room 12, Boston, Mass.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all persons interested in the trusts under the will of JOHN MANUEL, late of Cohasset, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court, by JOHN D. LONG, of Hingham, in the County of Plymouth, praying to be appointed Trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, in said County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

2 4 J. H. COBB, Register.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Domestic Recipes.

HACHIS DE VIANDE.—Take a piece of cold meat, chop fine, adding sufficient onion to flavor, also chopped fine, a few bread crumbs, an egg, beaten, a little salt and pepper, and a teaspoonful of mixed herbs,—thyme, summer savory, and sweet marjorum. Put your hash into a stewpan, with gravy or water enough to moisten it, and a bit of butter. Let it stew very gently for a few minutes, stirring all the time. Then place it in a flat dish and put it in the oven till it is crusted to a fine brown.

POUND SEED CAKE.—One pound of butter beaten to a cream, one pound of sifted lump sugar, one pound of flour (well dried), eight eggs (yolks and whites beaten separately), and caraway seeds to taste. Mix the ingredients and beat all well together for one hour. Put the batter into a tin shape lined with paper, and buttered. Bake in a moderate oven.

DARK FIG CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, one of cold water, with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it; three cupfuls of raisins, chopped fine; cinnamon and nutmeg, four eggs, one pound of figs; use the figs whole, covering them well with the cake to prevent burning. Bake in layers, frosting between each layer. Make as stiff as pound cake. Cut with a very sharp knife to prevent crumbling. This recipe makes two loaves.

ALDERLEY PUDDING.—Two tablespoonfuls of ground rice, the same quantity of arrowroot, the yolks of two eggs, a little grated lemon peel, sugar and a pint of milk. Lay a little orange marmalade at the bottom of a dish, pour the mixture over it, and bake.

SALMON SALAD.—One can of salmon, six eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, one pint of chopped cucumber pickles; add vinegar and pepper to taste; before mixing drain the oil from the salmon and do not use it if the pickles are sharp and brittle.

FIG PUDDING.—Take a quarter of a pound of figs, pound them in a mortar, and mix in gradually half a pound of bread crumbs and four ounces of beef suet, minced very small; add four ounces of pounded loaf sugar, and mix the whole together, with two eggs beaten up, and a good teacupful of new milk. When all these ingredients are well mixed fill a mold and boil for four hours.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cupful molasses, one pound of flour, one of sugar, three-fourths pound butter, two of seeded raisins, three of currants, one of citron, half pound blanched almonds, half ounce mace, ten eggs; cream the sugar and butter; add the eggs beaten separately; stir in the flour, spices, then the fruit.

### To Make a Corn Marker.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives the following method of making a simple corn marker: Take a plank seven feet long, sixteen inches wide, and one and one-half inches thick. Pin this on three blocks, five by eight inches thick and sixteen inches long, putting one block at each end and one in the middle. With this length the marker is easily turned at the ends. For a tongue, get a smooth, tough pole, and fasten it to the center of the plank in such a way that, when the team is hitched up, the marker will stand level. Now take a lath, one by two inches thick and ten and one-half feet long. Drive a staple into the plank at each end of the marker and one in the middle. Pass the lath through one outside staple and the end just through the center staple. Fasten a chain to the outer end, and the marker is completed. The chain marks where the middle block or marker must follow the next time across. The lath must be shifted at each end so as to keep the chain on the unmarked land. When using it, stand on the middle of the plank and keep the tongue directly over the chain mark. If the first mark was made straight, all the rest will be so, and equally distant apart. If desired, the lath may be fastened to the middle of the plank with a bolt, so that it can be turned from side to side without lifting. Secure it in position by another bolt, passed through the lath and plank, near the ends of the latter.

### Orchard and Nursery.

All ground in which young trees are set should be cultivated, so that they may have a chance to grow vigorously and ripen their wood properly. If any trees set last fall are found to be bent by winds, these should be straightened up and the soil pressed down firmly around the base of the tree. A few large stones placed over the roots will keep trees in their proper positions, and this is often a good way to dispose of surplus stones; but care must be used in cultivating around the trees, else the weeds will grow rapidly among the stones and rob the trees of much nutriment.

Grafting may be done this month at any time provided the cions were cut before their buds started, and well kept. Trees bearing only inferior fruit may be grafted, and made valuable.

Transplanting seedling trees from the seed bed to nursery rows should be done early, so that they will be well established by the time droughts come on. Some means of shading should be used for all young evergreens and other tender trees.

Set root-grafts at once in nursery rows at a sufficient distance to allow of horse cultivation.

Insects must be fought, and tent-caterpillars, canker-worms, bark-lice and borers kept off, and destroyed in some way as soon as they appear.—*Agriculturist.*

### Burning Rubbish.

Whether this is the best time to burn garden rubbish is a question susceptible of considerable discussion, but it is the popular season. Great care should be taken in the composition of the burning heaps. If there are no old rubbers handy, a length of oilcloth makes a very good substitute. There is, of course, nothing that emits the peculiar flavor of burning rubber, unless it is hair, but hair is too costly to be considered for a moment. A piece of old oilcloth about three feet or so in length, subjected to a slow flame, can be smelled by the most ordinary nose the distance of four gardens, and to many it is just as satisfying as burning rubber. It is best that the man should gather the rubbish. This is so evident as to be not worthy of any discussion. A woman with a long handled rake is more dangerous than a wet cellar. What rubbish she gets together scarcely compensates for the damage to the rake or to herself, or to any one who happens to be in the same yard at the time, and is too gallant or too helpless to take the nearest fence at a flying leap.

### In the Fields.

A correspondent traveling in Pennsylvania says that it is common to see farmers' wives working in the fields in certain sections of the State. The writer adds: "Lately we noticed a young single lady handling with wonderful skill a large cultivator, to which three heavy horses were attached. At another farm we noticed several women planting corn and potatoes, and at another place a young and newly married woman was spreading lime—one of the ugliest jobs on a farm. Such and many other jobs are done by country women—feats that would astonish some of your city ladies."

At the annual convention of gypsies, held at Joliet, Ill., the chief laid out the route to be pursued by each band during the year.

## MORBID IMPULSES.

### Hunting Murderers with Dogs—A British Barber Commits a Terrible Crime—A Detective's Story.

We condense the following story from our latest foreign files, as a most interesting though painful contribution to the psychology of crime. William Fish, the criminal, was a married man, aged twenty-six, and Emily Holland, the victim, a child of seven. Suspicion attached to Fish from the commencement. The prosecuting officer thus recited the story in court: "We searched his house several times over without being able to find any traces of blood, and we had no further evidence to justify us in arresting him. On Sunday morning a man named Peter Taylor, a painter, of Nelson street, Preston, volunteered his services with a dog, in fact with two dogs. One is a Springer spaniel, and the other is a bloodhound and pointer bred. I arranged with some of my officers, Police Detectives Holden and Livesey, to go with the owner of the dogs where the body was found, near Bastwell, and endeavored to trace the scent, for, according to one witness, a man visited the place on Thursday morning about ten o'clock. They went in the direction of Roysham plantation, but the dogs were unable to make any scent. It was arranged further that they should go to Lower Cunliffe, where the legs had been discovered in a conduit. They hunted the fields as best they could, but without success. They hunted the fields and woods in all directions, but without finding anything, and they returned to Blackburn. I had arranged previously that the man with the dogs should remain till night to make a further experiment.

We arranged to visit two barber shops, one kept by Denis Whitehead, who resided in Birley street, and the other kept by the prisoner. I may mention that we arranged it private, so that there would not be a crowd about to obstruct us, and we managed to get into both houses unobserved by the inhabitants. In the first house, that of Denis Whitehead, the bloodhound did not pay any particular attention, nor did it appear to scent anything. We had possession of the prisoner's house at that time, and the prisoner was in, and also his wife, and of course we begun in the prisoner's shop. The dog, on entering the house, begun to scent all round the rooms in which the prisoner carries on his business. He entered the closets, and went to all the corners and crevices of the house. It further went into the back room, scenting all round soundly, and evidently scented something. It also jumped upon the sink stone, and appeared to scent something there.

"At this time the door which leads to the upper room was shut, and when Detective Officer Holden opened the door and went up stairs, the dog immediately rushed after him. The dog scented round the back room, which is a room where there is no fireplace, and really scented something. It then passed in the front room, and finally scented in the fireplace. Now, this fireplace had nothing in the fire-grate nor appearance of a fire in any shape or form. Mr. Taylor, observing the scent, knew what it meant, and he immediately rushed to the chimney, and found, what shall be produced, a human skull, evidently that of a child, with part of the hair on it. The hair has been saturated with blood. There are also parts of the broken skull and parts of smaller bones. There are bones which appear to belong to the forearm, and bones that belong to the hands. There were, in addition, small pieces of garments—small pieces of gray calico and a chemise. The deceased child's clothing was of that description. There is one extraordinary feature in the case. Amongst the articles brought down from the chimney was a piece of paper, which appears to be a newspaper of some kind, and that appears to have some blood on it, together with clean wheat straw. There are no such pieces of straw in any other part of the house. While this process was going on Superintendent Eastwood had accompanied the man with the dogs to inform the prisoner of the purport of their visit, and that they had a bloodhound and were going to search the house. I believe then that his condition was very palpable, and that he was extraordinarily affected by the announcement. When the skull was found his wife and he were both present, and I at once ordered him to be taken into custody on the charge of murder. He afterward said that he was innocent, and knew nothing about it. We managed to have him removed from the place before there was any excitement and before the inhabitants were aware of what was going on. If we had been three or four minutes more I don't believe we could have brought him to court. Under the circumstances, however, we managed to bring him without any interruption. This is a human skull (pointing to it) with three teeth left in the lower jaw, and these plainly exhibited. This is the skull of a child, and we know of no other child missing, or having been murdered, than Emily Holland, and from all the circumstances we do believe this skull and the parts of the body form the head, hands and arms of the deceased Emily Holland. I will simply give evidence that these were found in the prisoner's presence, and that he was charged and made no reply."

The details of the discovery were then brought out on the examination of the detective-in-chief:

Q. Did you examine the chimney? A. I did. I looked up the chimney both down stairs and up stairs. My reason for looking up the chimney was to see if I could discover any recent marks in the chimney—marks of soot being removed or disturbed—but there was not a single scratch or anything, and there did not appear to have been any fire in the grate for some time. Had I seen a mark of any kind I should certainly have searched further. On Sunday, the sixteenth of April, we searched again. I was accompanied by Detective Officer Holden and Peter Taylor, of Nelson street, Preston, painter. He had two dogs with him. I went with Taylor to the prisoner's shop. One of the dogs was a bloodhound and pointer, and the other was a spaniel. When they went into another barber's shop the dogs did not scent anything. We next went to the prisoner's shop. When we went into the place the prisoner had been brought to the shop by Detective Livesey along with his wife. When Taylor and I and Holden got inside I spoke to the prisoner, and I told him that the dog was a bloodhound and that we were going to make a further search of his premises. We did not speak. The bloodhound began to scent the place. This was in the first room on the ground floor. There are two rooms below and two above. The room he was in was the one used as his shop. Then he went into the back kitchen, and about the slopstone in the kitchen both the dogs commenced to bark, as if scenting something. Detective Wolden opened the stairs door which leads out on the back kitchen, and the dog, without being spoken to, made right up stairs. The bloodhound went into the back room, and then into the front. When it got beside the chimney it seemed to scent it, and Taylor, who appeared to understand the movements of the dog, at once doubled himself up in the chimney. He got his head up and put his hand down a draft or recess on the left hand side of the chimney. A draft is about the width of a brick. First he pulled out two cinders intermixed with a little bone or two. He then put his hand down the same place and brought out part of the skull. The prisoner and his wife were present at the time, and the prisoner was very nervous. I sent for the chief constable, and he gave orders that the prisoner should be taken into custody. He was taken into custody by Detectives Holden and Livesey. We removed him by the back door, and the house was left in the charge of two police officers during the night. Next morning I made a further search with Mr. Potts, and took down the bricks in the chimney piece. We found these portions of the skull (producing small pieces of bones). The pieces vary in size. We also found a piece of paper burnt, which was down in the draft along with the bones. There had been no fire in the grate for some time. After the prisoner had been taken into custody I charged him at the police station with the wilful murder of Emily Holland, aged seven years, at Moss street, on March 28, 1876.

Coroner—What reply did he make to that?

Witness—He replied: "I am innocent, and God knows I am."

The prisoner's detailed confession is substantially to the following effect: That, on the day when the tragedy was enacted, he sent Emily Holland for half an ounce of tobacco. When she returned he asked her to come in the house. He got hold of her and carried her up stairs, and in the front room committed the outrage upon her. He took a razor and coolly cut her throat. To prevent the blood from covering the floor he wrapped her clothes around her. Next he battered her brains out and cut up the body, putting the head and arms on the fire, which he had recently kindled in that room, and wrapped the trunk and legs in newspapers, concealing the parcels till it would be convenient to remove them. After this he went down stairs and shaved some of his customers with the razor which had been used to cut the girl's throat. The horrible work having been finished, he locked the door of his shop and went to the theater. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents of Emily Holland. The mother is in a desponding state. The father is a little better now that the murderer has been found out.

## THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

### National and International Conventions to be Held in Philadelphia this Year.

The following list of State, national and international conventions and meetings of political, religious, military, professional and other societies to take place in Philadelphia shortly, has been carefully compiled and will be found absolutely correct, as far as information could be obtained:

JUNE.

National Convention of Civil Engineers, June 10.

Association of Superintendents of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, June 12.

Women's National Temperance Union, June 12.

International Temperance Conference, June 13.

Good Templars, State Lodge, June 13.

National Association Stove Manufacturers, June 14.

National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, June 14.

Ministerial Temperance Conference, June 14.

Grand Lodge, Good Templars of United States, June 15.

National Convention Mining Engineers, June 20.

Manufacturing Chemists' National Association, June 22.

Grand Encampment Knights of Malta, June 24.

National Religious Amendment Association, June 26.

World's Homœopathic Convention, June 26.

Convention German Free Thinkers, June 26.

National Law Congress, June 28.

Reunion Twenty-eighth and 147th regiments Pennsylvania volunteers and Knapp's battery, June 28.

National and State encampments Grand Army of Republic, June 30.

JULY.

Congress of Authors, July 1.

National Convention Catholic Young Men's Associations, July 2.

International Typographical Congress, July 3.

Salesmen's and Commercial Travelers' Association, July 3.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, July 4.

International Conference of Delegates, Societies St. Vincent de Paul, July 6.

International Arbitration Convention, July 11.

Pennsylvania State Dental Society, July 25.

Encampment Knights Templar at Ridley Park, under auspices of Maryland Commandery, July 28.

AUGUST.

Convention of Historical and Antiquarian societies, August 1.

American Dental Association, August 1.

State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America (at Reading), August 8.

Photographers' National Association, August 15.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania, August 15.

American Association of Instructors of the Blind, August 15.

Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, August 22.

SEPTEMBER.

International Medical Congress, September 4.

International Convention of Archæologists, September 4.

Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Red Men, September 10.

National Pomological Society, September 11.

Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States, September 12.

National Convention of the American Foresters, September 13.

American Forestry Association, September 13.

Grand Lodge of the United States, Improved Order of Odd Fellows, September 19.

Convention of Apiarians (honey men), September 23.

Welsh National Eistedfodd, third week.

National Carriage Builders' Association, third week.

OCTOBER.

Dedication of hall Patriotic Order Sons of America, first week.

State Council O. U. A. M., October 17.

American Dairymen's Association, October 17.

DECEMBER.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

Around the circumference of the circle of which the great exhibition is the center, and within one hundred miles of it, a large number of bodies will assemble, the dates of meeting, except in a few instances, not having been announced.

Among these are the following:

New Jersey State Centennial, Princeton, July 2.

Centennial Sunday-school Convention, Ocean Grove, July 22.

National Forest Convention, Ocean Grove.

National Board of Steam Navigation, Baltimore.

National Board of Trade, New York.

In addition to the list given above, the following deliberative bodies have been announced to assemble in Philadelphia, though no definite date has been assigned for their meetings: National Board of Underwriters, Convention of Life Insurance Agents of the United States, California Pioneer Society, Order B'Nai Berith, Christopher Columbus Association, National Alumni Association, Society of Army of the Cumberland, National Rifle Association, United Tailors' Association, American Butter and Egg Association, Caledonian Club.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Nevada Democrats, while they sent their delegates to the national convention unpledged, strongly indorse Mr. Tilden...... An explosion in a "giant powder" mill near Drakeville, N. J., blew two men to atoms and destroyed considerable property...... The score in the first game in the Philadelphia billiard tournament stood: Slosson, 300; Rudolphe, 266. The score of the second game was: Daly, 300; Foster, 150...... Hon. Wm. H. Barnum has been elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Senator Ferry...... A sudden squall upset a passenger steamboat near Hong Kong, and two hundred Chinese were drowned...... The revenue authorities have seized twenty-five distilleries, with forty thousand gallons of mash and liquor, at different points in North Carolina and Virginia...... Eight children embarked in a leaky skiff on the Ohio river near Vevay, Ind., for a row, but when in the center of the stream the boat filled and sunk. A man went to their rescue, but before he could reach them five of the children—all of one family—had drowned.

A Philadelphia hotel clerk has been fined $500 for refusing a room to a colored clergyman......After the burning of Daniel Ming's house, near Dresden, N. Y., the bodies of his three children were found wrapped in each other's arms......Four deaths from trichina have occurred at Savona, N. Y......The Ohio Democracy instructed their delegates to the national convention to work for Wm. Allen. Their platform demands the immediate repeal of the resumption law, the substitution of legal tenders for bank notes, and the issue of legal tenders by the general government only; that silver shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, and in all sums; opposes the contraction of the currency......The New Jersey Republicans did not instruct their delegates; but most of them are in favor of Blaine. The platform of the convention favors a speedy return to specie payments, free, non-sectarian public schools, and an economical administration of government looking to the protection of American industries.......The Tennessee delegates to the Republican convention were uninstructed, but it is understood the majority are for Morton ..... The Alabama delegates favor Bristow......The Iowa Democrats send their delegation uninstructed, and they are divided between Tilden and Hendricks. Their platform demands an early return to a gold basis, as it will place the business interests of the country on a sure and steady footing; at the same time it demands the repeal of the Sherman resumption law as injurious to the prosperity of the nation....Six of the Salonica assassins have been publicly executed in the presence of the French and German representatives.

Three returning miners were killed and scalped by Indians near the Black Hills...... The Kentucky Republican delegates are solid for Bristow...... Delaware's Republican delegates have been instructed to vote for Blaine......The endeavor of one man to ride 305 miles in fifteen hours on thirty California mustangs, on the Fleetwood course, New York, was unsuccessful. The driver gave up blind and exhausted after 226 miles, having been in the saddle eleven hours and twenty-six minutes. At that time he was but ten minutes behind time, despite the falling rain and heavy track......Henry C. Bowen has been expelled from Plymouth church...... The Mississippi steamer, Pat Cleburne, exploded her boiler near Shawneetown and burned to the water's edge. Five of the passengers and crew lost their lives and ten were wounded.... Kansas Democrats send their delegates to the national convention to work for Hendricks.... Texan rangers attacked a band of Mexican cattle thieves while they were in the act of crossing the Rio Grande with their booty, and succeeded in killing ten of the scoundrels and recapturing some of the stock... ...Six of the crew of the schooner Thomas C. Street were lost in Lake Erie by the capsizing of their craft in a squall.

The Democrats of Kansas instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for Hendricks ...... One stage and two hacks full of passengers were stopped by three highwaymen near Dallas, Texas. The outlaws obtained nearly $7,000. Another stage arrived upon the scene while the robbers were searching the first; but the driver whipped up his horses and escaped, although ordered to stop by the highwaymen, who fired upon the stage, which was responded to by the passengers.

An enforcement of the Sunday liquor law in New York resulted in the arrest of over five hundred saloon keepers ...... Miss Julia Mathews, the English opera singer, died in St. Louis......Count Andrassy, the Austrian premier, says the peace of Europe will not be broken ...... German is to be the official language of Prussia......The large paper box board factory at Whitefield, N. H., was destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of over $60,000. ......The Mexican state troops under General Escobedo have reoccupied Matamoras, which Diaz had evacuated...... Dupont's powder mill at Wilmington, Del., exploded, and four men were killed.

A man and woman, claiming to be husband and wife, hired a room in a hotel at Wilmington, Del., and both committed suicide by poisoning during the night. No clew to their identity can be found.....The politicians of the country were generally surprised by the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of Attorney-General Pierrepont to be minister to England, *vice* Schenck, resigned; the appointment of Secretary of War Taft to be attorney-general, and of J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, to be secretary of war.....A hailstorm in portions of New Jersey did considerable damage to glass and fruit, especially in Morristown. The storm extended over a large portion of the country, doing damage in Michigan, Iowa and Wyoming Territory, where it developed into a heavy snowstorm.....The British government will not grant amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians. ..... Potato bugs have appeared in the Delaware valley.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the finance committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest upon the public debt, provide for a safe and elastic currency, for the speedy appreciation of the value of treasury notes and national bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panics and inflation of bank credits, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a board of land commissioners. Referred.

The bill proposes the appointment by the President, and confirmation by the Senate, of a commission of three members to receive and examine such claims as shall be brought before it by or in behalf of persons to whom patents for lands may have been issued in the name of the United States by the proper officers, but whose title to such lands may have failed by reason of a superior adverse title. The commissioners are to determine the amount of loss or damage sustained by holders of such failing titles, and report to Congress.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill to punish the counterfeiting of trade mark goods and sale of or dealing in counterfeiting trade mark goods. Referred.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks, and for other purposes. Passed.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair, on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, the section as to postmasters' compensation and as to box rents was modified so as to provide that at offices where the boxes are not supplied and owned by the postmaster, he shall, at least, receive $700 per annum of the box rents, if so much shall have been collected.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, commissions of postmasters on all other postal revenues were limited to $1,200 instead of $1,300, and the compensation to railroads for carrying mails was fixed at five mills per linear foot when run at a speed not exceeding twenty-five miles per hour, and six mills when running at a rate of speed exceeding twenty-five miles.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill abolishing the tax on receipts of savings banks. Passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to extend the time to preemptors on public lands.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Regan (Dem.), of Texas, the sum to be paid to any railroad for the transportation of mails was limited to $500 per mile per annum.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to amend by adding a new section to the bill providing that no stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers shall be sold by the Post-office department for less in addition to the legal postage than the cost, including salaries, clerk hire, etc. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, the appropriation for letter carriers was increased from $1,650,000 to $1,800,000, and the postmaster-general was directed to reduce, if possible, the number of carriers and the number of daily deliveries in the various cities. The item to meet the deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-office department was increased from $2,680,000 to $4,200,000.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The various amendments made in the committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, offered a resolution abolishing the government printing office. After much debate the resolution was adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, reducing the pay of the officers of the navy ten per cent. Rejected.

### Willie's Prayer.

A little four-year-old boy, Willie by name, enjoyed the luxury of sleeping with his mother during a short illness. After his entire recovery his mother told him one night that he was to go again to his own little room. He made no objections, but after being undressed said to his mother: "Mother, I want to say my prayers alone to-night." "But why do you want to, Willie?" "Because I want to, mamma." Mother humored him, and, standing outside the door, heard Willie pray as follows: Oh, God, make Willie sick; make him real sick; make him wommit; but don't dead him." How much that boy wanted to sleep with his mother.

### To be Beautiful.

The late Dr. Harriet R. Hunt was once asked how she managed to keep plump and fair in March and April, when everybody else was green and yellow.

"Oh, I should look like other people if I didn't take care of myself," she said.

"And what do you do?"

"I eat dandelion greens," was the answer. "I buy the first that come into market, and I eat them every day. I have them boiled in water, settled a little, and all the spring I make my dinner of them and a bit of potato, and so I don't get bilious."

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis, (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

A CHANGE.—A young lady, in a class studying physiology, made answer to a question put, that in seven years a human body became quite changed, so that not a particle which was in it at the commencement of the period would remain at the close of it. "Then, Miss L.," said the young tutor, "in seven years you will cease to be Miss L." "Why, yes, sir, I suppose so," said she, very modestly, looking at the floor.

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose meets us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with consumption of the lungs, the disease commences as catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

Acting through the pores upon the sources of inflammation, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP promptly relieves the burning, itching and other annoyances caused by saltrheum, scald head, impetigo, erysipelas, and other skin diseases, and ultimately removes every vestige of them. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is safe as well as speedy.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most? "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner or me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot or murrain in sheep, thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

Vegetine will cure the worst cases of scrofula, for which no medicine has attained such a great reputation.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

**Don't Throw Away your Money.**—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 28 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Attention is called to the arrangement made whereby any subscriber to this paper (old or new) may obtain, FREE, a copy of that household treasure, *Hodgman's Family Album*, the retail price of which, as sold by agents, is $5.00. Read the advertisement in another column; and if you send for a copy, *do not fail* to cut out the advertisement and forward it with your name, as this arrangement *costs us* something, and is designed for the sole and exclusive benefit of our subscribers.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

An Ashburnham (Mass.) letter reports that the partially abandoned farms in that region are now being taken up, and generally by those who are disgusted with the "ups and downs" of mechanical business, and are determined to have a place to retreat to, at least when their trades are dull.

## The Markets.

| NEW YORK. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 08½ @ | 11½ |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 @ | 08 |
| Milch Cows | 30 00 @ | 70 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 08 @ | 08 |
| Dressed | 08½ @ | 09½ |
| Sheep | 05 @ | 07 |
| Lambs | 08 @ | 1½ |
| Cotton—Middling | 12 @ | 12⅝ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 65 @ | 7 00 |
| State Extra | 5 50 @ | 7 00 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 30 @ | 1 30 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 26 @ | 1 25 |
| Rye—State | 98 @ | 95½ |
| Barley—State | 1 10 @ | 1 10 |
| Barley Malt | 1 00 @ | 1 45 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 41 @ | 43 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 61½ @ | 62½ |
| Hay, per cwt | 60 @ | 1 05 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 @ | 1 15 |
| Hops......75s 12@19 —olds | 04 @ | 06 |
| Pork—Mess | 20 80 @ | 20 85 |
| Lard | 12½ @ | 12½ |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 27 00 @ | 27 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 15 00 @ | 15 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 3 25 @ | 5 00 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 22 @ | 22 |
| Petroleum—Crude......8¼@8¾ | Refined, | 14½ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 23 @ | 28 |
| Texas " | 20 @ | 26 |
| Australian " | 43 @ | 46 |
| Butter—State | 20 @ | 30 |
| Western Dairy | 25 @ | 28 |
| Western Yellow | 20 @ | 25 |
| Western Ordinary | 16 @ | 18 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 06 @ | 12 |
| " Skimmed | 04 @ | 05 |
| Western | 05 @ | 11 |
| Eggs—State | 15 @ | 16 |
| ALBANY. | | |
| Wheat | 1 87 @ | 1 87 |
| Rye—State | 91 @ | 93 |
| Corn—Mixed | 55 @ | 57 |
| Barley—State | 90 @ | 90 |
| Oats—State | 38 @ | 60 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Flour | 6 15 @ | 11 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 24 @ | 1 24 |
| Corn—Mixed | 52 @ | 56 |
| Oats | 38 @ | 38 |
| Rye | 64½ @ | 65 |
| Barley | 92 @ | 92 |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 12½ @ | 12½ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 75 @ | 8 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 @ | 1 20 |
| Rye | 75 @ | 78 |
| Corn—Yellow | 60 @ | 60 |
| Oats—Mixed | 45 @ | 46 |
| Petroleum | 08½ @ | 08½ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 04 @ | 06½ |
| Sheep | 04 @ | 0½ |
| Hogs—Dressed | 10½ @ | 11½ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 25 @ | 8 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 24 @ | 1 24 |
| Rye | 86 @ | 87 |
| Corn—Yellow | 61½ @ | 62 |
| Mixed | 60 @ | 60 |
| Oats—Mixed | 37 @ | 38 |
| Petroleum—Crude......10½@10¾ | Refined | 14½ |
| WATERTOWN, MASS. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 4 75 @ | 8 75 |
| Sheep | 4 00 @ | 8 00 |
| Lambs | 2 00 @ | 6 50 |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GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP cures with wondrous rapidity all Local Diseases and Irritation of the Skin, remedies and prevents Rheumatism and Gout, removes Dandruff, Prevents the Hair from Falling Out and Turning Gray, and is the best possible protection against diseases communicated by contact.

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PHYSICIANS ADVISE ITS USE.

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5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principle constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the [illegible] of existence appear cut off from the unfortu[illegible] by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, [illegible] the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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Will cure or prevent Disease.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There will be many, who resorted to the fashionable mineral springs in by-gone years, whose pockets will not permit them to leave this year, as all must visit the Centennial. We advise such to buy Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, drink it, get good from it, save money, and visit Philadelphia. A word to the wise is sufficient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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PENSIONS obtained for Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of War of 1861 and 5, and for their heirs. The law includes deserters and those dishonorably discharged. If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, apply at once. Thousands entitled. Great numbers entitled to an increased rate, and should apply immediately. All Soldiers and Seamen of the WAR of 1812 who served for any period, however short, whether disabled or not, and all widows of such not now on the Pension rolls, are requested to send me their address at once.

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As I make no charge unless successful, I request all to inclose two stamps for reply and return of papers. GEO. E. LEMON, Lock Box 47, Washington, D. C.

I recommend Captain Lemon as an honorable and successful Practitioner.—S. A. Hurlbut, M. C., 4th Congressional Dist. of Illinois, late Maj.-Gen'l U. S. Vols. In writing mention name of this paper.

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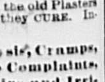

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VOL. X. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876. NO. 7.

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Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.


### The Widow.

Her smiles are temper'd by her sighs;
Her garb scarce veils her glory;
The tender glamour of her eyes
Enshrines her and her story!

No greenling girl, nor spinster tart,
She's all things that become her;
Her life, her beauty, and her heart
Are in their Indian summer!

### A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

**The Thing as Seen and Described by a Missionary—A Sight that Fascinated a Passenger at Sunrise on the Sea.**

Says a correspondent of the Bombay *Gazette*: As a missionary, I have traveled over a great part of the world, but I can safely aver that what I saw on Saturday, the eighteenth day of March, was incomparably the most marvelous phenomenon that has ever met my eyes. We steamed out of Bombay harbor on the evening of Monday, the thirteenth of March, in the steamship Hydaspes. On Tuesday at twelve we had made 162 miles, on Wednesday at midday 429, on Thursday 707, and on Friday nearly 1,000, so that on Saturday morning we were about 1,550 miles from Bombay. Nothing of remark had occurred up to Saturday. The weather was cool and nearly every one slept below; only one passenger, a Capt. Davidson, and myself remaining on deck for the night. I was roused from sleep at six by the men washing and scraping the decks. I took my plate of broken biscuits to the stern and sat there munching them and looking at the sun rising. I was quite alone, Capt. Davidson still sleeping in peace on the port side. There was a thick bank of clouds on the horizon, and as the sun rose up from the sea behind this dark bank great masses of color, red and blue and yellow, lit up the whole expanse of sky and sea. I was looking at a strange ruddy blot of red on the water right astern, when I saw apparently near the horizon, but not in the red blot, a dark moving shadow. It did not seem to move with the other shadows on the sea, and this fixed my attention to it. Soon I saw that it was steadily approaching the vessel. I could distinguish no form, only a dark shadow, but I made out certainly that it was advancing towards us and at a great rate.

Fifteen minutes must have passed when I at last became able to distinguish the form of the advancing object.

I cannot accurately describe my feelings on beholding that hideous sight. At first I turned to call out to bring others to look on with me, but, before a cry could pass my lips, a second feeling of selfish pleasure, that I alone saw that fearful thing, seized me, and I turned my eyes again to the sea and kept them fixed there. Within a hundred feet of the stern of our vessel, not now approaching us, but simply following steadily in our wake, was this hideous thing.

A great mass of what looked like tangled seaweed, on which a futile attempt at combing had been made, rose out of the water. This mass must have been twenty or thirty feet in length and ten feet in width, and as it came on it caused a wide ripple in the water, that showed there must be a still greater part below the surface. From the center of this mass, raised just clear above it and facing the vessel, was a great black head. The top was quite flat, in shape not unlike that of a monstrous toad. A thick fringe of coarse, reddish hair hung over the mouth, quite concealing it. But the eyes were the most awful part of this fearful thing. They were placed far apart, at either extremity of the flat head, distant from each other at least three feet.

I must here state that all the passengers and all the crew, except the captain himself, saw the thing afterward, but that there were scarcely two who could agree as to the color and nature of these eyes. I can only, therefore, write as they appeared to me. The eyeballs were enormous; they must have been four or five inches in diameter. They scintillated constantly. Every one knows the extraordinary appearance of a surface covered with small alternate squares of bright red and bright blue, the quivering, uncertain, unfixed look such a surface has, the difficulty, the impossibility experienced by the looker on to fix the color of any particular square. The eyeballs of this thing had such a quivering, uncertain look; but they were not red, nor blue, nor red and blue; they were of a bright, burningly bright, copper hue; they pained our eyes—and in this we were all agreed—as we looked at them. In the center of each eyeball, a mere speck, but visible from its extreme brightness, was a point of light, of white light. It was impossible to tell whether these points were, or were not material points of the eye or merely caused by reflection, but they were clearly defined, and seemed to remain in the same place. The motion, however, of the thing was so steady that no deduction could fairly be drawn from their not changing their position.

I had been so absorbed in the pleasing pain of looking at the thing, that I had quite forgotten the other people on board, and was first roused by hearing Capt. Davidson step up on the stern by me, give one look below at the water, and then hurriedly go back. In a few minutes every passenger was crowding on to the stern, even the ladies appearing in unfinished costume. Exclamations of the extremest astonishment broke from all, and then silence fell, as the crowd stared at the hideous creature. The children, at the first sight, ran back below screaming, and some refused to come again on deck, though their nurses and ayahs—desirous of looking on themselves—used all possible means to make them. Some, however, returned, curiosity overcoming fear, but even these looked on in perpetual tremor of terror, and held themselves ready at the first movement of the thing to rush away. I noticed at this time that the captain was not present, and turned to an old European sailor who stood by me and asked him to go and tell him.

"Captain won't come; no fear of that, sir," replied the man.

I asked if he was navigating the ship?

"No, he was not navigating the ship," said the sailor, "but he would not come for all that; however, he would go and tell him."

But though he went, the captain would not come.

We all remained absorbed in the strange sight till the first breakfast bell rung, at half past eight, when we had perforce to hurry away and take our chance of bathing at that late hour. Up to this time the thing had kept steadily in our wake, its movement continuing absolutely smooth and constant, and the two specks of light in the glaring eyes never changing a hair's breadth from their position.

At breakfast I sat one remove from the captain. We begun, of course, talking of the thing we had seen, but the captain, for some reason we could not then understand, seemed to dislike the subject, and soon we abandoned it, falling then into absolute silence, for we could talk of nothing else. When we went on deck again—we were only a few minutes at breakfast—we found the thing still following steadily in our wake. The children had in great measure got over their fear, and had made a long line by joining hands, and the whole lot of them would now crouch down and then suddenly rise up, open their mouths at the thing, and cry out at it. No notice apparently being taken of this, they grew bolder, and at last their cries increased till they shrieked shrilly.

Suddenly the hideous creature seemed roused by these cries; it raised its head in the air, uttered a strange bellow, and came forward at a great pace toward the ship. None of us could at first move from fear; the thing seemed to have grown in size, its eyeballs were more burningly bright; the children fell on the deck crying, and some of the women fainted. It came swiftly up to the ship, always uttering the same peculiar cry or bellow. When but a few feet from the stern, it suddenly turned and came up close on the port side. Here the side awnings had been put up to keep off the sun; but three of us rushed up to the awning and quickly got it down, that we might the better watch the thing. For myself I must say that while doing this I was still suffering from extreme fear, but my curiosity was so intense, so irresistible, that I could only act as I did.

No sooner was the thing level with us than it raised itself with a sudden movement out of the water, till its head was thirty or forty feet above us. It still uttered the same peculiar cry or bellow. We stood out on the bulwarks to follow its movements. It opened a great mouth, cried more loudly than before, and made three blows at the mainmast. The last of these touched it, and caused the ship to sway violently, so that we were nearly cast off into the water. When we again looked for the thing it was gone. There was no ripple, no disturbance of any kind to show where it had been. It was gone absolutely. We looked constantly for it during the rest of that day, but not the slightest trace did we again discover.

I may state that when the thing raised itself up and struck the mast it was apparent that the seaweed-like mass was a long coarse hair, covering a dark, thick neck. But the thing could not possibly have been a serpent; for to raise so prodigious a length of neck above the surface a huge body below the surface was of course required.

### Politics in New Mexico.

In 1846, when the war growing out of the annexation of Texas was in progress, General Kearney took possession of Santa Fe, and soon afterward conquered the whole Territory, which was formally ceded to the United States in 1848 by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and reconstructed by the establishment of the Territorial government on September 9, 1850. It included at that time a part of Colorado and of Arizona, which were successively separated from it, leaving an area of about 121,201 square miles. Its greatest breadth is 320 miles, its greatest length 350 miles, and in acquiring it the United States made citizens of 60,000 impoverished and ignorant people—60,000 people alienated, as I have already said, by language, faith, customs, education, and, I might add, sympathies, since it is not denied that in event of another war with old Mexico, many of them would be found leaning toward, if not actually engaged on, the side of their quondam compatriots.

Though the native American settlers are insignificant in numbers, they control the politics and hold nearly all the important offices among themselves. The principal executive powers are vested in a governor and secretary, who are appointed for a term of four years by the President of the United States. The other offices of State, including an auditor, a treasurer, an adjutant-general, and also an attorney-general, are chosen by the Legislature, which consists of a council of thirteen and a House of twenty-six representatives, most of whom can neither read, write, nor talk English.

In front of an adobe hovel, near Tierra Amarilla, we met, says a traveler, a frowzy looking fellow, whose dress consisted of a pair of trowsers and a shirt, and whose natural brown complexion was darkened by untold depths of dirt. In a brief conversation with Lieutenant Morrison in Spanish, he informed us that he was a member of the Legislature, and was astonished beyond measure that he was not already familiar to us by reputation. He imagined that his fame had been carried world-wide, and was amusingly sorry for our ignorance when we assured him that we had never heard of him before.

The language of the courts and church is Spanish, and in conversation a *patois* is used which bears about the same degree of relationship to the mother tongue that the dialect of the Canadian *habitant* bears to Parisian French.

### Celebrating the Fourth.

The officers of the Louisiana Associated Veterans of the Mexican war have issued an address, calling upon the whole people of the State to unite in a celebration of the Centennial in New Orleans. They say: "It is very important to impress upon the rising generation, as well as upon the great number of our citizens who have, in person or by immediate ancestry, immigrated to the United States during the period of peace and prosperity, the sacrifices necessary to secure the form of government and immense progress thereby accomplished. A very small portion of our people can visit the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia on account of the cost and distance. A State celebration would, then, unite our whole people on a practical perception of the value of our Union, and especially of the sacrifices necessary to establish and maintain it. They would be less disposed to think slightly of the treasure which they have inherited, and which they should not waste or barter away. It would, indeed, be well if the whole American people could unite at their homes in a common acknowledgement, on the same day and hour, of the favor which God has vouchsafed our country, with a sincere and simultaneous prayer that he will continue the same protection for centuries to come, or so long as the public and private virtues of the American people deserve it."

### A Centennial Safe.

A large iron safe, known as the "Centennial safe," is now on exhibition in Memorial Hall, and is designed to contain memorial articles. It will be locked up on the thirty-first of next December, and not opened for a century. It has inner doors of plate glass. Portraits of President Lincoln and Grant are painted on the outer doors, and a portrait of Washington, supported by a flag and the pine tree shilling, forms the central pictures in the cornice. The safe is to contain albums of the photographs and autographs of the leading Centennial officers, governors of States, and other prominent men; autograph books called the United States Centennial album, a silver inkstand lined with gold and two pens used in recording the names in the books. One of the pens was presented by Henry W. Longfellow. One album is larger than the others, and whoever records his name therein is entitled to the space below his name, so that when they are opened in 1976 the direct lineal descendant of the signer can record his name below that of his ancestor. There is also in the safe an album to receive the autographs of foreign ministers and visitors, a Presidential album to contain the photographs and signatures of all the Presidents of the United States from 1876 to 1976; an album to contain the judges of the supreme court, cabinet officers, president of the Senate or president *pro tem.* and speaker of the House; also every twelve years the six oldest senators and six oldest representatives in service. These albums will be deposited in a glass case and opened when necessary. The safe will also contain ten months' publication of some leading journal. When the memorial articles are to be deposited in the safe President Grant is expected to place away the large album. General Hawley will place away one; Vice-President Orestes Cleveland, originator of the Centennial Exhibition, will deposit one; Alfred T. Goshorn will place another; John Sartain, superintendent of the fine art department, will place one, and Vice-President Ferry the other. Hon. James Gopsill will deposit the silver inkstands. Chief Justice Waite will be invited to place away one of the gold pens and General Cameron the other. Mr. Peter Cooper, whose name is on the safe, and to whose generosity they are indebted for it, will then close one door and the Hon. W. C. Bryant the other, and the lock will be turned by Mr. B. Sherman, of the National Exchange Bank of New York. When the safe is closed it will be conveyed to Washington and placed under the rotunda of the capital. The iron doors will be left open, so that the Centennial relics can always be seen.

### Tartar Tattooing.

A very singular personage is now visiting Rome, Italy, where he creates a good deal of excitement in scientific circles. This is no less than a tattooed man named George Constantinos, a Greek by birth, forty-eight years old, and of massive herculean frame.

Fourteen years ago he, with two others, a Spaniard and an American, were taken prisoners of war in Chinese Tartary, and all three subjected to this terrible torture, to which the Spaniard alone succumbed. The description which this man gives of his sufferings is almost too horrible for belief, and it is difficult to find a reason for the selection of this mode of punishment, demanding such a profusion of skillful and wearisome labor; but the victim is of the opinion that the natives, who are extremely jealous of their independence, wished to have in all who might escape living witnesses of the danger to which those exposed themselves who dared to make war upon them.

Four hours every day, for four months, he was visited by an artist of the country, who, while the prisoner was firmly held down by three men, with a sharp lancet dipped in India ink, executed all manner of designs upon his skin. In this way the whole surface of his body was covered with hieroglyphics, Burman characters, figures of men, women, elephants, monkeys, crocodiles, tigers, plants, birds, etc.; in fact, a complete illustration of natural history seems to be represented on him, and all with a fineness of execution and profusion of design hard to imagine. Four years since he managed to escape from his enemies, and since then has been traveling in Europe, wherever he goes being the subject of curious study to medical men.

### The Little Man of Norwich.

A Norwich correspondent of the Utica *Observer* says: The other night your correspondent was late at church. He had good cause, for he had been to see the smallest specimen of humanity that trods the footstool. His name as he gave it to us is "Master Franky Flynn." His age is four years and a half. We went to see him expecting a Tom Thumb or Commodore Nutt to walk in before us. Imagine our surprise when his grandmother brought him in as one would a good sized cat. He is not so large as one of Tom Thumb's legs. In Tom Thumb's carriage he would look as lonesome as an ordinary man in a circus band wagon. To sit upon one of Tom Thumb's easy chairs would be to him what it is to the ordinary boy to perch upon a gatepost when the spring comes. He is smaller than any one can conceive who has not actually seen him. He had on two pairs of stockings, and even then the smallest sized baby shoes were too large for him. His wrist is of the size of an ordinary man's thumb; his ankle but a slight increase. He was dressed in full suit like a man. He stands twenty-three inches in his shoes, and weighs, clothes and all, twelve pounds. This is the most he ever weighed in his life. Still he is a lively, sprightly boy, very active, climbing into chairs and getting down; walks around with his hands back of him, "like his grandpa," and talks and laughs, and is as cute as any boy of his years. He is no larger than he was when one year old.

### Canned Goods.

The London *Lancet* discourses at some length upon the fashion of the present day of feeding invalids and children upon food sold in hermetically sealed cans, the composition of the food being unknown. Doubtless these preparations are often valuable, or at least harmless; but the *Lancet* urges that the public have a right to know of what they are composed, and that a plain statement of the ingredients should be placed upon the covers. We think this same suggestion might be applied to numerous other articles; for example, when coffee and chicory are mixed together for sale, the purchaser would choose to know the fact; and so in hundreds of other cases.

### OLD TIME RELICS.

**The Old Log Cabin at the Exposition—Life as it was a Century Ago—Pretty Girls in Ancient Costumes—Relics of "Ye Olden Time."**

A point of special interest to lovers of the ancient is the old log cabin on the Centennial grounds, and it is crowded with visitors, many of them hailing from New England, who feel an especial interest in this representation of ye olden time, from the fact of its having its origin with the ladies of that section, Miss Emma Southwick, the presiding genius of the establishment, hailing from Boston. In addition to Miss Southwick there is to be seen a bevy of handsome young ladies dressed in the costume of the time that tried men's souls, who politely give visitors such information regarding the relics on exhibition as lies within their power. This attracts many visitors, particularly those whose love for the ancient is mixed with a due regard for the beautiful. The costumes worn by the attendants possess all the peculiarities of our great-grandmothers, and, with the powdered hair and fresh young faces, add a charm to the surroundings.

The relics are numerous, and of an age that cause them to be looked upon with more than ordinary reverence. In the back or bedroom stands an old bedstead, surrounded with the quaintest of curtains, and covered with sheets which belonged to Mrs. J. P. Joyce, of Lynn, Mass., and which were the property of her ancestors more than two hundred years ago. Over these is thrown a quilt of the most peculiar pattern, covered with figures odd and rare, and which must have taken the maker months and months to bring to perfection. Then there is a chair which was brought from England in the second ship. The walls are adorned with pictures, four representing the seasons, which were printed in 1796; a graveyard scene, 150 years old, representing, but in a crude way, a child weeping at the grave of its mother. On a table is to be seen a lamp mat worked by a lady in 1776, who was then in her ninety-third year. Alongside of it is a chair made in Danvers, Mass., over 200 years ago, and which descended from the family of Governor Endicott. At the foot of the bed is a spinning wheel 150 years old. Against the other wall is a clock said to have been made 168 years ago; underneath is John Alden's desk, which was brought over in the May Flower, and as a fitting comparison stands a model of a monument made by Charles Le Duc from the wood of the old elm on Boston common. At different places in this room are other articles, old, but nevertheless beautiful.

Going into the sitting-room the first thing that attracts the attention of the antiquarian is the old fireplace, with the traditionary log. On a center table rests a bound volume of the first religious newspaper ever printed in New England, entitled the *Herald Gospel of Liberty*, and published at Portsmouth by Elias Smith in 1808. A representative of the modern press looking upon this relic is struck with the peculiarity as well as oddity of its typographical appearance, and he naturally thinks of the advancement made in journalism and the "art preservative of all arts" since that day. Its articles are eagerly scanned and commented upon by visitors, while a young lady attendant stands by to see that its pages are not mutilated by the rude touch of men who fail to recognize its value.

When the log cabin was originally designed the fireplace, with its quaint surroundings, was intended more as a relic of a past age than to be brought into practical use, but the chilly atmosphere that prevailed during the days following the opening induced the ladies in charge to light the fire, the blaze of which threw its genial warmth around the room, making it comfortable and cozy. Hanging over the fire on the crane are two of the oddest looking kettles, said to have come from England in the Cardwell. On the mantel sets the tinder box, the crane lamp and other ancient articles, above which hang the old flintlock musket and powder horn. At the side of the fireplace is a small but neat spinning wheel, which, according to Mrs. General Cunningham, was brought to this country in the May Flower. Years ago it was thrown aside as useless, but when the Centennial movement began to extend its influence over the country a Miss Tower took hold of it, burnished it up and put it in a condition to be worked on by her, much to the amusement of the visitors. Alongside the wheel is a chest of drawers, said to be two hundred years old, an assertion its appearance fully justifies the truth of. At the other end of the hearth hangs a saddle, made one hundred and seventy years ago, and a sample of the kind used entirely by the gentility of the day. Modern equestrians who view it are disposed to think the men who lived in the days when such a saddle was in use must have been a peculiar construction. On the other side are numerous articles of interest. Against the wall hangs a commission granted to Lieutenant Colonel Nathan Barrett from John Hancock, first governor of Massachusetts in 1781. There hangs also a sword worn by Colonel Barrett in the memorable Concord fight of April 19, when he was only a captain. A pewter platter, said to have been made a century ago, hangs beside a canteen of the Revolution and a wooden plate, filled with marks of time, but which originally formed a portion of a fashionable young lady's outfit. On an old fashioned sideboard is arrayed the china-ware in vogue during the Revolution, with its peculiar figured plates and many colored cups and saucers. Here is a silver teapot used by the Marquis de Lafayette during his residence in Boston, alongside of which quietly sets a salt cellar brought to this country in the May Flower. To mention separately every article contained in the room would occupy columns of space; but it is impossible to leave the relics of the days when our country was in embryo, without paying a compliment to the kitchen. Here are to be found articles used years and years ago, which are again brought into requisition, and from which visitors who desire it may partake of a slight repast. To the ladies having the cabin and its curiosities in charge, too much credit cannot be given, some of whom have come many miles to assist in making the Exhibition a success. Each one of the ladies, dressed in costume, represents a character; for instance: Miss Marion Woodward is "Priscilla;" Miss Johnson, "Catoura;" Mrs. Wood, "Jerusha Ann;" Miss Tower, "Polly;" Mrs. Cunningham, "Hope;" Miss. S. M. Smith, "Charity;" Miss Krauser, "Patience;" Miss Platt, "Cousin Dorothea," etc.

A poor prospect for peaches this year.

### Condensed Eggs.

It is astonishing what progress has been made during the past few years in the art of preserving aliments generally, and what a great boon has thereby been conferred all round we have daily evidence. The superfluous herds of Australasia and South America are now potted, or we should perhaps say, "tinned," for the English and other markets, thus affording comparatively cheap animal food for the less opulent classes. America sends us in large quantities the products of her waters, which but for preservative processes would be lost to the old world; Switzerland is fast ruining the milkman's business in this country; from across the channel come supplies of vegetables in a form qualified to journey round the world without deterioration; and Denmark exports her delicious butter in ever-increasing quantities, well protected from the affects of keeping and climatic change.

In fact, preserved provisions now include a vast variety of substances hailing from all parts of the world. Although more the recipients than the producers of such goods, there are many articles of the kind which we are able to send abroad, and the productions of the Scotch provision factories are especially esteemed in certain parts. But we have strayed somewhat from our immediate object, which is to call attention to condensed egg, a sample tin of which, prepared in Bavaria, has reached us. This article is prepared from fresh raw eggs by a process of desiccation, which, while effectual in removing all traces of moisture, leaves the natural properties of the egg unimpaired. It is only necessary to add a due proportion of water to the egg powder to render it fit for culinary purposes, the active constituents of one egg being contained in about a teaspoonful of the powder. That this is a valuable addition to the line of concentrated natural aliments will be admitted, we think, by those who, getting the better of a perhaps not altogether inexcusable prejudice, venture on a trial. The contents of a small sized tin are about equal to twelve eggs.—*Trade Journal.*

### An African Duel.

Capt. Rob. Dunlap related to me the circumstances of a duel which he once witnessed a little ways inland from the town of Juba, on the river of the same name, upon the eastern coast of Africa, and nearly under the equator. It was certainly not such a duel as our heroes of lighter complexion would delight in, nor yet such as they could feel pride in; but, after all, it evidently yielded entire satisfaction, and was full as sensible as shooting with pistols, or chopping and stabbing one another with knives and swords.

In the case of these sons of the Afric shore, as is not unusual elsewhere, a woman was at the bottom of the difficulty. At the appointed time the duelists, two stalwart savages, nearly naked, appeared upon the field of honor, each armed with a stout rawhide cat [illegible] triple-thonged whip, capable of inflicting the most tremendous blows—blows that might make an ox bellow. Having arranged the few necessary preliminaries, they pitched three ostrea shells each at a given mark to decide which of the two should receive the first lashing. The unfortunate loser immediately took his stand, and received, without flinching, the given number of blows—five-and-twenty.

Then came the turn of the other, who, with heroic firmness, offered his back to the sufferer, whose arm was not made lighter by the pain and the loss of the pitch. Thus they alternated until one gave in; and, had the umpires judged that the twain had suffered sufficiently before either would give up, they were at liberty to stop the duel, and award the victory to him who had borne the greatest number of blows without flinching. And ever after the scarified backs of these heroic men were displayed in token of their honor and their bravery.

### Oil Yourself a Little.

There is true humor in the following story: Once upon a time there lived an old gentleman in a large house. He had servants and everything he wanted, yet he was not happy, and when things did not go as he wished, he was cross. At last his servants left him. Quite out of temper he went to a neighbor with a story of his distresses.

"It seems to me," said the neighbor, sagaciously, "'twould be well for you to oil yourself a little."

"To oil myself?"

"Yes; and I will explain: Some time ago one of the doors in my house creaked. Nobody, therefore, liked to go in or out by it. One day I oiled its hinges, and it has been constantly used by everybody ever since."

"Then you think I am like your creaking door," cried the old gentleman. "How do you want me to oil myself?"

"That's an easy matter," said the neighbor. "Go home and engage a servant, and when he does right, praise him. If, on the contrary, he does something amiss, do not be cross; oil your voice and words with the oil of love."

The old gentleman went home, and no harsh or ugly word was found in his house afterward. Every family should have a bottle of this precious oil, for every family is liable to have a crinking hinge in the shape of a fretful disposition, a cross temper, a harsh tone, or a fault-finding spirit.

### Funerals in 1776.

Funerals in 1776, says Edward Abbott, touched weddings at the point of feasting, and were often very expensive, showy, and pompous occasions. In some parts of the country, especially among the Dutch of Long Island and New York, it was the custom for a young man to lay by his earnings after coming of age, until a sufficient sum had accumulated to provide for him a "respectable" funeral when he should come to die. Often the young burgher would reserve half of the portion of wine which he had liberally laid in for his marriage, to be used at the funeral of himself or his wife. Special invitations were sent out for funerals as for parties. The clergyman, pallbearers and physicians attending were provided with scarfs and gloves, and sometimes each with a mourning ring; while the feast which followed the interment at the house of the relatives of the deceased, elaborate with cold roast meats, wines, liquors and pipes, was not unfrequently an occasion of coarse excess, sometimes descending into hilarious and noisy demonstrations. A funeral of this description might cost perhaps a thousand dollars; while the funeral of the first wife of Stephen Van Rensselaer is said to have cost not less than twenty thousand dollars.

### A PUBLIC ALARM.

**A Sad Case of Hydrophobia—Danger Run by All who Own Dogs.**

Once more there is the public alarm about hydrophobia which is sure to recur with the return of warm weather. We admit that the recent instance in Newark, N. J., is a painful one. Several members of a family were bitten a few weeks ago by a favorite dog. One of them, a girl of twelve, died with all the symptoms usually believed to indicate canine madness. The wounds of the others have been cauterized, but of course their anxiety must be great. The animal being secured in his kennel was found dead. It is with great reluctance that physicians have admitted the existence of such a disease as hydrophobia at all; but we fear that facts are too strong to authorise much skepticism. Too many deaths have occurred exhibiting identical symptoms, following the bites of dogs unequivocally afflicted in the same way. At the same time, our knowledge of the real nature of the disease is far from precise or unsatisfactory. There seems to be no fixed period intervening between the bite of the dog and the disorder of the patient. Of two persons bitten by the same dog at the same time, one may die and the other escape. Sometimes cautery is followed by immunity and sometimes it is not. Sometimes the disease may appear to yield to medical treatment other than mechanical, yet even in such cases there has been no uniformity of practice. All this undoubtedly adds to the terror with which hydrophobia is popularly regarded. A resort to cautery is shown by experience to be safest. This, however, must not be delayed. In all those cases in which it is supposed to have been effectual, it was at once employed after the wound. In Newark it was not tried at all upon the deceased, though the other members of the family bitten have since submitted to it. We think it may be laid down as a rule, that if there be such a disease as hydrophobia, cautery is the only treatment promising safety; and therefore, since it is impossible to determine whether the dog is mad or not, every person bitten by that animal should cause the wound to be cauterized with the least possible delay. So well is this understood that those whose business requires them to handle many dogs always carry the caustic with them ready for any emergency. Veterinary surgeons claim that they have frequently been bitten by dogs unmistakably mad, and have escaped all ill consequences through this precaution.

The annual massacre of dogs diminishes the number of cases of hydrophobia by diminishing the number of animals by whom it may be communicated to man. Still, experience shows that it is not alone the vagrant, homeless, ill treated dog that is likely to go mad, for the pets of the parlor and the kennel are equally exposed to the disease. It is not whether it is self-originating or whether it can be communicated only by inoculation, but it is known that the animals most tenderly cared for may at any time be afflicted by it. Those who find Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart necessary to their comfort must run the risk. It must be [illegible] small. Even among dogs the disease is an extremely rare one; and many a dog goes mad and dies without biting the human subject. The statistics of hydrophobia need occasion no more panic than those of persons killed by lightning. Those who do not keep dogs are almost as likely to be bitten as those who do; and as we shall hardly be rid of the creatures altogether, we must take our chance of this curious disease, and trust in this case, as in so many other matters, to a benevolent Providence.—*New York Tribune.*

### Centennial Notes.

The "American Soldier," a colossal statue cut in Westerly (R. I.) granite, is on exhibition.

Eight car-loads of goods from Australia have arrived. These complete the display of the English department.

On the fourth of July, Handel's Te Deum will be rendered on the grounds, all the singing societies of the city being invited to participate.

Forty tents have been put up intended for the accommodation of the officers of the United States army and employees assigned for duty on the Centennial grounds.

It is stated, as one reason why the Exposition should not be open on Sunday, that it "would be a flagrant breach of the well-settled law of the State of Pennsylvania."

The vicinity of the temperance fountain, of the National Division, Sons of Temperance, at Belmont and Fountain avenues, has been assigned as the place for a grand temperance demonstration of that order.

An Indian carving from Puget sound, Alaska, forty feet high, is now in the Government building. It is at once a specimen of the wood of the region from which it comes and of the skill in carving of the Kulosh Indians.

What remains of Commodore Perry's flagship Lawrence is placed on exhibition. It has been taken from the harbor of Erie and shipped piecemeal. At the close it will be cut up and sold for canes, chairs, etc. The hull of the Lawrence has laid for sixty years in Misery bay, where it was sunk after the battle.

### The Largest Ironclad Yet.

The most powerful ironclad vessel ever built was launched at Portsmouth, England, the Princess Louise presiding at the ceremony. The new vessel, the Inflexible, is an immensely strong ship, but the fifty-seven-ton Krupp gun can pierce her through and through at 2,000 yards' distance. When is this thing to stop? Even if it should be found possible to build a ship which would withstand the heaviest guns—and guns of 100 tons, with nineteen inches caliber, are now being made for the Italian navy—every vessel is still liable to be sent to the bottom by a wretched little torpedo. The Inflexible is 320 feet long and seventy-five feet wide; she has engines of immense force; she will have four guns of eighty-one tons each. She may be described as a monitor, seventy-five feet wide and 110 feet long, with walls 41 inches thick, floated by the addition of an unarmored bow and stern. The monitor, or citadel, is twelve feet high, half above and half below the water; within its walls are the engines, the boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic machinery for loading the guns, and the magazines. Her guns will carry projectiles weighing 1,650 pounds and measuring sixteen inches in diameter. The launch was perfectly successful, and when the immense vessel took the water she was not half so bad looking as she seemed to be on the ways.

### Careful Mother and Model Boy.

The two didn't belong to each other; and this very good boy may have been a little too smart and saucy.

Little Mary was prettily dressed, and standing in front of the house waiting for her mother to go out to ride. A tidy boy, dressed in coarse clothes, was passing, when the little girl said: "Come here, boy, and s'ake hands wi' me. I dot a boy dus' like you named Joey." The boy laughed, shook hands with her, and said: "I've got a little girl just like you, only she hasn't any little cloak with pussy fur on it!"

Here a lady came out of the door, and said: "Mary, you must not talk with bad boys on the street. I hope you haven't taken anything from her. Go right along, and never stop here again, boy!"

That evening the lady was called down to speak with a boy in the hall. He was very neatly dressed, and stood with his cap in his hand. It was the enemy of the morning. "I came to tell you that I am not a bad boy," he said. "I go to Sunday-school, and help my mother all I can. I never tell lies, nor quarrel, nor say bad words; and I don't like a lady to call me names, and ask me if I've stolen her little girl's clothes off her!"

"I'm very glad you're so good," said the lady, laughing at the boy's earnestness. "Here's a quarter of a dollar for you," "I don't want that," said Ben, holding his head up very high. "My father works in a foundry, and has lots of money. You got a boy bigger than I, haven't you?" "Yes, why?" "Does he know the commandments?" "I'm afraid not very well." "Can he say the sermon on the mount, and the twenty-third psalm, and the golden rule?" "I'm very much afraid he cannot," said the lady, laughing at the boy's bravery. "Doesn't he ride on his pony on Sunday, instead of going to church?" "I'm afraid he does, but he ought not," said the lady, blushing a little.

"Mother don't know I came here," said the little rogue, "but I thought I would just come round and see what kind of folks you were, and—and—I guess mother would rather your boy wouldn't come round our doors, because she don't like Susan to talk to bad boys in the street. Good evening." And the boy was gone.

### Treed by a Flood.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* has the following account of a singular and perilous misadventure: Saturday evening, about six o'clock, as a gentleman named Samuel Jacobs, who had been in the city, was returning on horseback to his home, about twelve miles west of here, he attempted to cross Big Stranger near Mr. Samuel Stewart's residence, and after riding quite a distance into the water, which was rising rapidly, found that he would be obliged to return, as the water was getting deeper as he advanced. Endeavoring to turn his horse around in order to retrace his steps, he noticed a huge volume of water rushing right down upon him, and before he could get out, the seething mass struck his horse, and causing it to rider in most imminent peril.

The force of the stream was so strong that the animal could not recover, and both horse and rider were swept down with the current. While passing a large tree Mr. Jacobs grasped one of its boughs, and succeeded, after much effort, in drawing himself up from his horse and clear from the raging torrent. He climbed up into the branches of the tree, and was forced to remain there all night, in the uncertainty of what his fate might be before morning. When daylight arrived he discovered that the water was still too high for him to escape from his position. He then endeavored to attract the attention of some chance passer by calling for help, but his efforts were not successful until about twelve o'clock on Sunday, when he was discovered by a gentleman named D. H. Young, who happened to be passing near the scene. Mr. Young gave the alarm and succeeded in procuring a boat, and with the assistance of some other gentlemen rescued the unfortunate man from his position. His horse was found at no great distance on the opposite bank unhurt. Mr. Jacob's eighteen hours of sleepless experience in holding himself fast in the branches of the tree, with the din of the raging torrent beneath him, can be better imagined than described.

### Detroit Free Pressings.

The New York *Sun* is writing against expensive funerals. It somehow never did look right for a man to spend $2,000 burying the wife who could never get anything better than a delaine dress out of him while living.

Butter is four dollars per pound at Custer City. Most men deem it a dead swindle, and are eating axle grease on their cold biscuit to show butter sellers that the spirit of '76 is not yet dead.

It appears that many of the New York lawyers who make a business of securing divorces could be kicked from that city to Boston and back before their professional pride would be damaged any.

When a great man can't find anything else to do he can lay in a stock of foolscap and write a centennial history of the United States.

Every newspaper of any standing has its items for the Centennial about very old people. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Siamese twins, when they died, were the oldest men in the country—adding 'em up.

The crows out West are eating up the eggs left in the ground by the grasshoppers, and aged farmers get up early to call the homely birds pet names. A month hence, the crows will be dodging buckshot.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is authority for the statement that Ole Bull's wife, who lives in Wisconsin, left him because of ill treatment.

Dear sir, will you please put your hand on the man who would like to run for Vice-President? Where is that man? Everybody wants to be a "big rooster" or nothing.

A child five years old was drawn into a paper mill at Iowa City, but was rescued just in time to save him from appearing before the world as brown paper.

One way to be happy and to study angles at the same time is to hold a sunshade over a pretty girl while she plays croquet.

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A flock of a hundred sheep were on an island in Clayton, Ala., when a great rain storm began and a freshet, which carried away the bridge, drove them slowly but steadily into a lessening space. At last no ground was left to them, and they were all drowned.

### A Rule for Preaching.

Begin low;
Go on slow;
Rise higher,
And take fire;
When most impressed,
Be self-possessed;
At the end wax warm,
And sit down in a storm.

### Items of Interest.

A dishonest grocer has been lying in weight for a customer.

One dollar a year is the salary of the mayor of Oil City, Pa.

Three new ironclads, ordered by the Japanese government, are now being built in England.

A prominent poulterer in Montreal was fined $10 recently for plucking a fowl while it was still alive.

A Salt Lake City paper asserts that the recent gunpowder explosion caused one hundred premature births.

Moses L. Swift, of Reno, Nevada, has been granted a divorce from his wife on account of her "mental cruelty."

The supreme court of Massachusetts has decided in a test case that the ten hour law of that State is constitutional.

A young Philadelphian, threatened with a breach of promise suit, says: "Sue away. Contracts made on Sunday ain't legal."

Prussia has 6,300,000 acres of forest and woodland; France, 2,700,000; Austria, 2,300,000; Bavaria, 3,249,000, and England, 112,376.

The take of buffalo robes in Montana the present season is the heaviest for several years. Some of the dealers will ship from 8,000 to 10,000.

Single dress skirts, more or less trimmed, are worn by many ladies; sometimes these are quite plain, particularly if the material employed is rich and handsome.

An egg condensing factory has been established at Passau, Bavaria, wherein the eggs are dried and then reduced to a fine meal, which is packed in air-tight cans, ready for shipment.

A city ordinance in San Francisco forbids sleeping in a room containing less than 500 cubic feet of air to each occupant. Twelve Chinamen were arrested some time ago for violating it.

An insane man, named E. L. Wilson, of Wilmington, N. C., got out of his bed, in the absence of his keeper, and going to the kerosene can took it up, poured at least a quart of oil upon his head, and then set it on fire. He was burned to a crisp before assistance reached him.

Artificial clouds of smoke are often used in France and Germany as a protection against frost. One plan, which has been very successful, consists in carefully mixing gas tar with sawdust and old straw and piling this mixture in large heaps in the vineyards. When required for use, smaller heaps are distributed about the vineyard, and these will burn freely in a few hours, and produce a very dense smoke, which decreases the radiation [illegible]

### Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The commitee appointed to consider the question of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878 has framed its report. The site recommended covers a surface of 270,000 meters, 10,000 more than was occupied in 1867, including spaces of the Champ de Mars and of the Trocadero, on either side of the Seine; the building will be of iron, filled in with brick masonry, and roofed with glass, and in the interest of economy the form of construction recommended is such that the iron material will be saleable at the close of the exhibition. The central building, flanked with large gardens, is to be disposed in the form of what is known in arithmetical phraseology as a Table of Pythagoras—each aisle, longitudinally followed, presenting a series of similar products, while transversely each separate nation exhibiting is passed in review. A rectangular space in the immediate center will be apportioned to the fine arts. From the side of the edifice facing the Seine a gallery will run across the river, connecting the larger portion of the building with the Trocadero. The gallery is to be a kilometer and a half in length and about fifty meters wide. There will be shops on either side of it, and it is expected to present from either end a very effective *coup d'œil*. The Trocadero division of the exhibition will be devoted to agricultural products and engineering industry, while the higher portion of the hill will be crowned by a vast hall, in which the official ceremonies and gatherings for concerts, etc., incidental to the occasion will be held. It is probable that subdivisions of this hall will be set apart for various purposes, such as committee, lecture and reception rooms. So soon as the principal points in the programme of the committee have been approved, definite plans for carying them out will be invited and decided upon, the State reserving to itself absolute freedom of accepting or rejecting them in accordance with what the committee may deem most consistent with the general interests of the exhibition.

### How to Go to Church Properly.

A match has been broken off in Chicago between the male and female scions of two promising families, who, it had been thought, would have made an excellent marriage, since she was young and handsome, and he was old and rich. It appears, however, that they had an irreconcilable quarrel on a very vital subject. He was a very wise man, who used to say that time was money, and unpunctuality was the thief of time, and so on, and, when they were discussing their married life, she said: "Next Easter, you'll give me the loveliest hat and dress in Chicago, won't you, pretty?" He said he would. "And," she continued, "you'll take a pew in the very front of the most fashionable church?" "I will," he said. "And," she said, "we'll always go to church nice and late, won't we?" "Nice and early, my love," he said, correcting her. "No, I mean nice and late, of course," she answered. "But, my dear," he remonstrated, "time is money, as Solomon say. If I were seen going to church late people would think I was slothful in business serving the bank. Why do you wish to cultivate the unlovely habit of unpunctuality?" "Oh, because," she replied, when you go to church late every one turns round to look at you and see what you have on. Do you think I'm a heathen, and don't want to go to church properly?" Alas! to be wroth with one we love doth work like madness in the brain, and the match is off.

# WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.


[Correspondence of the Gazette.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

### A Glimpse of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, MAY 28, 1876.

We were a snug little party who left the 7th St. wharf one beautiful morning not more than a month ago, with the head of our ferry-boat pointed down stream, and the smoke-stack belching forth huge volumes of thunder-clouds in embryo. The fleecy clouds obscured the sun and a light breeze blew about our heads, and filled the snowy sails of the river-boats, that dotted the water sarround us. The Potomac, notwithstanding its muddy tinge, the result of heavy rains on the upper mountains, is at this season, a magnificent stream, and bordered as it is by the deep green foliage, rising in verdant terraces on either bank, until they lose themselves in the clear blue ether, presents a spectacle such as the eye cannot tire to rest upon. On our right, just over the long bridge which stretches its trellised length across the channel, Fort Whipple stands out against the sky, and peeping out from the endless grove that crowns the summit of the hill-side, we catch a glimpse of the Arlington House, whose white pillared portico glistens in the sunlight, and reflect the radiance of a thousand sun-beams. To our left the gloomy turrets of the Insane Asylum, rise from the woods of Anacostia, and the grounds of the Arsenal lie almost at our feet, as the tide washes against the sea-wall and sprinkles the weeping willows that border the side toward the water. Behind us the huge dome of the Capitol overpowers, with its grandeur, and stands out the one all prominent feature of a city of public palaces. Our half-hours sail with all these visions before us, with the cool breezes about us, and the running comments of our situation ringing in our ears, is too soon over, and the shrill whistle of our boat is followed by a rush to the gang-way, a rattling of boat-chains and we step from the wharf and set foot on the sacred soil of Virginia.

Did I tell you of whom our party consisted? Well, it was exclusively a Weymouth party, and from the Landing at that. It embraced a State Senator, of portly frame and jovial expression, and his estimable lady; a member of the lower house of the Great and General Court, who honors sit lightly and gracefully on his brow, and whose intense modesty alone prevents my disclosing his idenrity, as I surely shall not that of the modest little lady who accompanies him, another lady whom I dare not mention, and to close the procession, your correspondent around with a suspicious looking parachute, protects the rear and frowns upon the juvenile natives who wonder if the Union Army is again on the move to Centerville. We pass up the main street deploying to the right, move in good order upon the Mansion House. We gaze upon the flag-staff which terminates the cupola, and wonder if it is the self-same staff that supported the halyards which held the flag, that induced the brave but reckless act, that caused the death of the bold and noble Ellsworth. We point out the entrance, and follow with the eye the probable course of the stair-case where the hero fell and his assassin met his horrible but deserved fate. We stand before the common-place structure and salute it in the name of Massachusetts, as the scene of an act that so filled our State with the horrors of the combat as to hurry on waiting thousands to the front, and aid to bring about the final grand result.

To be more exact, this property is situated on the corner of Pitt and King Sts., and at the beginning of the war was kept by Jackson, and was the first place in the city on which the Confederate flag was raised. The flag was watched from Washington with no little anxiety and when Ellsworth with his command was ordered to Alexandria, his first act was to march the Regiment to the hotel over which the rebel flag was flaunting. To halt the command, to spring from his to the roof was the work of a ... Tearing the flag from the building and mount ... he left the roof and decended the stairs, at the foot of which Jackson met him with a double barrelled gun, and fired the fatal shot, Serg. Brownell, who was at his side without a moments hesitation thrust his bayonet through Jackson's body and he fell in his tracks, and died almost immediately. It is said that the blood is still upon the stairs—a doubtful story for belief by the way—but at any rate there seems to be a curse upon it, for no one who has since taken it has prospered. It was closed at the end of the war for want of patronage, and each successive land-lord has been forced to sell out at a loss. It is a gloomy building at the best and a sight of it induces gloomy feelings.

We skirmished around the town for a while watching the cattle as they browsed through the streets nibbling the dainty grass as it peeped up between the cobble stone; watching the geese as they paddled through the muddy gutters, or a pair of belligerent chickens in a near door-way, and turned our footsteps toward the Soldier's Cemetery. I dare not attempt to recount the devious and tortuous windings through long streets with sidewalks, and side streets without, down dusty lanes and narrow cow-paths till we reached the Cemetery gates. But the result repaid our toil. The Cemetery, while not to be compared with that at Arlington, is tastefully laid out with fountains and charming beds of flowers, and its long saddening lines of head boards, on which we read the name of many a Massachusetts boy, who lies far from friend and kindred, but cared for in ashes by a generous country, and in spirit by the protecting care of the God of battles.

On our return we visited Christ Church, the oldest in the city, and which in common with the majority of Episcopal churches in the country, boasts a Washington pew. It is a battered and time worn structure covered with English ivy and woodbine until but little of the brick work is seen. It was commenced in 1765 and finished in 1773 of brick imported from England. Washington was a member of the vestry and a pew is still pointed out as the one he occupied, as well as one occupied by Robert E. Lee, during his residence at Arlington. But our arrival was inopportune, for the gates were locked and we were debarred the privilege of paying our respects to *pater patria*. Some of our party however—I do not specify the culprits—managed to remove some of the rotting pickets to the rotten fence and entered the sacred enclosure; but they soon returned, reporting that "George was not in" and regretting the fact we moved onward.

But we ascertained that Alexandria was founded in 1748, and that Braddock's celebrated expedition in 1755 started from here, and here soon returned. In the early colonial days it was the rival of Baltimore and during the Revolution was a strategic point of much importance.—Again in 1812-14 it was the base of certain operations and in the latter year surrendered to the British. It was originally a portion of the District of Columbia, but in 1846 was introduced to Virginia. Its population is about 13,500, but its commerce is fast receding, its buildings decaying and its streets becoming pastures for cattle. Still it is worth a visit, more for the deeds it has done, than for itself in its present condition, and more, deponent saith not.

CARLOS.

### Braintree.

An article in relation to the 4th of July celebration, was deferred until next week for want of room in our columns.

Braintree contains twelve widows by the name of Penniman.

The Town Hall was crowded on Saturday evening last, where an address on Temperance was given by Mr. Bliss. He spoke again on Sunday P. M. at the First Church, and in the evening at E. Braintree.

## LOCAL NEWS.

TAKE NOTICE of the advertisement in our columns of the concert given under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the benefit of the Weymouth Reform Club. Dont fail to buy a ticket, even if you cannot attend.

The next meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union will be held next Tuesday afternoon, June 13th, at 3 o'clock in the vestry o the Union Congregational Church.

An open air meeting was held at the East Braintree Station, at six o'clock on Sunday evening, at which some two hundred people gathered notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, and was addressed, after an opening prayer by Mr. Pratt of South Braintree, and a verse of the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee," by Dr. Dearing, Mr. E. W. Bliss, the eloquent reformer who has been so successful in Randolph, Stoughton, and other towns in our vicinity, and several members of the Braintree Reform Club. The remarks were very earnest and spirited, and were received with excellent attention, and the meeting closed in time for the attendants to reach the evening meeting at the lecture-room of the Union Church, notice having been given of another meeting at the same hour and place next Sabbath.

The audience was orderly, and evidently a good impression was made. There is a wide field here for temperance work, and it is undoubtedly begun.

The meeting at the Union Church was a very large and interesting one, the main room being crowded and many on the platform. After an opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Frary, remarks were made by the chairman, Mr. Gorch, president of the Braintree Reform Club, and other members of that organization, and by Mr E. W. Bliss, who was the principal speaker of the evening, and who was followed by A. T. Pratt Esq, of East Braintree, and Dr. Dearing. The singing, of which there was a full proportion, added to the interest of the occasion; but the main feature of the evening was the signing of the pledge, under the inspiring words of Mr. Bliss, and the persistent efforts of Mr. Gorch, nearly a hundred names being placed upon the record, including a few obtained at the earlier meeting at East Braintree Station.

[For the Gazette.]

### TO THE WEYMOUTH REFORM CLUBS.

"DARE TO BE TRUE."

Gird on your armor, young men and old;
Gather the fallen ones into the fold;
Seek out the victims of brandy and gin,
Give them a helping hand, gather them in.
Plead with the Father, your hearts to imbue
With truth and sincerity—dare to be true.

Yes, dare to be true to the glorious cause;
Dare to put down all rumselling laws;
Dare to go forth, and boldly proclaim
"To put down intemperance henceforth be our aim."
Shut up the vile dens full of sin and disgrace,
The king fiend, Old Alcohol, fear not to face.

March on 'neath the standard, wave it on high,
Let its pinions float out 'neath the clear azure sky;
The dear temperance banner, the beacon of light,
Guiding the wanderer out of the night—
The dark, starless night of a frenzied brain,
Crazed by vile liquors—the rumseller's gain.

Angels have wept while mothers were sighing,
Praying and mourning, o'er hopes that lay dying;
Husbands and sons homeward are reeling,
Manhood destroyed and devoid of all feeling,
Brutal and fiendish, no thought of the morrow,
Its griefs and its pains, its hunger and sorrow.

Yes, onward, march onward, ye heroes so bold,
Gather rum's victims into the fold;
Give them a helping hand out of the night,
The night of despair, into liberty's light;
Be honest and faithful in all that you do,
That Conscience may whisper, we dare to be true.

MRS. M. A. SKELTON.

Weymouth, May 30, 1776.

DR. REYNOLDS IN WEYMOUTH.—A large and highly successful Temperance meeting under the direction of H. A. Reynolds, was held at the Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening last. In addition to the interesting address of Dr. Reynolds, stirring appeals were made by Mr. Samuel Allen, President of the Quincy Reform Club, Mr. Ed. Cushing, President of the Weymouth Reform Club, and several other gentlemen. Music was furnished by a Union Chorus ... Among the names obtained were those of some of our most influential citizens.

THE ENTERTAINMENT at the Baptist Church, last Friday evening, was, on the whole, not only well attended, but very pleasant and enjoyable.

Mrs. Thompson, whose talent as an organist and pianist was highly appreciated on this occasion, played on the organ a "Boquet of Melodies" from "Don Giovanni" with that science and ability already so favorably known to the public as to render extended praise superfluous.

The songs by Mrs. Eva Baker, entitled "Waft ye gentle Breezes," and "I am Content," were rendered with a good expression, and with a good voice of melodious freshness. Mr. Wright played some popular airs on the organ, closing with "Hail Columbia," and showed himself thereby hardly less at home at the organ than at the piano. Mr. Walter Arnold sung the Bass Solo, "O Salutan's" in a very creditable manner, and the Quartette from North Weymouth, consisting of Miss Wild, Mrs. Bicknell and the Messrs. Arnold gave two pieces entitled——and Chimes of Evening and sung them in a style that greatly added to the interest of the occasion.

The six hand arrangement of the Overture to Tancredi, was played on the Piano by Miss Alida Dizer, the talented young lady from East Weymouth, assisted by Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. Wright, and was performed with excellent spirit and power. The readings by Mrs. Florence T. Hunt, though now mentioned last were by no means the least feature of the evening. This lady in her selections evinced her cultured taste while in her rendition of them she showed more than ever her genius in this direction, and won the decided admiration of er audience.

On closing we will say that the Ice Cream and Strawberries furnished on the occasion were excellent.

LOVELL'S GROVE.—This charming grove, at North Weymouth, is being much improved this season, and every accommodation is being made for the comfort and pleasure of visiters, the grove having been divided into two beautiful and convenient resorts, with equal accommodations and attractions. Messrs. Dunbar & Co., proprietors of the grove, hotels, steamboat, &c., are to run the entire business this season, and have secured the services of reliable help to take charge of the different departments. This resort is becoming one of the most popular on the shore, and the boats to and from Boston will make five trips daily, and the Stamford will also run from the Point to Gloucester. No better opportunity was ever offered the public for a pleasant water excursion, as the route, for beauty of scenery, is unsurpassed.

Lovell's Grove has a refreshing and invigorating air in summer, and is only two minutes walk from the steamboat landing, with a plank walk nearly the whole distance. A building has been erected near the wharf for the purpose of furnishing clam-bakes every week, and it is expected that lively times will be witnessed there this season

N. M.

### A NEW TOWN.

Believing that this is a good time to agitate the question of a new town, I beg permission to occupy a little space in the Gazette, for the purpose of beginning such an agitation.

I have had the subject under consideration for many years, and each year's experience and observation serve but to confirm me in the opinion, that Weymouth Landing is suffering seriously in all its best interests for the lack of a separate town organization.

Every movement in whatever direction feels the resistance of this divided sovereignty, like a dead weight crushing its life-power and preventing its progress, the more effective in that it can only be felt while it cannot be seen or clearly defined.

And now that a forward movement has actually been begun in South Weymouth, and initiatory steps taken in the North, (Old Spain village,) towards the formation of new towns for those localities, it would seem to be a good time for us, at the Landing, to move in the same direction, and especially so from the fact, as it appears to me, that no damage, in the event of such a change, could arise to any part, but all rather would be benefited by it.

Why may we not, then, at the least, have a fair interchange of opinion for and against the proposition, looking at it calmly and candidly, and try to reach the very best possible conclusion in the matter? With this in view, and to open the subject, I submit the following reasons why Weymouth Landing should have a separate town organization:—

1. Because it is a compact village with local interests, political, financial, and social, and surrounded by a tract of territory almost wholly destitute of population, forming a natural boundary.

2. Because the town line running through its center is a continual source of annoyance, dividing its interests, preventing anything like public spirit, and offering a sensible resistance to every movement, moral, religious, social, educational or political, proposed for the improvement of the village.

3. Because the center of the towns from which it is formed, containing the town halls and educational institutions, are so far away as to render these facilities for general benefit, almost valueless to this village, and at the same time prevent the establishment of any similar facilities calculated to supply the deficiency thus caused.

4. Because of the difficulty, under the present circumstances, of securing proper and efficient police regulations.

5. Because of the natural jealousy arising from their local positions in relation to each other, which exists between the various villages of the two towns, and the troubles incident thereto. This showing conclusively that large numbers and great wealth, when thus associated, are a source of weakness rather than strength, and result in an actual loss fo power and influence.

6. Because the present state of things tends to depress the value of the village property, and consequently, to lessen the volume of business, and impair its general prosperity.

7. Because it would in no way injure those portions of the two towns remaining after a division such as proposed; these still holding the same relative positions with respect to the several villages and interests that they now do.

8. Because it would ... as proved by actual trial against the most plausible theories that its opponents can produce.

Results to be reasonably expected from the formation of the new town.

1. A growth of public spirit, stimulating an increased activity in all moral, social, educational and political interests.

2. An immediate increase in the value of the real estate of the village.

3. A decrease in the rate of taxation, after the expenses incident to the act of separation had been met.

N.

DUMB ANIMALS.—Reason and philosophy warrant the assertion that to elevate men in social and moral rank, they must first be made humane; and in this respect the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" is an excellent educator, and deserves a more extended sympathy than is apparent in this town, among our wealthy residents, judging from the list of members, published in the May number of "Our Dumb Animals," in which we find not even a single life or associate life membership, and only two in the list of annual members—Miss Susan Tufts and Miss Annie G. Loud, with Mrs. E. W. Hunt as one of the Vice Presidents of the Society. In fact, as is stated in the paper above mentioned, women have been the most effective workers in the cause, and without their aid and sympathy, some of the auxiliary societies would find it difficult to exist, in many places the work being done entirely by them. To carry out the purposes of the organization, money is a chief requisite, and there are hundreds of gentlemen in our community who are pecuniarily qualified to extend a generous support to this benevolent enterprise, many of whom, no doubt, are convinced of its value, but have not had the subject pressed upon their attention in a manner calculated to enlist their sympathies in the work.

FIREWORKS.—What with Centennial festivities, 4th of July observances, and the coming Presidential campaign, E. S. Hunt, of Weymouth, the noted manufacturer of fireworks, has a multiplicity of orders which make business at his works move with what a Westerner would style the "keen jump." His new combinations of fine and novel colors have attracted much attention from the trade, and in addition to the usual sale work, he is now preparing exhibitions for the following places: Lewiston, Me., $1500 exhibition; Lowell, 1000; Taunton, 900; Haverhill, 700; also treating with parties from Salem for $1000 exhibitions, and Providence, R. I., $1500 exhibition, with a number of other smaller exhibitions in that State. A firm in New York has ordered 115 large exhibition pieces, and correspondence has been had with officials in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Norwich, Ct. relative to furnishing displays. We learn, also, that the city fathers of Boston have extended encouragement to him concerning their exhibition on the 4th, in case they decide to make a display.

A party of gentlemen interested in one of the above mentioned exhibitions, visited the manufactory a short time since, and were so well pleased with the brilliancy of a display made for their benefit, that, like Davy Crockett's 'coon, they immediately "came down," left their order and went home happy.

DIVORCE.—The multiplicity of divorce cases in the Courts moves our Dedham cotemporary to open fire on the weaker sex, in the following manner:—

*Contentment in Wives.*—We think it our duty to say a word in relation to what seems to us to be one cause of the increase of divorce cases in our Courts—the discontentment of wives; an envious carping desire being observable among many women after that which is beyond their reach. In this we do not mean to insinuate that a good wife should not have an ambition to better her wordly condition; on the contrary, it should be her constant aim to be moving higher. But whatever may be her condition, as a good wife, she should be *contented*. To a very large number of females, it matters not whether it is in accordance with their husband's position or consistent with his means—they will appear in gay clothing and expensive finery. Their whole ambition is to create a belief that they are in better circumstances than they really are. Many of them are huge frauds, and their only happiness seems to be in the effort to deceive their neighbors. Why should a mechanic's wife be desirous to dress so that she will be mistaken for somebody else where she is not known. It is only denying her husband—as Judas did his Lord—by telling a great social lie, which will come back home to her some day. This pernicious practice of aping their superiors in wealth as to dress, is the cause of much trouble in families, and many a man who has "gone to the dogs" financially within the last ten years can trace the cause of his downfall to an extravagant wife and daughters. The times are such that it requires a constant moral curb to keep down these feelings on the part of a wife, but the more she turns her attention to her home circle, the less she thinks or cares about what others say of her, and is content with what she has and came honestly by. Happiness is the great end for which all are striving, and it is surely the very summit of human folly to be always seeking for it in things beyond our reach, when it is to be found in the contented use of that which we possess.


THIS BEATS ALL!—T. B. Putnam, Covington, Pa., was cured of Kidney Disease by using only *half* a bottle of WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, while Mr. Packard (druggist in same town) was also benefited by what remained in the bottle! Thoroughly *cures* Sore Throat and Diseased Lungs!


### Letter from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 21, 1876.

It is with some misgivings I take my pen in hand for the purpose of writing a letter for the "Gazette," not having done so for a long time, but away back during the rebellion, when at the front, I occasionally indited a few lines, which you were pleased to flatter me enough to publish, and now it is only at the urgent request of my old friend and townsman, Sheriff Geo. W. White, that I consent to write a few lines for the staunch old Gazette, whose appearance is always welcomed by your correspondent, who eagerly scans its pages and devours ads. and all. It brings me back to boyhood's hour and conjures up pleasant memories of dear old Weymouth, where the first sixteen years of my life were spent, and which were certainly among the happiest; but time brings many changes, and for many years I have been a resident of California and traveled over many miles of its soil; have explored mountains and vallies, rivers and plains; sometimes I struck a "Bonanza," sometimes have been down, (as they say,) to the "bed rock;" but in all these years I never have forgotten the magic word home.

I wonder what some of your readers would say if they could by some chance be transplanted to our city for a few moments, and go through our markets. There, I seem to hear you say, that's California *brag* to begin with; now listen while we hear of mammoth squashes, mammoth potatoes, mammoth pumpkins, &c.; but I assure you such is not my present intention to brag, and seriously speaking, we will enter the Centre Market. You see almost at a glance that the stalls are kept by men and women from almost every clime in the world, a truly cosmopolitan assemblage. Here you see beef which at this time of the year it would be indeed difficult to find its equal in the east; spring lamb now in abundance, fish of endless variety, apples, pears, radishes, which grow the year round; cauliflower, oyster plant, egg plant, celery, dates, oranges, lemons, limes, pine apples, lettuce, and many other common vegetables all grown on our own soil, or a few miles from the city. Strawberries have only been out of market a month, and green peas, string beans, &c., will be in market in about a month more. I haven't space to take you through the entire market, but will simply state that it is one of the finest ... the block on which it is located; the main entrance being on Sutter St., one of the principal thoroughfares, and named after the old pioneer, Gen. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in the State; at least it was on his land, and he had the first claim. The other entrances are on Dupont St., also named in honor of Admiral Dupont. It contains upwards of a hundred stalls, and four oyster saloons, and dining rooms, which are well furnished and admirably kept. The "Boston" being the favorite. By the way, there's one thing you do beat us on, and that's oysters, ours being so small in fact, that Eastern people ask the waiters, sometimes, if they furnish miscroscopes to see the oysters, and then they have no flavor, as the Eastern oysters have. To be sure we get the latter, and fine looking ones too, at six bits, or seventy-five cts. a plate, (half a dozen,) but they haven't the relish or flavor that they originally possessed. By the way, a friend and myself were in an oyster house the other evening, and he being just from the East, scanned his oysters rather suspiciously, and turning to me, said, what! fifty cents for biled oysters is stew much. But leaving the oyster question, I must tell you something of the Chinese new year, which begun last night and which lasts several days. New Year's Eve with the heathen Chinee was duly ushered in with all the pomp, noise, and stench which usually characterizes this wonderful event. Work with them is generally suspended, and you can no more get a vegetable vender to come his rounds to supply you, or get a particle of washing done by any of them, if you are unfortunate enough to deal with them, than if they were living in the celestial kingdom. During this probationary period the Chinese merchant covers his windows with scarlet cloth to signify suspension of business, dons his favorite skull cap and long silk robe, and pays and receives calls, after the manner of more civilized people. First, however, he takes the precaution of paying every cent he owes, and collecting all his dues, for, mark you, (and here the superior race might learn a valuable lesson,) the Chinaman considers it a terrible disgrace to owe any man after the new year begins, but starts with fresh books.

Now if you will take a stroll you will see the sights. As I said before, all business with them is suspended. If you expect the venders of sweetmeats, who crowd every corner in the Chinese quarter, and do a thriving business with liche nuts, preserved ginger, and varnished pork, for this last comes under this head, scarlet, yellow and tinsel lambs, fire crackers, punks, joss papers, chinese lanterns, as large and ugly as you please, meet your eye everywhere, and above all the din and noise of a hundred changing noises is an atmosphere of a thousand changeless stenches; but curiosity will get the better of your nerves and your sense of smell, and you will want, no doubt, to visit one of the temples, or joss houses, where I may say the white man at this time is a welcome guest. As you proceed you will see what grand preparations have been inaugurated, and neighbors vie with each other to see who can adorn his particular store or residence best, and to him who can make the most noise, hang the largest and most lanterns, show the most dirty paint and feathers, is given the palm, and so every one has done his level best.—Back closets have been overhauled for punks and paper gods, and the deities of last year have been hurriedly examined, and dusted, where time has not dealt too severely with them; in which case there's a hurried rush for the nearest toy store for fresh tinsel, peacock feathers, &c. All day the barbers, (Chinese,) have done a rushing business, and many a crop of celestial hair has been offered up a sacrifice. The cues have been well oiled with pigs fat, and new silk trimmings added, and the Chinese heart made glad. But we are near our destination, and now be careful, for we are among the slums of 'Frisco, in narrow, dirty, illy lighted alleys, and our footing is none of the best, filth under foot, and filth overhead. Here is a light through a square cut hole in the wall, and a painted face looks slyly out, and vermillion tipped lips say "Houghe fat choy," (happy new year.") That object that lies before you, (a little further on, behind a sickly looking lump) with glassy eyes and pale face, is an inveterate opium smoker, who knows no God, no new year, no day, no night; nothing but opium; all else is to him a blank. But here we are at last; we have reached the "joss house," and will enter. And here we find in terrible confusion, big gods and little gods, virgins and fallen angels, whose faces ruined one of the efforts of some amateur artist on a lump of clay, and all bearing the same pot-bellied shape, the devil differing only in color from the deity by a more fiery red, and the prime minister of the former only being distinguished by a liberal supply of black paint before being mounted on his private throne of tin pans. Now for noise and stench, that you can readily imagine yourself in hades, and all night long this din will be kept up; this is to propitiate the evil one for the coming year, and if his sable majesty is not satisfied, then indeed, he must be hard to please; for, be it known, that the average celestial thinks more of his satanic majesty than of any of the numerous gods, and every time he passes one slaps his stomach frantically, doubles himself up in anguished devotion, which causes the musicians to beat their cymbals, (that classic music dear to every Chinese heart,) and drums all the harder, so you are forced to put your fingers in your ears, and meander away surprised and somewhat pleased at the portion you have witnessed of, as the gamins say, "Ching Noo Yeres".

N. J. V.

☞ The Committee of arrangements for the alumni reunion at Greenwich Academy, (Providence Conference Seminary,) announce that the Old Colony and Providence & Stonington Railroads have generously furnished free return tickets. The reunion occurs June 14, and the citizens of Greenwich will furnish free entertainment to the old students during their stay.

The Weymouth Drum Corps, which accompanied the Weymouth Reform Club to Braintree on Tuesday evening last, presented a fine appearance, and were a credit to our village. The correctness of their time was especially noticeable, and was appreciated by all within hearing.

DISTRICT COURT.—Andrew J. Shaw, of Weymouth, charged with selling liquor by complaint of officer Garey, was discharged at the continuance of the case on Friday, a witness flatly contradicting the previous testimony.

Frank Blackington and John H. Bolles, both of Weymouth, on complaint of the same officer, were convicted of liquor selling, and fined $50 and costs each, from which they appealed.

DR. AYER'S REMEDIES.—Dr. J. C. Ayer, proprietor of the standard remedies which have attained to such celebrity throughout the civilized world, has lavished immense sums of money in placing placing his articles before the public through the columns of the press, and the expenditure has proved to be a wise business transaction, inasmuch as he had something of value to advertise, judging from the commendations of physicians and those who have used his medicines. In the multitude of preparations of the day, Dr. Ayer's medicines stand in the front rank, and his sales are enormous every year.

### Ancient Family Records.

LOVELL.

Robert (1) and Elizabeth Lovell were first settlers in Weymouth in 1635; he died about 1651. Their children were Zaccheus, 1620; Anne 1619; John (2,) 1627, married Jane Hatch, 1655; Ellinor, 1633, married Andrew Ford; James (2,) born 1635; John (2,) removed to Barnstable.

James (2,) settled in Weymouth—married Jane ——. Their children were Elizabeth, 1660; Deborah, 1665, married Micah Pratt; James, 1667; Hannah, 1668; Enoch, 1670; Mary, 1674, married Samuel Chard; John 1675; Elizabeth, 1679; Joseph, 1684; James (2,) died 1706.

Joseph (3,) married Ruth Richards.—Their children were Ruth, born 1709, married John Whitmarsh, 1730; Mary, 1711, married Ebenezer Porter, 1730; Ann, 1715; Jane, 1717; Silence, 1719; Sarah, 1721; Hannah, 1723, married Ezra Porter, 1751.

Joseph (3,) died 1723. His wife died 1765.

Enoch (3,) born 1670, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Reed (2,) about 1696. Their children were Mary, born 1698, married Ebenezer Hunt, 1718; John, 1699; Sarah, 1701, married Dr. Nathan'l White, 1726; Hannah, 1707, married Jonathan White, 1737; Joshua, born about 1709; David, born about 1712.—He died 1746, aged 76; his wife died 1745, aged 73.

David Lovell (4,) M. A., son of Enoch (3,) born about 1712, married Mary Torrey, daughter of John (3,) 1730. Their children were Eleanor, who married Joseph Webb, 1750; Solomon, born 1731-2.

This David Lovell was a Minister, preached in Abington, and died in 1733.—In 1737 his widow married Samuel Kingman, (so Weymouth record says,) and they had a daughter Rachel, who married Ebenezer Hunt, 1757, (if I am right) Grandfather of Major Elias Hunt.

*General Solomon Lovell* (5,) son of David, was born 1733. In 1746, "Samuel Kingman gave a Bond to demand and receive Solomon's portion of his Grandfather Enoch Lovell's Estate." In 1747 "Samuel Kingman and Adam Cushing were appointed guardians of Solomon Lovell, son of David, late of Weymouth, aged about 14 years." Solomon Lovell was married to Lydia, daughter of John Holbrook, Jan. 19, 1758. Their children were Sarah, 1759, who died the same year; Lydia, born 1761, married a Beal, and died 1839. His wife Lydia, died May 21, 1761, and he married again, Hannah Pittee, daughter of James Pittee, 1762, by whom he had James, born 1763, died same year; Sarah, 1764, died 1782; Hannah, 1765, died same year; Hannah, 1766, died 1767; James, 1768; Hannah, 1771, married Capt. Luther Littlefield, and died 1827; Mary, born April 28, 1773, married Capt. William Wildes, and died 1859. Son Solomon Lovell, died Sept. 9, 1801.

James Lovell (6,) only son of Gen. Solomon, was a Physician—married, and died without children, in April, 1820.—His widow afterward married Capt. Josiah Bass, of Quincy, he being her third husband.

J. W. P.

## New Advertisements.


Four Houses to let cheap.
Apply to
JOHN O. FOYE.
June 9, 1876.

**CO. K. 3d MASS. CAVALRY.**

MAJOR D. T. BUNKER, at 368 Broadway, Boston requests the address of any man of this Co., who served on either of the following scouts, viz:—Alexandria, La., to Fort De Russy, in 1863, 1st and 2d Scouts. Semmesport to Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya River, after the battle at Yellow Bayou; also with Lieutenant Stone, in his encounter at Jackson La.

**TO LET,**
In North Weymouth,

ON King Oak Hill, five minutes walk from the Station, a very desirable house for a small family.
Apply to EDMUND HUMPHREY. 6 tf

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**
**CHAMBERLAIN'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS!**

Will be closed from JUNE 12th until OCT. 20th., the proprietor feeling obliged to do so on account of ill health.

He proposes to make out-door viewing a business during the season, and all in WANT of anything of the kind should give him a call.

P. O. Address, E. CHAMBERLAIN,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
MASS.

Box 141, or at his house.

**PIGS!!**
A few SPRING PIGS now ready for sale by
S. W. GUTTERSON.

**Mortagee's Sale**
**of Real Estate**
IN
**BRAINTREE.**

BY virtue of and pursuant to the power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by David P. Hayward to the South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 16, 1868, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 376, Fol. 83, and duly assigned by said South Scituate Savings Bank to the Weymouth Savings Bank, by Deed dated May 29, A. D. 1876, and for breach of the condition of said Mortgage Deed, will be sold at public auction on the parcel of land first described in said Mortgage, on MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D., 1876, at five o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage deed to wit:—About forty-one acres of land, with the dwelling house, soap house and all other buildings and improvements thereon, lying in Braintree, Massachusetts, on both sides of Pond Street, and more particularly bounded and described as in the deed from Sophronia A Storey, and others to said David P. Hayward, dated May 11, 1867, recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 353, Fol. 287, and in the Mortgage Deed of David Holbrook, to said South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 9, 1843, recorded with said Deeds, Lib. 144, Fol. 12, reference to said Deeds being made for a more perfect description, and being subject to said Mortgage to said South Scituate Savings Bank, for $1500, and to heirs of Josiah Vinton, died, for $500, being the premises where said Hayward resided, at the date of said Mortgage made by him. Excepting however one half of an acre of said land more or less situate on the northerly side of said Pond St., and next to land formerly of Joseph Dyer, which was released to W. H. Fay, by said South Scituate Savings Bank. Also one other lot, being wood land, lying in said Braintree, bounded northerly by land, now, or formerly of ——Thayer; easterly, by land of heirs of Cotton Tufts, deceased, and land of heirs of Caleb Hayward; southerly, by said Hayward heirs, and land of Jonathan French; and westerly, by a cartway, being land devised to said David P. Hayward, by the will of Betsey Hayward, late of Boston, deceased.

But the premises will be sold subject to the Mortgages thereon above referred to, namely,—the Mortgage made by David Holbrook to Josiah Vinton Jr., guardian, dated January 18, 1831 and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 93, Fol. 136, and the Mortgage made by said David Holbrook to the Scituate Institution for Savings, now known as the South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 9, 1843, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds Lib. 144, Fol. 12.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

THE WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of said Mortgage,
By AMOS S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Weymouth, June 8, 1876. 7 9

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of SAMUEL S. FOYE, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to CLARA E. FOYE, Adm'x.

May 10, 1876. 3 5

**ALFRED CUSHING,**
AGENT FOR
DAY & COLLINS' PATENT
**Hydraulic Cement Pipe,**
NORTH WEYMOUTH,

IS prepared to furnish this Pipe, in all variety, at FACTORY PRICES, for DRAINS, WELLS, CHIMNIES, etc. Also, GARDEN VASES, of their manufacture. All orders promptly filled, and Pipe laid at moderate rates, if desired. 5 31

NOBLE MORSE,
**AUCTIONEER,**

Will give particular attention to the Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.
Post Office Address, North Weymouth, Mass.

C. AHLF,
**WHEELWRIGHT**
AND CARRIAGE MAKER.

All kinds of Wagons and Carriages made to order. Jobbing promptly attended to.
☞ Call and see us at
CHARLES STETSON'S OLD STAND,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
40 6

Patrons will be well paid to investigate before purc... elsewhere,
E. Rosenfe...
SOUTH WEYMOUTH, May 27, 1876.

**GREAT EXCITEMENT**
AT
**SOUTH WEYMOUTH.**

**JOHN H. MURRAY'S CIRCUS**

Exhibiting in South Weymouth for the first, and perhaps last time, has not caused as much astonishment as the

SALE OF
**DRY AND FANCY GOODS,**
FURNITURE, PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, &c.,
AT
**E. ROSENFELD'S**
STORE.

The prices have been marked so low that the closest buyers will have to admit that's no use going to Boston, when you can get goods cheaper at home, AND SAVE YOUR TIME, THE RISK OF HAVING YOUR POCKETS PICKED and perhaps a TREMENDOUS HEADACHE, always attending shopping expeditions to Boston.

Being desirous of reducing my Stock of Goods, at least 50 per cent. before September 1st, the subscriber has given orders to his Salesman, to

**Sell Goods at whatever they may fetch, without regard to COST!!**

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

**PRICE LIST!**

**Goods warranted as represented!**

Best quality fresh ground male berry Coffee, 45 cts. per lb.
" " " " old Government Java Coffee, 42c. "

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCOTCH OATMEAL, | 5 cts. per lb. | RICE (best Carolina), | 10 cts. per lb |
| GRAHAM FLOUR, | 4 cts. per lb. | TAPIOCA, | 9 cts. per lb |
| BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, | 4 cts. per lb. | SATIN GLOSS STARCH, (pound paper,) | 11c. pr lb |
| Currants, | 10c. per lb. | Loose Muscatel Raisins, | 16c. per lb. |
| Citron, | 35 cts. per lb. | Valencia Raisins, | 13c. per lb. |

BEST LONG MATCHES, 53 CTS. PER 1-4 GROSS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PEA BEANS, | 8 cts. per quart. | POTATOES, | 65 cts. per bushel. |
| MEDIUM BEANS, | 6 " " | ONIONS, | 20 cts. per peck. |
| YELLOW EYED BEANS, | 10 " " | TABLE SALT, | 4 cts. per quart |

French Prunes, 15 cts. per lb.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RICH CHEESE, | 15 cts. per lb. | COMMON CRACKERS, | 8 cts. per lb. |
| EXTRA SAGE CHEESE, | 18 cts. per lb. | BAKER'S COCOA, | 40 cts. per lb. |
| BOND'S CRACKERS, | 13 cts. per lb. | " CHOCOLATE, | 40 cts. per lb. |

Turkey Prunes, 8 cts. per lb.
Keen's Mustard, 18c. per 1-4 lb. French Mustard, 25c. per bottle.
Horse Radish, 9 cts. per bottle.
GOOD OOLONG TEA at 40 cts. per lb.; also at 60c., 75c., and best at 90c. JAPAN TEA at 60 cts. and 90 cts. per lb.
PICKLES, 15 cts. per quart.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR, per bbl., | $8, | $9, | $10, | $10.50 and | $11. |
| " per bag, | $1.00, | 1.13, | 1.25, | 1.32, | 1.38. |

BEST BRANDS CANNED GOODS, at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

**The celebrated Japanese Paper Ware,**

IN WATER PAILS, BOWLS, BASINS, etc.—Universally admitted to be a very desirable article, durable and cheap, as well as ornamental; thoroughly water-proof, will not leak, break, shrink, rust, or fail to pieces if exposed to the action of the weather.

**HUNT & CO.,**
FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.


**GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT**

WILL BE GIVEN ON

**MONDAY, JUNE 12, AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,**

IN THE

**LECTURE ROOM OF THE UNION CHURCH,**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

**WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, OF WEYMOUTH,**

for the benefit of the Reform Club.

The services of the following eminent artists have been secured, which, with the other talent expected, cannot fail to give a most enjoyable entertainment.

MRS. J. G. WORSTER, Soprano,
MISS IDA YOUNG, Soprano,
MISS FANNIE BARTLETT, Contralto,
MR. NATH'L THAYER, Tenor,
MR. C. W. BAILEY, Basso,
MR. B. F. CLAPP, Cornet,
MR. A. M. RAYMOND, Piano Soloist,
MRS. C. G. THOMPSON, Accompanist.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS—NO RESERVED SEATS.

BY SULLIVAN & MACDONALD.
NO. ... SCHOOL ST., NEAR WASHINGTON, BOSTON.

**...ee's Sale**
**...STATE.**

TO STEPHEN S. FOYE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, supposed holder of the equity of redemption, and to all other persons interested, notice is hereby given, that

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Stephen S. Foye, as aforesaid, to John Conlon, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, dated May 10th, 1875, and recorded in the Registry of Dees for the County of Norfolk, libro 466, folio 266, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, for breach of the conditions of said Mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1876, at 3 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon,—All and singular the premises described in said Mortgage deed, to wit: Two pieces or parcels of land situated in said Weymouth and bounded and described as follows, viz.:—The first piece begins on Broad street in said Weymouth, at the northeasterly corner of land of Binney, and runs easterly along the southerly line of said Broad street thirty-five feet to a passage-way; thence southerly by said passage-way one hundred and eight feet; thence westerly fifty feet to land of said Binney; thence northerly by land of said Binney one hundred and ten feet to the point of beginning, and being lot numbered one (1) on a plan of lots made by Q. L. Reed, Surveyor, in 1873.

The second piece or parcel hereby conveyed begins at a point three hundred and twenty-eight (328) feet southerly from said Broad Street; on the westerly side of a Street thirty-five feet wide which runs southerly from said Broad Street, and runs westerly from said point ninety feet; thence southerly one hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence easterly ninety-two feet to said Street; thence by said street, one hundred and twenty-six feet to the point of beginning, and being lot numbered nineteen, and lot numbered twenty on said plan, together with the wooden dwelling house on lot numbered nineteen aforesaid. The said two parcels being part of the premises conveyed to me by John W. Loud, by deed dated September 1st, 1871, and recorded with Norfolk deeds Lib. 412, Fol. 266.

JOHN CONLON, Mortgagee,
210 Lincoln St., Boston.

Boston, May 27, 1876. 6 8

## Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post-Office, Weymouth Landing, in the County of Norfolk, all the right in equity which Roswell Corbin had on the 7th day of April last, at 9 o'clock A. M., that being the time when the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming the following described mortgaged real estate, to wit.

A certain parcel of land, situated in Weymouth aforesaid, containing about one fourth of an acre more or less, with the buildings thereon, and bounded Westerly by land of Adoniram B. Hollis, Northerly by land of Allen Thomas, Easterly by land of Oliver B. Stackpole, and Southerly by Randolph St.

GEO. W. WHITE Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Weymouth, Mass., May 9th, 1876. 6 9

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of MARY L. SPINNEY, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, intestate, Greeting:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to JAMES TORREY, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of June inst., at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

7 9 J. H. COBB, Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of HARRIS H. SPINNEY late of weymouth, in said County, married woman deceased, intestate, Greeting:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to James Torrey of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of June inst.—, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

7 9 J. H. COBB, Register.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of EZRA LEACH, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to EZRA W. LEACH, Executor.

Weymouth, May 17, 1876. 5 7


**ICE!**

The subscribers, grateful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on their former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates.

Families, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.
Stores, &c., 20 " " "

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., promptly attended to.

☞ We shall discontinue the East Weymouth route below O. B. Bates's.

A. & C. HOLLIS.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MAY 1, 1876.


ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
**REAL ESTATE**
**IN NORTH WEYMOUTH.**

BY license of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of NANCY PIERCE, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate and Personal Property of said Nancy Pierce, deceased, consisting of about one acre of Land, with a Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, situate on Church Street, North Weymouth, within one minute's walk of Church, Depot and Schools. The premises can be examined at any time before the Sale.

DAVID J. PIERCE, Adm'r.

Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 6

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of EDWARD F. MORAN, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.—All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM H. MORAN, Adm'x.

May 24, 1876. 5 7


**FOR SALE,**
**AT A BARGAIN!**
**A NICE TEAM!!**

I HAVE two Horses, and will sell either of them. One is a Chestnut Horse, weight 1000 lbs.; will road 12 miles an hour. The other is a light Red Mare, weight 825 lbs.; will road 8 miles an hour, and is sound. Will also sell one Carryall, one Side Spring, one Sargent Box Buggy, and Harness. I will sell either Horse or Carriage, to suit customers.

5 7 ALBION HALL, Weymouth.

**Plant Sticks**

From 2 to 6 feet long, for sale by

S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

These sticks are made square and pointed, painted green.


**NOTICE**

TO the Proprietors of a certain tract of land now used as a Cemetery, and situate on Pond Street, in that part of Braintree called South Braintree.

Pursuant to a Warrant issued to me by F. A. HOBART, Justice of the Peace for the County of Norfolk, you are hereby notified to meet at GRAND ARMY HALL, South Braintree, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 3d, at 8 o'clock, to act on the following articles, viz.:

1st. To choose a Moderator for said meeting.

2d. To determine if said proprietors will form themselves into a Corporation, to be known as the Braintree Cemetery Association, as provided in Chap. 67 of the General Statutes.

3d. To choose all necessary Officers of said Corporation.

4th. To transact any other business which may legally come before said meeting.

BENJ. F. DYER.

South Braintree, May 10, 1876. 4 6


**ICE! ICE! ICE.**

THE subscriber, thankful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on his former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers may wish, at the following rates:

Families, 25 Cts. per 100 lbs.
Stores, 20 Cts. " " "

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will be promptly attended to.

Ice for sale in small quantities, by Sam'l Curtis.
Ice Chests furnished for those who desire them.

S. LOVELL.

North Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 17

ATTENTION TO THE

...LIST!

...presented!

... 45 cts. per lb.

... Java Coffee, 42c. " "

...arolina), 10 cts. per lb

... 9 cts. per lb

...SS STARCH, (pound paper,) 11c. per lb

...atel Raisins, 16c. per lb.

...aisins, 13c. per lb.

...CTS. PER 1-4 GROSS.

... 65 cts. per bushel.

... 20 cts. per peck.

...T, 4 cts. per quart

... cts. per lb.

...RACKERS, 8 cts. per lb.

...OCOA, 40 cts. per lb.

...HOCOLATE, 40 cts. per lb.

... 8 cts. per lb.

... Mustard, 25c. per bottle.

... per bottle.

... also at 60c., 75c., and

...s. and 90 cts. per lb.

... per quart.

...10.50 and $11.

... 1.32, 1.38.

...OWEST CASH PRICES.

...Paper Ware,

...ted to be a very desirable article, dura... not leak, break, shrink, rust, or fall to

... CO.,

...TH LANDING.

...NSTRUMENTAL

...RT

... O'CLOCK, P. M.,

...NION CHURCH,

...F THE

...PERANCE UNION,

...UTH,

...form Club.

...d, which, with the other talent expected, ...entertainment.

...rano,

...ano,

...ETT, Contralto,

...R, Tenor,

... Basso,

... Cornet,

...MOND, Piano Soloist,

...MPSON, Accompanist.

...RESERVED SEATS.

...OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

...T the subscriber has been duly appointed ...ecutor of the Will of EZRA LEACH, ... Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, de... and has taken upon himself that trust ...g bonds as the law directs. All persons hav...ands upon the estate of said deceased are re... to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted ...estate are called upon to make payment to

EZRA W. LEACH, Executor.

...Weymouth, May 17, 1876. 5 7

...ICE!

...ubscribers, grateful for past patronage, will con... deliver Ice on their former routes, commencing ... of May and continuing as long as customers ... the following rates.

...ilies, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.

...es, &c., 20 " " " "

...LL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

...mers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying ...il or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. ...ts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., promptly attended

...We shall discontinue the East Weymouth ...elow O. B. Bates's.

A. & C. HOLLIS.

...h Weymouth, May 1, 1876.

...DMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

...REAL ESTATE

... NORTH WEYMOUTH.

... license of the Probate Court for the County of ...orfolk, the subscriber, Administrator of the ...of NANCY PIERCE, late of Weymouth, in ...ounty, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on ...emises, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June ...at four o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Es...d Personal Property of said Nancy Pierce, ...ed, consisting of about one acre of Land, ... Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, situate ...urch Street, North Weymouth, within one ...'s walk of Church, Depot and Schools. The ...es can be examined at any time before the

DAVID J. PIERCE, Adm'r.

...mouth, May 19, 1876. 4 6

...NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

...AT the subscriber has been duly appointed ...dministrator of the estate of EDWARD F. ...AN, late of Weymouth, in the county of Nor... deceased, and has taken upon himself ...rust by giving bonds, as the law directs.— ...ersons having demands upon the estate of said ...sed are required to exhibit the same, and all ...s indebted to said estate are called upon to ... payment to

WILLIAM H. MORAN, Adm'x.

...y 24, 1876. 5 7

... FOR SALE,

...AT A BARGAIN!

... NICE TEAM!!

...AVE two Horses, and will sell either of them. ...ne is a Chestnut Horse, weight 1000 lbs.; will ...12 miles an hour. The other is a light Red ..., weight 825 lbs.; will road 8 miles an hour, ...s sound. Will also sell one Carryall, one Side ...g, one Sargent Box Buggy, and Harness. I ...ell either Horse or Carriage, to suit customers.

...7 ALBION HALL, Weymouth.

... Plant Sticks

...2 to 6 feet long, for sale by

S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

...ese sticks are made square and pointed, painted ...

... NOTICE

... the Proprietors of a certain tract of land now ...sed as a Cemetery, and situate on Pond Street, ...at part of Braintree called South Braintree. ...rsuant to a Warrant issued to me by F. A. ...ART, Justice of the Peace for the County of ...folk, you are hereby notified to meet at GRAND ...Y HALL, South Braintree, on SATURDAY ...ENING, June 3d, at 8 o'clock, to act on the fol...ng articles, viz.: ...t. To choose a Moderator for said meeting. ... To determine if said proprietors will form ...selves into a Corporation, to be known as the ...aintree Cemetery Association, as provided in ...p. 67 of the General Statutes. ... To choose all necessary Officers of said Cor...tion. ...h. To transact any other business which may ...ally come before said meeting.

BENJ. F. DYER.

...outh Braintree, May 10, 1876. 4 6

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S. LOVELL.

...th Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 17

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# GAZETTE & REPORTER.

**C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.**

☞ Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree: also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.

In SCRIBNER for June Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's description of some "Old Landmarks in Philadelphia" is accompanied by over thirty illustrations. "How America was Named" is another illustrated historical paper, in which is shown the origin of the false claims put forth in behalf of Vespucci. Clarence Cook's fifth paper on furniture and decoration is illustrated with pictures of dining-tables, the "last sweet thing in corners," chairs, candelabras, etc., etc. Charles Barnard describes a number of recent 'Experiments in Co-operation," chiefly manufactures and stores. "Union College" is the one selected from the educational series this month, Harvard being announced for July. The serials are continued, and there is a story by G. P. Lathrop, entitled "The Love of a Hundred Years;" "Pilgrims and Puritans," by Tryon Edwards, "Two Poems of Collins," by E. S. Nadal, and "Charlotte Cushman," by John D. Stockton, complete the list of prose.—There are poetical contributions from Kate Putnam Osgood, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, H. H., and several others. In the Editorial Departments, Dr. Holland writes of "Advertising Shame," "The Literary Class," and A New Departure"; "The Old Cabinet" deals with "Reading and Writing" and the "Academy Exhibition"; "Home and Society" contains some suggestions to strangers about "How to see New York" and Mr. Quinn's timely "Rural Topics," and "Bric-a-Brac" has among other attractions some clever dialect by Irwin Russel entitled "Nebuchadnezzar."

THE June number of the new magazine, "RECORD OF THE YEAR, has a fine Steel Portrait of MARK TWAIN, and a splendid article on "Horse-Car Poetry." Besides the unique and valuable Diary of important events and occurrences throughout the world, this number contains, among two hundred other articles, the following points of special interest:—Dana's letter on his appointment to England.; Belknap convicted out of his own mouth; Anecdotes and Habits of A. T. Stewart; Barney Williams, and Theatres fifty years ago; Authentic history of "Horse-Car Poetry; Sketch of Opera Bouffe Jacques Offenbach; Bayard Taylor's translation of Freiligrath's Poem; Joe Jefferson and Mrs. Sterling; William Cullen Bryant as an Editor; The Game of Polo, and how to play it; Pierce Butler Courting Fanny Kemble; The beautiful Poem "My Child's Origin." Things to be laughed at, popular and touching poems, sketches, incidents, &c., in such attractive variety, that it forms the richest amount of valuable and entertaining reading almost ever embraced in a magazine. G. W. CARLETON & Co., Publishers, Madison Square, New York.

**Wonderful Success!**

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure; but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person who has a predisposition to weak Lungs to go to ALFRED WYMAN, Druggist, Agent at Weymouth Landing, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cts. Two doses will relieve any case. Don' neglect your cough.

A FEW THINGS THAT WE KNOW.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that Da Costa's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses". Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25c. Sold by Francis Ambler, Weymouth Landing, J. G. Sanborn, E. Weymouth, E. G. Nash, S. Weymouth.

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

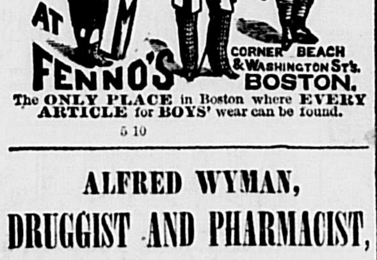
OILY SUBSTANCES ALWAYS AGGRAVATE SKIN DISEASES.—Ointments are therefore rather hurtful than beneficial. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which opens, instead of clogging the pores with grease, has, as might have been expected, widely superseded oleaginous compounds as a remedy for scorbutic affections.

BE IN TIME!—Old people, whose blood is *sour and thin*, or Young Folks (with adolescent Humor in their Veins) *should cleanse* their system by using WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, whenever they have any ulceration in the Throat or Lungs, or Running Sores on the External Skin!

What is the Value of a Life? Gold cannot measure it. Yet when menaced by a violent cough or cold, or any disease leading to consumption, a single dollar invested in HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will unquestionably preserve it.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

## Advertisements.

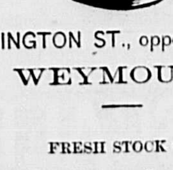



The ONLY PLACE in Boston where EVERY ARTICLE for BOYS' wear can be found.

5 10

ALFRED WYMAN,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,



WASHINGTON ST., opposite Prospect,

WEYMOUTH.

FRESH STOCK OF

Finest Drugs and Chemicals

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FULL LINE OF

Patent Medicines,

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Brushes and Combs, Perfumery, &c.

SODA WATER,

WITH GENUINE FRUIT SYRUPS.

☞ STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO ALL BRANCHES OF DRUG BUSINESS.

Particular attention to preparing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS from the best materials.

5tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and others interested in the estate of JOHN W. LOUD, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas an application has been made for a distribution of the personal property in the hands of the Administrator, among the next of kin of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said distribution should not be made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

5 7 J. H. COBB, Register.

*Old Fashioned Combs*

can be made over into new and modern styles. We reweld and repolish broken combs, supply teeth or parts missing, and make the same practically new. Information, if desired, will be given by mail.

C. D. Waterman & Co.,

5 8 420 Washington Street, Boston.

## Business Cards.

**Weymouth Drug Store.**

FRANCIS AMBLER,

DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

Commercial St., Weymouth.

Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

**COOKED PROVISIONS.**

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply

Pic-nics and Parties

Of every description, with

Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,

*All Cooked and Ready for the Table,*

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Parties will please give from three to four days notice.

All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.

All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,

ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

**WEYMOUTH MARKET**

J. G. WORSTER & CO.,

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,

Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,

WEYMOUTH.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,

Hams, Butter, Cheese, and

FAMILY GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

MEN'S SUITS,

$8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16 to $22.

BOYS' SUITS,

$2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6 to $8.

COMER'S ORIGINAL BLUE STORE,

*152 to 164 Washington St., Boston.*

5 10

**Jos. Sherman & Co.**

DEALERS IN

COAL,

WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT, BRICK

LATHS, HAIR, etc.,

BUNDLE HAY,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

AND FEED

*WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.*

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

MASS.

37tf

**Pause, Stranger!**

And listen a moment. One hundred years ago a little daughter was born to Uncle Srm, aud christened Liberty.—She was a lovely child, but bad men sought her life. King George sent armies and navies to destroy her. But brave men flocked to her defence, and thousands came across the seas to protect her. She was rocked in the "Old Cradle" in Faneuil Hall, by her mother, living in the "Old Corner" House hard by. In due time she was wedded to Union, and their children have multiplied exceedingly. The Sons of Liberty now flock in crowds to that same "Old Corner" House, where is found in endless variety,

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

at such fabulously low prices as our Forefathers never dreamed of. Just cast your eye at some of the prices of goods which are now selling rapidly in

Spring Fashions and Fresh Styles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chevoit Suits, | $8 | to | $14 |
| Knickerbocker Suits, | 10 | to | 18 |
| Plaid Cassimere Suits, | 10 | to | 22 |
| French Basket, (Coats and Vests,) | 12 | to | 25 |
| Boys' Short Suits, | 3.50 | to | 10 |
| Boys' Alexis Suits, | 4.50 | to | 12 |
| Youth's Suits, | 7 | to | 18 |

Do not forget the name and numbers, or buy your clothing without first calling at

GEO. H. RICHARDS,

The "Old Corner,"

24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

**Knowlton's Portable**

**RUBBER**

**BATHING TUB.**

**A complete arrangement for bathing without the expense of bath room and plumbing.**

It comprises a Sitz bath, a Plunge bath, a Foot Bath, a Hip bath; two different sizes of full Baths for Children, and an ample full Bath for an adult—all in one vessel—which may be set up in a moment in any room, and when not in use it may be closed up and hung up by the wall, like a common garment.

FOR A FULL BATH IT REQUIRES LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE WATER COMMONLY USED IN A METALLIC TROUGH.

Thousands of them in use throughout the country,

AND ESPECIALLY IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

**Highly recommended by Physicians and other prominent men,**

EVERYWHERE.

*INDISPENSABLE IN THE SICK ROOM! A LUXURY, CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO ALL!*

Has been in use for over Seven Years!

Neater, Cheaper, and more Convenient than a Stationary Bath Tub.

The most Luxurious Bath known.

Can be used in any Room.

Makes no slop.

Takes no extra room for storage.

THE MOST PERFECT ARRANGEMENT FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ First Patent Jan. 28th, 1868; Second Patent March 1st, 1870; Reissued June 18th, 1872.

*BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS!*

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT KNOWLTON'S PORTABLE RUBBER BATHING TUB.

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 16, 1871.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Universal Bath Tub I bought of you I used last evening, and found it to answer the recommendations fully. I much prefer it to any form of Bath I have ever seen. The small quantity of water necessary, and its portable form, makes it very convenient for use in any part of the house, and the bather will find it pleasanter in use, I think, than the ordinary fixed bath.—My wife says she considers the house enlarged by the amount of a bath room.

Very truly yours,

W. H. PARKER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1872.

Having used Mr. E. J. Knowlton's Universal Bath for a period of three years, I feel safe in saying that it is the best article of the kind for every day use that I have ever seen.

H. S. CHEEVER,

Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in Michigan University.

Westfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1872.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Knowlton Portable Rubber Bathing Tub I purchased of you three years ago, has been in constant use in my family ever since, and I cannot see but it is just as good as when purchased. You could not buy it back for fifty dollars were it impossible for me to procure another. I can cheerfully recommend it as being in every way durable, convenient and cheap.

I am truly yours,

E. M. GOODRICH, M. D.

Sold only by Canvassing,

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

Address J. M. JOHNSTON, General Agent for New England States, Care R. Bliss M'f'g Co.,

45 19 PAWTUCKET, R. I.

**PEOPLE'S MARKET,**

Basement of Henry Loud's Store,

*Broad St., East Weymouth.*

Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.

CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.

☞ Customers who wish us to call for orders, will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to. 20 1y

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Norfolk St., Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth.

Office Hours,—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

**GEO. W. HERSEY,**

Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,

[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]

*Weymouth Landing.*

**WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE**

**MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,**

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875, | $2,629,013.00 |
| Cash Assets | $21,939.53 |
| Deposit Notes | 101,235.12 |
| Gross Assets, | $123,174.65 |

N. L. WHITE, President.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

**JAMES WEST,**

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Weymouth Landing

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,

in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Hard Wood Filling a specialty.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

SETCHELL'S PATENT

POT PLANT, GARDEN

AND VERANDA

TRELLISES,

FOR SALE BY

S. W. PRATT,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

**ALL WOOL**

**MEN'S**

Knickerbocker Suits,

$10.

**Regular Price everywhere $13 to $15.**

**ALL WOOL**

Canada Homspun

**SUITS,**

$12.

***Cannot be purchased in any other house in the city less than***

$16 PER SUIT.

**ALL WOOL**

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, $12

This is an elegant suit, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed and would be cheap at $18.00.

**ALL WOOL Diagonal or Basket Coat and Vest,** (TO MATCH) **$13.00, usual retail price, 18.00.**

**BOYS' CLOTHING.**

**BOYS' SUITS, age 10 to 13 years, 5.00; usual retail price, 8.00.**

**ALL WOOL Boys' Suit, age 11 to 15 years, 8.00, usual price, 12.00. ALL WOOL, Youth's Suit, 10.00, usual retail price, 12.00 to 15.00**

We guarantee to sell a single garment at retail as low as the lowest wholesale price. Every garment we sell is of our own manufacture and fully warranted to the purchaser. Every garment marked in plain figures.

**ONE PRICE,**

WILMOT'S,

263 WASHINGTON STREET,

(OLD NUMBER, 121,)

**BOSTON.**

49 14

**VERTICAL BROILER**

NEW IN PRINCIPLE! NEW IN THEORY! NEW IN PRACTICE! The Vertical Broiler revolutionizes and simplifies this most important branch of Kitchen business. It requires neither turning nor attention. A Steak is cooked in from 9 to 12 minutes; a Mackerel in 20 minutes, and other articles in proportionate length of time. The fat all falls into the trough and is conducted to the little pan outside. No smoke escapes into the room.

Learn to use this Broiler!

If, after fair trials, you do not succeed, return it to the seller, who will refund the amount you paid.

**S. W. PRATT, Agen**

36 WEYMOUTH, MASS.

CHIMNEY TOPS. SEND FOR CIRCULAR

PORTLAND STONE WARE CO'S

VITRIFIED DRAIN PIPE

FIRE BRICK, GARDEN VASES &c.

50 KILBY ST. } BOSTON.

400 FEDERAL ST }

GEO. C. DUNNE, AGT.

48 8

**C. L. WELLINGTON,**

Cabinet Maker,

Shop at McCormick's Furniture Warerooms,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

Church and Store Finishing.

COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.

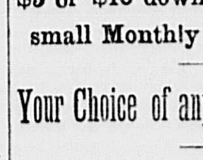
CARPENTER'S JOBBING

of all kinds done at short notice, and

FURNITURE REPAIRED

in the best manner. 19 1y

SEWING MACHINFS, all kinds.



$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

**Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!**

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

**SPRING'S NEEDLES,**

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES, OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c. Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,

**50 Bromfield St.,**

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN T. JOY,**

Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

SAMUEL CURTIS,

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

**Notice to Ladies.**

SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at

L. O. CROCKER'S

Railway Punch Manufactory,

10 EAST BRAINTREE.

**Best Flour,**

GROCERIES AND

PROVISIONS,

ALSO

PAPER

HANGINGS

AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. ☞ Orders called for, if requested.

**J. E. JOHNSON,**

WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

**FOR SALE,**

Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Paper Hangings, Crockery, Carpets, Furniture, &c., located in South Weymouth. Established twenty-two years, and has been successfully carried on by present proprietor.

Reason for selling, other engagements.

Apply to E. ROSENFELD,

41 89 Essex Street, Boston.

**CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,**

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

**OLD COLONY RAILROAD.**

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 13th, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD VIA TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; VIA FAIRHAVEN, 8.00 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am; 3.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN 8.00 am; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.45 am, 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am, 4pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a, 6.45, 8.40, 11.15 am, 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.36 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.49, 7.38, 8.45, 9.21 am; 12m.; 4.55 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.45, 4.30, 6.05 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.52, 7.55, 9.03, 9.48 am; 12.25, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 6.59, 8.03, 9.56 am; 12.33, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.10, 8.13, 9.15, 10.05 am; 12.45, 5.17 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8.00 am.; 3.35, 4, 6.05b pm. RETURN, 6.10d, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m; 3.35, 4, 5, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.30, 7.38, 9.23 am; 12.45, 4.48 pm.

BROCKTON, 8.00, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6.05 pm.—RETURN, 6.54, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8.45 am; 2.35, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30 pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 6.30, 9.15 am; 3.40 pm; via DUXBURY, 6.40 am; 2.55 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5pm. RETURN, 6.55, 9.34, 11.38 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12 m; 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.15, 9.20 am; 12 m, 4.17 pm.

SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.30 am; 3.30 pm. RETURN, 7.02 am; 3.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.44, 7.57 am.; 12.55, 4.15, 5.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 8.11 am; 1.09, 4.27, 5.58 pm.—Nantasket, East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.45, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.16, 6.51, 8.04 am; 1.02, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.07, 8.22 am.; 1.19, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.16, 8.31 am; 1.29, 4.44, 6.15 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11.00 am; 12 m; 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.57, 6.39, 7.19, 7.43, 7.48, 8.28, 8.48, 9.27, 10.14, 10.20, 10.45 am; 12.53, 1.32, 3.42, 4.49, 4.55, 5.25, 5.35, 8.25, 10.20 pm.

BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.30, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.02, 6.47, 7.25, 7.30, 7.46, 7.52, 8.30, 8.58, 9.30, , 10.50 am; 12.57, 1.39, 3.47, 4.55, 5.05, 5.38, 6.25, 8.29, 10.24 pm.

QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6.05, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.09, 6.54, 7.30, 7.36, 7.52, 7.58, 8.35, 9.45, 8.59, 9.36, 10.57 am; 1.02, 1.46, 3.55, 5, 5.12, 5.43, 6.31, 8.36, 10.30 pm.

NEPONSET, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.21, 7.03, 7.13, 7.46, 8.08, 8.51, 9.10, 9.46, 10.35, 11.08 am; 12.39, 1.58, 4.07, 5.22, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.39 pm.

HARRISON SQUARE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m.; 12.40, 1, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.30, 6.05, 6.20, 6.30, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.12, 6.25, 7.08, 7.19, 7.51, 8.14, 9.01, 9.14, 9.50, 10.19, 11.10 am; 12.44, 2.02, 2.09, 4.12, 5.15, 5.26, 6.09, 6.45, 8.53, 10.43 pm.

WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.45, 5, 6.15 pm. RETURN 6.58, 8.48 am; 1.42, 5.02, 6.18 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis, 8.00 am, 4.00 pm.—RETURN, 6.45 am; 2.07 pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am.; 4 pm. RETURN 5.00, 11.00 am.

WOODS' HOLE, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

NANTUCKET, 8.00 am. [Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5h am; via Bridgewater, 7.30 am.

SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.30 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN, (South Braintree) 9.20 am; 1.40, 6 pm.

*a* Thursdays excepted. *c* Thursdays only. *b* Saturdays only. *d* Mondays only. *h* Or on arrival of Boat from New York.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

**BUILDINGS**

MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent,

Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,

Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,

BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

**BAKER & RANDALL**

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show our goods, among which may be found

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Ready Made Frames

ON HAND.

HARDWARE & CULTRY.

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLESLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, wtth pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,

*Washington Square, Weymouth.*

The Smith American Organ Company

**OF BOSTON, MASS.,**

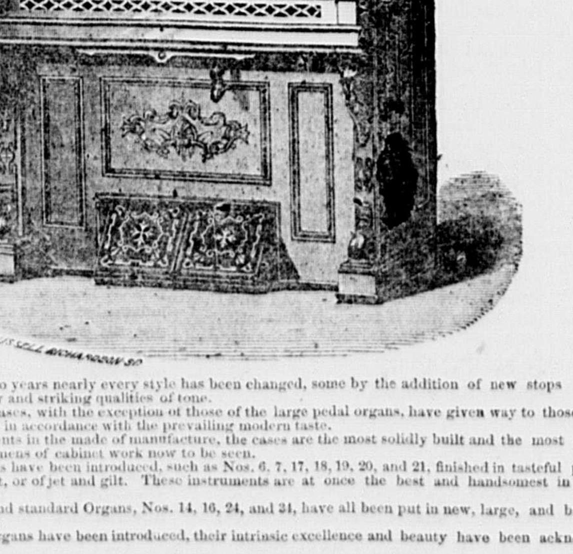
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED*

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

**THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.**

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

**F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.**

RISING SUN

STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BRO'S., Prop's, Canton, Mass.

**PASTURAGE.**

PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE AND HORSES for the season, commencing May 10th next, with plenty of feed and water. Stock received and delivered at my place. Address

J. W. HARDWICK,

46tf Weymouth Landing.

**For Sale,**

40 SECOND HAND 8 FOOT SETTEES, in one lot or single; One Second Hand CHAMBER SET; Also, one PYRAMID STOVE and FUNNEL, At the Carriage Repository of A. J. RANDALL, East Weymouth. 46tf

**MAMMOTH COFFEE POT**

ON EXHIBITION AT

**JOSEPH I. BATES'**

**STOVE AND TIN STORE,**

**At Weymouth Landing.**

BOOKS are open for guessing the contents of the above, at 25 cts. per chance. Parties coming the nearest to contents of same to be presented with one of the CELEBRATED GOOD NEWS RANGES, complete; the next nearest to a splendid STUDY LAMP; the next nearest to a nice BRITTANIA TEAPOT, making three presents in all. ☞ To be decided at 9 o'clock 4th of July morning next, at Pump in front of Store. A Committee of three will be appointed on the spot, to superintend the measuring of same. 51 9

**JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,**

Funeral Undertakers,

**EAST WEYMOUTH.**

HAVING procured a **new Glass Side Hearse**, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking, with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Caskets or Coffins

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of ALFRED HARPER, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

SARAH E. HARPER, Adm'x.

Weymouth, May 5, 1876. 3 5

**NOTICE!!**

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a

NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS

OR

**Gentlemen's Wear,**

and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

**Foreign and Domestic Goods,**

in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.

Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

**P. J. CURRAN,**

OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,

25 52 Weymouth Landing.

FLOWERS AND SMILAX

**PRESERVED**

IN their natural state. Also, Funeral and Brida Wreaths, Crosses and Bouquets, in Frames or Globes. Any one having Flowers in any form to preserve may have them done by addressing

G. C. HALLENBECK,

**South Braintree,**

who will call for them and return the same, with perfect satisfaction to the parties, both in workmanship and price.

G. C. HALLENBECK,

FUNERAL AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, SOUTH BRAINTREE.

☞ Branch Warerooms at McCORMECK'S Furniture Store, Weymouth Landing, where any orders left will be promptly attended to. 33

Horses Clipped

AT WILKINS' STABLE,

by WM. FOYE.

28 36

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Being in the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, I can afford to pay the

Highest Rates for SecondHand Carriages.

Spear's Carriage Factory,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

18 1y

**JOSEPH I. BATES,**

**AUCTIONEER**

AND

**Commission Merchant,**

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

**REAL ESTATE AND Personal Property**

**In any Town in Norfolk County.**

Liberal advances (in Cash) on all personal property consigned for sale.

Storage furnished and Horses boarded.

Advertising done at reasonable rates.

Weymouth, Jan. 10th, 1876. 38 6m

**WILLIAM W. BURKE,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**EAST WEYMOUTH.**

OFFICE HOURS 4 TILL 8 P. M.

**For Sale Cheap,**

ONE LARGE SAFE, Combination Lock; one Black Walnut STANDING DESK; COPYING PRESS; two LUMBER WAGONS; one custom made TEAM HARNESS.

Apply to F. A. GARDNER,

at his residence, Weymouth Landi

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

**MEETINGS OF THE**

**Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.**

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms House on the second Tuesday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

NOAH VINING,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
JOHN W. BARTLETT,
THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
WILLIAM NASH.
} SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 7, 1876.

**GEO. W. WARREN,**

WITH

**GEO. H. RICHARDS,**

DEALER IN

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

**E. C. BUMPUS,**

**Office, Boston Post Building,**

*Milk, near Washington St.,*

**BOSTON.**

AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

**J. BINNEY & CO.,**

CHOICE

Groceries and Provisions,

**LINCOLN SQUARE,**

**Weymouth Landing.**

**Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,**

**FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,**

**Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,**

**Of the Best Qualities,**

For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

**OLIVER BURRELL,**

**House, Sign & Carriage Painter,**

AND DEALER IN

**PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,**

**BROAD ST., East Weymouth.**

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

**R. F. RAYMOND,**

**Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.**

**EAST WEYMOUTH.**

**Citizens Market.**

**WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.**

The subscriber is now ready to

SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES

WITH

CORNED BEEF,

TONGUE,

HAM,

&c.,

**Cooked and Ready for the Table,**

at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.

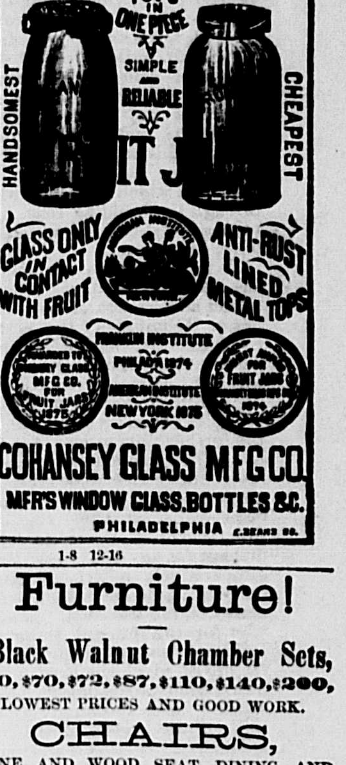
Customers will always find our market well supplied with

**Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.**

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

**Washington st., near the cor. of Bread st., Weymouth Landing.**




1-8 12-16

**Furniture!**

Black Walnut Chamber Sets,

**$60, $70, $72, $87, $110, $140, $200,**

LOWEST PRICES AND GOOD WORK.

CHAIRS,

CANE AND WOOD SEAT, DINING AND CHAMBER CHAIRS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

*Extension Tables*

Book Cases, Wardrobes and Hat Trees,

**HOLIDAY GOODS,**

OTTOMAN AND CRICKET FRAMES AND FOOT RESTS.

☞ Come and see our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and remember that we deliver and set up Furniture anywhere in town, without extra charge.

READ AND PHILLIPS,

North Street, North Weymouth.

36tf

**DENTISTRY.**

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them, I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber

**FOR TEN DOLLARS,**

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

**OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

**DR. A. G. NYE.**

A SEA SIDE RESORT.

One of the most healthful and charming locations ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST, WITHIN Four Miles of the State House in Boston, has lately been brought into the market by the

**BOSTON LAND CO.,**

who are rapidly developing their immense property and throwing it open to the public.

Bordered on the one side by the

BROAD ATLANTIC,

and on the other by the inner

HARBOR OF BOSTON,

with all its innumerable attractions, having hourly communication with the city, the heart of which is reached in less than half an hour, by the new narrow gauge route of Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, it offers to all who are seeking health and pleasure an opportunity which seldom occurs, to possess

**A Sea-Side Residence,**

at a reasonable price. The Company are now prepared to offer at private sale many most desirable locations; and on Saturday, the 10th of June, they propose to throw open,

**AT PUBLIC SALE,**

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF FEET,

which will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever, except suitable restrictions as to the style of buildings to be erected, &c.

Full descriptive circulars, with schedule of the land to be sold and other days of sale, also free tickets from Boston to and from the sale, sent to any address on application to

BOSTON LAND CO.,

2 5 48 Congress Street, Room 12, Boston, Mass.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all persons interested in the trusts under the will of JOHN MANUEL, late of Cohasset, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court, by JOHN D. LONG, of Hingham, in the County of Plymouth, praying to be appointed Trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, in said County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

2 4 J. H. COBB, Register.

## THE EXHIBITION.

**A Bird's-Eye View of the Main Building—The Panorama from the Nave and Transept.**

The Exhibition spreads its leaves and blossoms like a lilac, showing every day something new under the sun. As a pageant it becomes more and more attractive. To-day, says a *World* letter, the interior of the Main building, ringing with music and gay with trophies, presents from any point along the nave a gorgeous and exhilarating sight. The colored archways and pavilions surmounted by heraldic blazonry of the different nations, and the aisles on every side hemmed in by various products of beauty and of use, are animated by considerably more than the usual number of visitors. The floors, except where occupied by packing boxes and exhibits in course of preparation, are swept cleaner than ever heretofore, and all looks bright, bewildering and fair.

The stroll through this immense building from end to end is, if one does not physically exhaust himself by unprofitable sideway excursions, still likely enough to fatigue his powers of observation and memory, and irritate or dull the edges of his tastes. Happy the man whose knowledge or conceit or instinct enables him to pass by the vast mass of things which he perceives to be unworthy, and to occupy himself only with those objects here which denote on the instant the fullest, ripest development of the industries of thirty nations. Otherwise the resources of his own country even will oppress him so that when he has passed them in review he will be as dazed as an owl at noon.

The universal Yankee nation triumphs over every other in its extent and versatility, and in some respects in its skill. Its display of silverware, of household furniture, of colored and tinted marbles, of arms, metals, musical instruments, minerals and cotton fabrics, is superior to that from any foreign country. Some American carpets, too, and imitation laces hold their own contrasted with their respective grades in England. Everywhere along the left for what seems a quarter of a mile until they reach the transept, the successes and failures, the gems and the oddities of the United States exhibition keep people staring with eyes mostly fish-like, but occasionally admiring or detective. In contrast to the perfumeries that vainly seek to rival the scents of Cologne and the tapestries which show their sharp hues and sheen in cases which none but the judges and a few intending purchasers are likely to compare with the magnificent modern tapestry work in the Spanish pavillion—besides these and many other showy but inferior American products there are things of excellent merit in the form of jewelry, bijonterie, soaps, toys, "magic lounges," mirrors, and a thousand or two articles else. The show of books and bindings is not what might have been expected. That of iron and granite is superb. While there is no iron in America like the Swedish (which can be twisted, cold, into ropes and cables), some of our processes render iron sufficiently malleable. And here, in piles of rails and pyramids towering near to the ceiling, its uses, and those of steel, brass and copper, are expressed to the admiration even of some of our British cousins. Of surgical instruments, and surgical appliances affixed to models and shining with silver, polished steel and fine embroidery, there is an exhibition which might reconcile a belle in the dancing season to a broken limb, and which a surgeon who has gone through the building tells me outranks in merit anything of its kind from the other countries.

To the right the panorama of Mexico, the Netherlands, Brazil, Belgium, Switzerland and France and her colonies appears. Glimpses of the costumes, fabrics, minerals, vegetable products and models of the architecture of the turbulent but rich and advancing republic on our Southern border; of the great maps of Holland and its dykes, which conceal the further illustrations of its industries; of the Belgium exhibit in chaos, and of the unique Swiss woodwork and other ornamental work, constantly engage and occasionally enchant the eye. The French exhibition arrests it, and it is difficult for any one to pass through this comparatively ephermeral display without yielding to the seductive demands it makes on the attention. Leaving out of view for the present those articles of legitimate use and luxury in the manufacture of which the French are without peers, some of the objects here set forth satirize most shockingly the taste of some of our leaders of fashion. There are dresses here that would make a Fifth avenue matron stare with horror, hosiery which she would order off her daughter's feet if she ever caught it on them, and gloves which she would fling into the grate or withal gratify her washwoman. Of the splendor of the silks and laces; the rich carpets; the sets, vases and jewelry of silver and gold; the inimitable trinkets; and at last the costly bronzes of the French exhibition, some dazzling appearances are caught as you approach the grand circle under the central pavilion of the building.

Round about at the four angles of the pavilion are the advance ornamental exhibitions of the United States, Germany, Great Britain and France. The matchless silver array from Tiffany's and the Gorham manufacturing company's, the Konigl Porzellan manufacturer's highly creditable collection of German porcelain, and Elkington & Co.'s exhibition of silver and gold, complement the Paris bronzes which flank the mantelpiece of Merchard.

To the left again the glittering Austrian and Hungarian spectacle appears. Beyond that a few Russian goods (the Russian articles have not half arrived) signify the beauties of the promised Russian exhibition in the combination of marbles, jaspers, chalcedonies, lapis lazuli and other stones used in the fabrication of vases for which the visitor must seek some distance back. The gloomy and rather tawdry inclosure of the Spanish exhibition; the partially occupied space of Turkey; Egypt's show of heavy and vivid Oriental stuffs and objects of antiquity; the bright portal of the pavilion of Denmark; the exhibition of Swedish arms and warlike effigies, and the magnificent exhibition of the empire of Japan, all pass in review still to the left. China and Chili next, and opposite these Sweden and Norway. As the thunder clouds shut out the light, and the rain now begins to descend in torrents—cooling and even chilling the draught that sweeps through the great western doorway—the sight of the rare furs from Greenland and the robes of eider down from far Sweden is delightful to the gathering crowd of ladies, who are calling for their shawls and umbrellas, and who almost pity the vaguely defined bronze figures which appear in the shadowy front of the Italian exhibition, unprotected against the waft of the storm.

### A Warning to Cabbage Eaters.

The Chicago *Times* prints the following exciting letter: Waukisaw Wis May 10 76 We must inform you of a verry Treacherous trick done here last night by some base villin I am a Baker & my neighbour is a Black smith we had Each of us a small bed of Cabbage plants growing at our houses so the fiend came along in the night and spattered them with Kerosine Oil so as to smell It has killed the plants Inform the readers of the *Times* in Waukishaw It is to good to be Kept secret from lovers of Cabbage Baker near the Deppo Waukishaw.

The girl students all over the country who graduate this year are resolving to dress for that occasion in ordinary calico.

## AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.

**The Driver of a Coal Cart Gets $400,000 for a Tract of Mountain Land.**

During the winter months Cobb & Branham, of Indianapolis, have had in their employ a man by the name of D. A. Bruin, who has engineered a coal cart with signal skill and ability. Bruin has a wife and three children, and has been in somewhat straitened circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruin lived in the Lehigh valley, Pennsylvania, many years ago, and nearly twenty years ago Mr. Burns, the father of Mrs. Bruin, deeded her and her brother a one-thousand-acre tract of mountain land, which was then comparatively valueless, and was chiefly productive of underbrush and rattlesnakes. The Bruins moved West shortly after this, at length finding a haven in Indianapolis. The brother remained in Pennsylvania, but at some distance from his mountainous possessions, and consequently knew but little about it, though the taxes were prudently kept paid up, as it was expected that the land might increase in value. Not having the advantages of a very extensive education, in fact being meagerly endowed in this regard, the brother and sister have not carried on much of a correspondence, nor kept a very close watch on their property, being quite in ignorance of its value. Imagine, then, the surprise of the worthy Bruin and his wife at receiving a call from a party of Eastern capitalists a short time since, and an offer of $200,000 for a ten years' lease of the aforesaid tract. The cautious couple concealed their feelings and asked the advice of friends upon the best course to pursue in the matter. They were advised to wait, and accordingly announced that they would not at once accept the offer.

The men returned East, and shortly afterward another set of capitalists from Pennsylvania called upon them, and, after the usual amount of dickering, proposed to give $400,000 for a ten years' lease of the ground, $100,000 to be paid on the first of July next, and the balance in nine annual payments. This proposition was accepted, and the gentlemen left for Nevada to look after other mining interests. They will return immediately, and the Bruins, accompanied by a member of the firm of Cobb & Branham, will go to Pennsylvania and close the contract.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruin are past the prime of life, but bid fair to live many years to enjoy their suddenly acquired wealth.

### The Potato Bugs.

From every part of Long Island comes news of the ravages of the potato bugs. Last year many of the farmers had such bad luck with their potato crops in consequence of the operations of these pests that this year they determined to plant less ground. In Queens county, especially, there has probably not been a smaller area of potatoes planted during the last twenty years than at present, and a much less area has also been planted in Suffolk county. As a result, those farmers who succeed in getting a comparatively good crop will probably obtain good prices. Some of the reports from various localities may thus be noted: Several farmers near Amityville have acres of young potatoes eaten off even with the ground, and should the bugs continue to increase as rapidly as they did last year it will be almost impossible to raise any vegetables for which they have an appetite, for they do not confine themselves to potatoes alone. At Huntington their ravages are extensive, and they are destroying tomato as well as potato vines. At Roslyn the bugs are making sad havoc, and the prospect for potato crops is very discouraging. At Newtown they are to be found in almost every field and garden, and so in Jamaica, where several fields of potatoes have been plowed up and other crops put in, and they have been particularly destructive to tomato plants, egg plants, etc. All along the South Side the bugs are to be found in great quantities, thousands upon thousands of them infesting the potato fields, and great numbers are to be seen upon the beaches at Rockaway and elsewhere, where they perish in the surf and are thrown up in rows. Among other things used in the attempt to exterminate them are paris green, powdered aloes, soot, etc.; but some of the farmers say that the most effective as well as the safest agent used is slaked lime, which may be sprinkled upon and around the plants without injury to them and without danger to the person using it. Similar reports come to us from nearly all sections of New Jersey. It is scarcely to be expected that other sections of the Middle States will escape the ravages of these pests.

### Fickle Minded.

"In the spring," says the laureate, "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." The question arises what happens then to those of a young woman. The following story may partially answer the question: A blooming young maiden was engaged to lover No. 1. But she wearied of him, and after a time gave him his *conge*. Shortly afterward—she lived in the remote north—a visitor from London won the article she was pleased to call her heart, and she became engaged to lover No. 2. He departed, and in due time it was argued that she should come south on a visit to his parents. Being an independent young person she concluded to travel without an escort, but met on the road an affable stranger, who made himself so agreeable during the long journey that on being told who he was she consented to his arranging for an introduction to her parents with the object of asking for her hand. This was No. 3, and her decision was soon afterwards communicated to No. 2, and she returned home. There, while awaiting the advent of No. 3, the old flame No. 1 renewed his proposition, and, knowing the sort of young woman with whom he had to deal, married her out of hand. The moral is left to the reader's imagination.

### Ireland's Agricultural Resources.

According to the annual return just issued by the registrar general of Ireland, there were, in 1874, 10,472,422 acres in Ireland in meadow and pasture, and 5,269,004 acres under crops, the acreage under crops being less by 1,742 acres than in 1873. There were 4,250,000 acres of bog and waste bog, being 53,948 acres less than in the previous year. The extent of land under wheat had increased by 20,000 acres, while oats and barley had decreased by 30,000 acres and 18,000 acres respectively; flax had decreased by 22,390 acres, and meadow and clover had increased by 68,431 acres. There were 526,587 horses in Ireland in 1874, being 5,860 less than the previous year. The number of cattle was 4,124,756, being less by 22,346 than in 1873, yet more than ever before, except in 1873. The number of sheep was 4,441,698, which was 42,822 less than in 1873; but, as in the case of cattle, it was a larger number than in any previous year.

Immigration from Italy, according to the *Perseveranza*, is on the decline. In 1870 there were 110,000 immigrants; in 1871, 122,000; in 1872, 146,000; in 1873, 151,000; in 1875 they did not exceed 25,000, or less than one in 1,000 of the population, which increases by the excess of births over deaths 7.2 per 1,000 per annum. In 1869 the immigrants sent to their relatives at home 5,810,000 lire; in 1871, 9,097,000 lire, in 1872, 11,416,000 lire.

## THE WEALTHIEST MAN.

**Commodore Vanderbilt and his Railway Property—Forty-Five Millions of Dollars**

It is claimed that Commodore Vanderbilt is the wealthiest man in America, that is, he has more property which can be made available and turned into money at once than any other man. Railway property is the commodore's specialty. When he sold out his ships he turned all the proceeds into this shape. No one was allowed to know the time when the decision was made, but fully twenty years ago he came to the conclusion that the prosperity of navigation was drawing to a close. At that time the Pacific Mail was dividing twenty per cent. per annum. This did not leave him as it did others. He, no doubt, saw through the rottenness of the scheme. His view of our falling marine led him to sell out and buy into Harlem when its stock was at a low figure. In 1858 he became the master of the road, which paid him so well that his next attempt was on the Hudson River road. There was an excuse for this aggrandizement, since the roads were parallel and there had been a frequent misunderstanding in their management. At last the public was surprised by the announcement that the fare on the roads would be the same, and that through tickets on the one were equally good on the other. This showed that Vanderbilt controlled the Hudson River, but he for a time kept himself concealed, and placed as a headpiece John M. Tobin, in the presidency. Tobin once assisted the commodore in his ferry business, and then was transferred to the Hudson River office. In a few years Tobin was set aside, and the commodore was announced as president of both roads.

This step brought him into rivalry with the Central. Corning desired to conciliate the commodore, who allowed him to think himself successful. In 1864 the Vanderbilt interest came up as an important feature in the Central. An effort was made to turn Corning out of the presidency, and on this trying occasion Vanderbilt gave him his influence to the extent of half a million of stock. This purchase showed how rapidly the commodore was making money. It was a larger amount of stock than that held by any man on this continent. The next spring, when Corning and his directors made their annual trip over the road, the commodore was a specially invited guest. Little did those directors think that they were even then doomed to perpetual discharge, but two years from that time he turned them all out summarily. On the annual election, held December, 1867, only one vote was cast. It represented thirteen millions of stock, and was handed in by the sole voter, Cornelius Vanderbilt. This made him president of the road. The stock was not his own, being in part held as proxy for other men, but it gave him power. In two years the stock was watered and from twenty-four millions became forty-eight. The immense accumulation of dividends enabled the commodore to buy stock at the rate of two millions a year, and it was not long before he owned personally the largest part of the Central. This he consolidated with the Hudson River road, thus forming one line from New York city to Buffalo. Having reached this dignity, it became necessary for him to control the Lake Shore, in order to compete with the other lines to Chicago. This was accomplished by heavy purchases of that stock at a high price, and Horace F. Clarke was made president. On his sudden death the commodore was put in his son-in-law's place. The depreciation in Lake Shore since then has been very heavy. The stock which cost from seventy-five to eighty is now selling at fifty-three; but the commodore will not mourn over such trifles. It was necessary for him to control this road in order to manage the others in a successful manner. Having obtained full mastery of the line, he now wields one thousand miles of first-class road in one continuous track.

The commodore, according to estimate, owns stock in the following roads:

| | Amount. | M'ket Val. |
|---|---|---|
| New Haven & Hartford | $500,000 | $1 40 |
| New York & New Haven | 500,000 | 1 16 |
| Central Hudson | 30,000,000 | 1 10 |
| Lake Shore | 5,000,000 | 53 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 1,000,000 | 30 |
| Railroad bonds, also shares in sleeping cars | 8,000,000 | |
| Total | $45,000,000 | |

All of this except about one million has been made within the last twenty years, and this shows what a genius he has for accumulation. His son William is worth five millions. No wonder the old gentleman can say: "Billy is able to take care of himself." To which we can add, yes, and his children also. The commodore's daughters are all well married and their children stand in no need of his help.

### An Insanity Verdict.

While the plea of insanity without reasonable evidence to support it has become so common as to excite derision, and while many cold-blooded murderers have doubtless escaped punishment by means of that plea, there have been cases of homicide within a few years in which this defense has been vainly urged where no one who has given any attention to diseases of the mind could doubt that it should have prevailed. One of these cases is that of Mrs. A. J. Wilner, who has been convicted in Milwaukee of the murder of Dr. Garner in March last. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Wilner had developed such marked indications of insanity that her neighbors were about instituting proceedings to have her placed in an asylum for the insane, when she visited Milwaukee and took a room at the Newhall House. At the hotel she engaged a carriage and had the driver take her to the house of Dr. Garner, whom she shot upon his coming to the door in answer to her call. Having done this, she took the carriage and rode back to the hotel, making no attempt to escape. The reason she gave for killing him was that she believed that the medical fraternity of Milwaukee were engaged in a conspiracy to cause her death by means of medicated odors, and that Dr. Garner was the chief of the conspirators. On her trial it was proved that she had labored under this delusion for a long time, and six of the best physicians in Milwaukne swore to her insanity. In the face of this evidence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, being led to that conclusion, apparently, by a "supplementary charge" delivered by Judge Mallory, to the effect that a person may be afflicted with delusions on a particular subject and still be sane on other subjects, and directing the jury that they must not imagine insanity, and that they could only find it from all the testimony as a fact. These instructions caused five of the jurors, who had previously voted not guilty, to join a verdict against the accused.

WILL NOT COMMAND.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been compelled to decline the command of the Southern battalion of the Centennial Legion which is to parade in Philadelphia on the fourth of July. It is composed of troops from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, the five Southern States of the original thirteen.

The battle of the pavements in London has been won by wood, the city engineer having shown in its favor that a horse, before falling, may be expected to travel on granite 132 miles, on asphalt 191 miles, and on wood 446 miles.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.**

Five fishing vessels and forty-seven lives have been lost in the Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries this year.....The New Jersey Democrats appointed delegates to the national convention and indorsed ex-Gov. Joel Parker for the Presidency. The resolutions adopted call for equal political rights for all; subordination of military to civil power; gold and silver as a basis for currency; a tariff sufficient for the expenses of government economically administered; recognize the amendments to the constitution part as of the organic law, and will uphold the same; charge the administration with imbecility and corruption, and applaud the reform action of the House of Representatives in unearthing frauds and reducing expenditures......The Magdalen islands herring fisheries have been very successful. Several vessels have arrived at Halifax with full fares......A heavy storm of rain, hail and wind did considerable damage in the vicinity of Rondout, N. Y......The four Greek sailors who mutinied on the English bark Lennie, were hanged in London......The Bosnian insurgents have been so much encouraged by their recent victories that they will demand the absolute independence of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and talk of immediately forming a provisional government.

Dangerous counterfeits of the denomination of $5 are afloat on the following named banks, and persons are advised to refuse all bills of that denomination. The banks will call in all their circulation at once and issue new bills: First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; First National Bank of Aurora, Ill.; First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; First National Bank of Peru, Ill., First National Bank of Galena, Illinois. (no such bank).....The majority of Missouri's delegates to the Republican national convention are in favor of Blaine......New Hampshire did not instruct her Republican delegates, but most of them are Blaine men ...... Illinois sends Blaine delegates....Nebraska instructed her delegates to vote for Blaine......Minnesota delegates will advocate Blaine...... Michigan Democrats appointed delegates who favor Tilden.......Eli Snedhem was hanged at Holly Springs, Miss., in the presence of six thousand people, for the murder of Marcus Lewis....The large Boston clothing house of Beard, Moulton & Daniels has failed....Hayti is still in an unsettled condition......Fifty thousand children were in line on "Anniversary day" in Brooklyn, N. Y ...... Four murderers were taken from the sheriff of Abbeville county, S. C., by a crowd of three thousand persons and shot to death.....John Calhoun, of Rochester, N. Y., shot his wife in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then shot himself fatally.

California's Democratic delegates favor Tilden....Nine midshipmen were dismissed from the naval academy at Annapolis for stealing gents' furnishing goods from one of the rooms occupied by a Baltimore drummer.....Kentucky's Democratic delegation will vote as a unit; but were uninstructed ...... Robert Drinkard, Mrs. Jennie Bruce and her daughter Mamie were caught on a trestle bridge by a railway train near Danville, Ill., and all were killed or fatally injured.....The famous stock horse Felter's Hambletonian died in Iowa, aged twelve years.....Of the forty-two miners at Dearwood, in the Black Hills, the Indians have killed twenty-seven ...... A building undergoing repairs in Philadelphia fell on the workmen, killing three and injuring others. ......A wonderful race against time was that of Peralto on Fleetwood course, N. Y., who, with his twenty mustang ponies just brought from the Pacific coast, ran 155 miles in a little less than seven hours. A companion of Peralto and a well known rider named Parker undertook to ride thirty ponies over the same course 305 miles in fifteen hours, but failed through exhaustion before his work was half accomplished. Peralto won handsomely, riding his almost wild animals through the long stretch in a masterly manner, and changing horses every one or two miles, as he deemed best. At the end of the long ride he did not appear to be greatly fatigued. The first ten miles was made in twenty-four minutes, forty-four and one-quarter seconds, with six relays of horses; from the 100th to the 110th mile was made in twenty-five minutes, thirty-two and one-third seconds, with six relays, and the last five miles of the 155 in twelve minutes, three and three-quarter seconds, and with four relays of horses......President Grant has issued a proclamation calling attention to the act of Congress requesting the people of counties or towns to have a local historical sketch prepared and delivered fourth of July and a copy of the same filed with the county or town records, and a duplicate sent to the librarian of Congress, that a complete growth of the country may be obtained.

Twenty-two young men, sons of wealthy Cincinnatians, who went to the Black Hills for a frolic and sight-seeing, were attacked by Indians in the neighborhood of Custer City and eleven of them killed......The Durham Lawn herd of shorthorns were sold at Chicago. Sixty-five cattle realized over $70,000; the average price for cows being $1,136, and for bulls $814.....Dubuffe's renowned painting of "The Progical Son," while on exhibition in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000; insured $25,000......Gov. Tilden has commuted the death sentence of Andreas Fuchs, who murdered Simmons in Brooklyn, to imprisonment for life......Wm. Sexton, the American, won the first prize in the international billiard match at Philadelphia...... Thomas W. Piper was executed in Boston for the murder of little Mabel Young in a church tower. Piper confessed to three murders previous to his death. He exhibited no trepidation under the gallows and died easily..... Samuel J. Frost, who killed his brother-in-law, Towne, near Worcester, Mass., and afterward cut the body in pieces and buried them, was hanged in the jail at Worcester. The fall of Frost on the scaffold was so great as to sever the vetebra in the neck and open a horrible gash in his throat from which the blood spurted at each pulsation of the heart, to the agony of the spectators, who were almost paralyzed by the sight. The head was connected with the body only by the ligatures.

A dispatch to the London *Times* announces that the Servian militia, numbering 110,000 men, with three hundred pieces of artillery, are ready for action ...... The London (Eng.) *Standard* says one hundred tons of gunpowder and one million cartridges have been dispatched from Woolwich to Gibralter, Malta and the Mediterranean fleet, and all available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships of war, and general preparations for war made. ......Nine men were hanged by a mob in Jack county, Texas, and six in Erath, Ga., for horse stealing......Long Island, N. Y., and all over the State of New Jersey is being ravaged by the potato bug, and the prospect for potatoes in those localities is small....Official information has been received at Washington that the Turkish government is engaged in punishing persons engaged in the riot, which took place at Salonica between Turks and Christians, and in which the French and German consuls were killed, and the sentences are severe, some to capital punishment and others to hard labor for life......Four entire blocks of buildings in Midland, Mich., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000......Two thousand men changed the entire length of the Delaware and Lackawana railroad to a narrow guage in one Sunday......Cushing, the pedestrian, walked 136 consecutive hours, deducting only five minutes from each hour for rest, at Syracuse ...... G. M. D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was instantly killed while walking on the track of the Little Miami railroad, near Branch Hill station...... San Quentin, Cal., is greatly excited over the discovery of rich gold prospects by laborers while excavating for a new workshop in the penitentiary at that place.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**The Business of General Interest Transacted.**

SENATE.

Mr. Burnside (Rep.), of Rhode Island, called up the Senate bill establishing the rank of paymaster-general, U. S. A. Passed. It fixes the rank of paymaster-general as brigadier-general.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum, with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended that the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill to restore the franking privilege.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morey (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Senate bill repealing section 2,303 of the revised statutes, making restrictions in the disposal of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

## THE CASWELL MUTINY.

**Horrible Brutality of the Mutineers—"An Able Seaman."**

The British bark Caswell arrived in Cork harbor "in charge of James Garrick, able seaman," and with a crew of one man and two boys, having on board a Greek sailor, Christo by name, in irons, and the sole survivor of five rascals like himself, who had mutinied, killed the captain, the two mates and the steward, and seized the ship. There are few stories of the sea more thrilling and interesting than the narrative told in simple language by this "James Garrick, able seaman." He is an "able seaman" indeed. The Caswell is a handsome iron bark of 499 tons register, built at Dumbarton in 1875. On New Year's eve she sailed from Antifogasta for Queenstown, being loaded with a cargo of niter. Her captain was George Edward Best, an Englishman; the first mate was William Wilson, the second mate Maclean and the steward Griffiths. The crew was composed of Garrick, a Scotchman; Dunne, an Englishman, two Scotch boys, three Greeks and two Maltese. On the fourth of January, the ship being then well out at sea, the Greeks and Maltese made a sudden but preconcerted attack upon the officers. George Christo began by stabbing the captain and disemboweling him; the others disposed of the two mates and the steward, shooting them and cutting out their hearts. The two boys and the Scotch and English sailor, meanwhile, had entrenched themselves, and were prepared to sell their lives dearly. But the mutineers had had enough of blood for the moment, and they beat a parley. They mutineers made them kneel down in the blood upon the deck and swear to assist them. Then the bodies of the murdered officers were made fast to the kedge anchor and were thrown overboard, and one of the mutineers took command. He knew something of navigation, got the ship around Cape Horn, and when on the river Platte the two Maltese sailors left her, going ashore in the lifeboat. Before they left they informed Garrick that the three Greeks intended to kill him and the English sailor, and to take the ship to Greece. From this time on the two on board lived in constant terror and watchfulness of each other until the twelfth of March, when, at two o'clock in the morning, the question was decided. The Englishman and Scotchman armed themselves, the one with an ax and the other with a hammer; the Greeks attacked them and the latter were vanquished. Two of them were killed, the other was disabled and put in irons, and Garrick took charge of the ship. He is a young man—not more than thirty years of age. All he knew of navigation had been acquired by himself. But he knew enough of it to manage the ship, and short handed as he was, he brought her safe into Queenstown. Christo has been handed over to the authorities, and no doubt he will be hung.

### Afraid of an Explosion.

Two hundred and sixty thousand pounds of powder are stored in the United States government magazine on Ellis island, in New York harbor. Mr. Hardenbergh, of New Jersey, offered a resolution in the United States House of Bepresentatives that the island be abandoned as a site for a powder magazine, saying that if the magazine should be struck by lightning, the shock would destroy Jersey City and Hoboken, and all the property in New York from the Battery to Canal street would be more or less injured. This resolution caused some excitement.

The magazines on the island in which the powder is kept are thick walled, low brick structures, with slate roofs and copper window guards. They are deemed fireproof. The center and end ridges of the high pitched roofs bristle with lightning rods. The dwellings of the commandant and his subordinates are on the side of the island furthest from the magazines, so that no sparks from their chimneys may be wafted to a magazine.

In all powder magazines the utmost care is taken to guard against explosions. The ordinance sergeant who has charge never enters them without list slippers, and allows nobody else to do so.

During the war the United States government built hundreds of forts. Some were merely temporary works, and the magazines were built of wood, covered with earth. The volunteers who had charge of these forts were most careless and reckless with the dangerous stuff on hand. In many cases no precautions whatever were taken against an explosion. Officers entered with steel spurs on their boots and their heavy steel sabers clanking along the wooden floor. A single spark would have sent the magazine and all about it to destruction. We remember of only one explosion—that at Fort Lyons, Virginia—and that was the result of pure and simple carelessness; thirty or forty soldiers were killed by it. In the government magazines now the greatest care is taken, and an explosion is something that no soldier fears in the least. Still, it is not wasting time to call attention to the damage that would result if an explosion did take place.

### The American Centennial.

The London *Times* has the following: Our kinsfolk have a right to magnify and hold in undying memory the achievements of that manly conflict (the War of Independence), and we have long forgotten the passing bitterness of defeat in the proud thought that only Englishmen could so have baffled England, even in her perverse mood of unreasoning tyranny. The centenary celebration of American independence is an occasion which arouses no unfriendly remembrances among us. It is emphatically an occasion on which Americans may be forgiven a swelling sense of pride, and on which foreigners must be compelled to feel admiration. The Exhibition at Philadelphia would, therefore, be an interesting historical event, even though it fell very far short of the magnificence in display, the fertility of invention, the ingenuity of contrivance, at which the world has marveled, over and over again, in London, Paris and Vienna.

The "Prisoner of Chillon," of whom Byron wrote one wet day at Geneva, after hearing that the prisoner had been chained for four years to one pillar of his dungeon, was Francis Bonivard, a learned Genevan who died in the sixteenth century.

**Thanks "from the Depths of the Heart."**

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24, 1874.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Dear Sir*—Your medicines—Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I begun to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of iodine to the goiter or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you from the depths of my heart for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery have brought to light. In scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, goiter, scrofulous inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin, and sore eyes, as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Oily substances always aggravate skin diseases. Ointments are therefore rather hurtful than beneficial. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which opens, instead of clogging the pores with grease, has, as might have been expected, widely superseded oleaginous compounds as a remedy for scorbutic affections. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye produces no metallic luster.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: In the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which, in our judgment, are of incalculable advantage.

*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will give more relief in cases of chronic rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

**Don't Throw Away your Money.**—To the PUBLIC.—For over 28 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

### The Markets.

NEW YORK.

| | Low | High |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 09½ | 11 |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 | 08 |
| Milch Cows | 60 00 | 70 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07½ | 07½ |
| Dressed | 08½ | 08¾ |
| Sheep | 05½ | 07 |
| Lambs | 07 | 1½ |
| Cotton—Middling | 11½ | 12 |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 65 | 7 00 |
| State Extra | 5 65 | 7 00 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 30 | 1 30 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 24 | 1 24 |
| Rye—State | 93 | 95½ |
| Barley—State | 1 10 | 1 10 |
| Barley Malt | 1 00 | 1 45 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 41 | 41 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 62 | 62½ |
| Hay, per cwt | 60 | 1 05 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 | 1 15 |
| Hops.....75s 12@19 —olds | 04 | 06 |
| Pork—Mess | 20 25 | 20 25 |
| Lard | 12 | 12 |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| No. 2, new | 15 00 | 15 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 3 25 | 5 00 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 22 | 22 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 8¾ | 8¾ Refined, 14½ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 23 | 28 |
| Texas | 30 | 26 |
| Australian | 43 | 46 |
| Butter—State | 20 | 30 |
| Western Dairy | 25 | 28 |
| Western Yellow | 20 | 25 |
| Western Ordinary | 16 | 18 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 06 | 12 |
| Skimmed | 04 | 05 |
| Western | 06 | 11 |
| Eggs—State | 15 | 15 |
| ALBANY. | | |
| Wheat | 1 37 | 1 37 |
| Rye—State | 91 | 93 |
| Corn—Mixed | 55 | 57 |
| Barley—State | 90 | 90 |
| Oats—State | 38 | 50 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Flour | 6 15 | 10 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 24 | 1 24 |
| Corn—Mixed | 53 | 53 |
| Oats | 37 | 37 |
| Rye | 64½ | 65 |
| Barley | 92 | 92 |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 12½ | 12½ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 75 | 8 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 | 1 20 |
| Rye | 75 | 78 |
| Corn—Yellow | 50 | 60 |
| Oats—Mixed | 45 | 46 |
| Petroleum | 08½ | 08¾ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 04 | 06½ |
| Sheep | 04 | 06½ |
| Hogs—Dressed | 10¾ | 11½ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 25 | 8 50 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 24 | 1 24 |
| Rye | 86 | 87 |
| Corn—Yellow | 61 | 62 |
| Mixed | 60 | 60 |
| Oats—Mixed | 35 | 37½ |
| Petroleum—Crude | 10½ | 10½ Refined, 14½ |
| WATERTOWN, MASS. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 4 75 | 8 75 |
| Sheep | 4 00 | 8 00 |
| Lambs | 2 00 | 6 50 |


25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10cts., post-paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

50 Mixed Cards, with name, 25 cts. Samples for 3 ct. stamp. J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Mfr'd by G. J. CAPEWELL & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

Profitable, Pleasant work: hundreds now employed. Hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

25 JET CALLING CARDS, with name in gold, 20 cents. J. K. HARDER, Malden Bridge, N.Y.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

50 CARDS, Floral, etc., with name, 20 cts. Agents wanted. Hunt & Co., Newburyport, Mass.

25 FANCY Cards, 7 Styles, with Name, 10 cts. Choice. A. TRAVER & Co., North Chatham, N. Y.

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$10 @ $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

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AGENTS 73 subscribers in one day. Best literary paper. Only $1.50 a year. Three $10 chromos free. MUNYON & SPONSLER, Pubs., Phila., Pa

$300 PER MONTH GUARANTEED. Business first-class. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.

$5 @ $10 a day sure. Particulars free. N. Y. Sun says I. C. A. CLEGG (45 Duane st., N.Y.) is responsible & reliable. He offers Agents extraordinary inducements.



## Ezekiel, 47th Chapter, 12th VERSE.

"By the rivers upon the banks thereof shall grow all trees for meat whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine." Our great Redeemer has made a provision for the cure of diseases of man and beast, yet thousands upon thousands are overtaken with sickness, without suspicion that it is caused by mercury or other subtile poisons that are so freely used in many medicines and remedies of the present day.

## A WALKING MIRACLE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

*Dear Sir*—Though a stranger I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me.

Last Christmas scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it was a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering, from that dreadful disease, scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity, than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10th, 1872.

## RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10th, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

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JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal

**Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.**

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WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH small capital, to take the general agency for a staple article used by everybody. A permanent cash business that will yield from $2,000 to $5,000 a year. GREENWICH MANUF'G CO., 76 Reade St., N. Y.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 5½x7½, from a photograph or tin-type, free with the *Home Journal*, $2.50 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, etc. 10 cts. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

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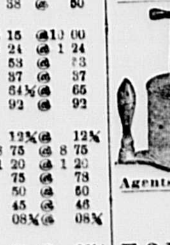

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A man of noted health was asked how it was he seemed to be always well. "I am not particular in my meals; I eat what I like; and whenever I feel under the weather, I resort to my Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, which I keep always in the house." Wise man, and economical as well. He does not resort to violent means for relief. He uses Nature's remedy in the shape of this Aperient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE EXTERNAL REMEDY EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP cures with wondrous rapidity all Local Diseases and Irritation of the Skin, remedies and prevents Rheumatism and Gout, removes Dandruff, Prevents the Hair from Falling Out and Turning Gray, and is the best possible protection against diseases communicated by contact.

COMPLEXIONAL DEFECTS are PERMANENTLY REMOVED by its use, and it exerts a most BEAUTIFYING INFLUENCE upon the face, neck, arms, and, indeed, upon the entire cuticle, which it endows with REMARKABLE PURITY, FAIRNESS and SOFTNESS.

This INEXPENSIVE and CONVENIENT SPECIFIC RENDERS UNNECESSARY THE OUTLAY ATTENDING Sulphur Baths.

It thoroughly disinfects contaminated clothing and linen.

PHYSICIANS ADVISE ITS USE.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c. and $1.20.

N.B. By purchasing the large cakes at 50 cents you get triple the quantity.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

CAPSICUM PLASTER An Infallible remedy for Local and Rheumatic Pains, Boils, Carbuncles, Stiff Neck, Lumbago, Headache, Asthma, Colic, Sea Sickness, Etc. Relieves pain in ten minutes. Samples by mail. Address J. & I. CODDINGTON, 1182 Broadway (Sturtevant house), N.Y.

A FREE TRIP to the CENTENNIAL and return from any point in the Union. This comes within the grasp of every reader of this paper who possesses sufficient enterprise to spend a few hours in raising a small club of subscribers to THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. Send your address on postal card for circulars, terms, etc. Send a three cent Stamp if specimen copy of paper is desired. Address CHAS CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York

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A CONSTANT ELECTRIC BATTERY IMBEDDED IN A POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Price..................25 cents.

IT CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Nervous Pains, Spinal Affections, Ruptures & Strains, Weak Muscles, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, Shooting Pains, And All PAINS & ACHES.

The value of Electricity as a curative agent in diseases and ailments that resist all other modes of treatment cannot be overestimated. Its constant and continuous application by means of a highly medicated strengthening plaster, as in Collins' Voltaic Plaster, which is a union of two medical elements in one form at one price, is positively the greatest medical triumph of this century. Its curative action begins the moment of application, and accomplishes more in ten days than the old plasters in ten months.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER Is sold by all Druggists. Sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

MARVINS STANDARD FIRE & BURGLAR SAFES COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK SCALES AGENTS WANTED SEND FOR PRICE LIST MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO. 265 BROADWAY N.Y. 721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA. 108 BANK ST. CLEVE. O.

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...XIONAL DEFECTS are PER-...Y REMOVED by its use, and it ...most BEAUTIFYING INFLU-...n the face, neck, arms, and, ...pon the entire cuticle, which ...with REMARKABLE PURITY, ...and SOFTNESS.
...EXPENSIVE and CONVENIENT ...RENDERS UNNECESSARY THE ...ATTENDING Sulphur Baths. ...roughly disinfects contami-...thing and linen.
...IANS ADVISE ITS USE.
...25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, ...x, (3 CAKES,) 60c. and $1.20.
...rchasing the large cakes at 50 cents ...ou get triple the quantity.
...s Hair and Whisker Dye," ...r Brown, 50c.
...TENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.
...M PLASTER An Infallible remedy for Local and Rheu-...
FREE TRIP to the CENTENNIAL and return from any point in the Union. ...
...T PAYS
COLLINS' Voltaic Plasters.
...STANT ELECTRIC BAT-...Y IMBEDDED IN A POR-...US STRENGTHENING PLASTER.
...e............25 cents.
...INS' VOLTAIC PLASTER ...by all Druggists. ... by WEEKS & POTTER, Pro-...Boston, Mass.
MARVIN'S STANDARD FIRE & BURGLAR SAFES ...NTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK SCALES
AGENTS WANTED SEND FOR PRICE LIST ...ARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO. 265 BROADWAY N.Y. ...21 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA. ...08 BANK ST. CLEVE. O.
WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
...AFE AND RELIABLE.
...ve You Weak Lungs? Have You a Cough or Cold? ...ve You Pain in Your Breast? ...ave You any Throat Disease? ...ve You Consumption?
...E DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
...e You Weak and Debilitated? ...You Suffer from Indigestion? Do You require a Tonic? ...ve You No Appetite? Do You need Building Up? ...You wish to be Strong and Healthy?
...E DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
...ld by all Druggists. Principal Depot, ...916 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
N. Y. N. U. No. 22.
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## AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. X. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876. NO. 8.

**Rates of Advertising, etc.**
[illegible]
Half Column, [illegible]
[illegible]
**JOB PRINTING**
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

### A Perfect Day.

The earth is wrapped in a dream of bliss,
In a rest complete;
And the touch of the air is like a kiss,
Comforting, sweet.

And the tiny creatures are singing low
As a lullaby;
And the watching silence doth stir and glow
As the wind creeps by.

And there is the sun's own mantle flung
On the chestnut tops,
And yonder are tangled rainbows hung
With shimmering drops.

And over the things so soon to die
Is a gentler law,
A bush of peace and a tenderer sky
Than the summer saw.

Open the windows wide to-day,
Where a soul may dwell,
In the heart of a palace grand and gay,
Or a prison cell.

Oh, look, ye happy, till pleasure grows
To a nobler thing;
Till you bring your joy as the amber flows,
For an offering.

And look, ye weary, till grief and pain
Transfigured shine;
Rejoice for the crimson glory's gain,
The holiest sign.

Oh, mourn ye never that hope is lost,
That rest delays;
They are after summer and after frost,
These sweetest days.

Often and often will skies be gray,
And hearts be sad;
But the Lord hath made us a perfect day—
Let us be glad.

### A NEW YORK ESTATE.

**The Great Thousand-Acre Farm that Ben Halladay Fenced In in Westchester County—An Interesting Description.**

In 1868 Ben Halladay, the well known Western mail contractor, bought an immense farm in Westchester county, N. Y., and at once begun the arrangement of a country house that should be similar in plan and adornment to the great properties of English noblemen. He bought, says a *Sun* correspondent, at first only a few hundred acres, but gradually extending his domain from time to time, he at length brought into his possession nearly 1,000 acres of the best farming lands of New York State. He presented the whole territory to his wife, and she took entire charge of the laying out and adornment of the grounds. The construction of a suitable dwelling house was at once commenced. On a swelling knoll about four miles from the village of White Plains the foundations of the house were laid, the site being about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike that winds from White Plains to Harrison. The rock of which the house is constructed is a blue granite, and it was quarried from the farm. The building is constructed in a peculiar style, being a union of English and German architecture. Outside it is entirely completed, but inside the rooms are unfinished and the walls have simply a covering of lath and plaster. They are bare of furniture and carpets, and have a moldly, abandoned look. The walls are three stories in height, and on the western side is a tall stone tower, capped by a beautiful slate roof. Inside the building everything has a drear and desolate look. In the basement, which is moldy and drear, are many rooms, cellars, laundries, wine rooms, furnaces, and other apartments; in the second story is a long, unfinished dining-room that would seat at least fifty persons, and in addition there are suites of rooms whose object may only be guessed. From the first story a bare flight of pine stairs, broad enough for the ascent of a column of soldiers, leads up to the second story. In this story are almost numberless rooms that may be used for almost any purpose. Some are square, some circular, and all are provided with every modern appliance. The rooms are finished with different kinds of wood, and while in one apartment there may be a contrast of oak and American walnut, in another is a chestnut and tropic wooded embellishment.

From the highest window of the granite tower there is a glorious view. For miles and miles in every direction roll the green, glossy knolls and valleys of a land that is perfect in symmetry and beauty. To the north and west in the misty horizon are the Palisades and sleepy villages of the Hudson, to the south is a velvet spread of hills and dales, and on the southeast is the blue water of the sound. To fill up the picture are brooks, woodlands, hillocks, green meadows, and the tall church spires and white walled houses of country villages.

Around the fertile acres of the Ophir Farm, as the estate of Mr. Halladay is called, and is named on the bars of the great iron entrance gates, runs a tall granite wall capped with smooth cut stone. This wall was built by special contract, and it cost $40 a rod. It incloses the entire farm, and within its circuit are a multitude of farmhouses and rural cottages, in which dwell many tenants of the estate. There are two entrances to the Ophir Farm; one is at the southeast and the other is at the north, and each has a massive stone gatehouse and solid graveled drives. Just east of the stone dwelling, in a grassy valley near the turnpike, stands a small Gothic edifice of granite, in which Mrs. Halladay, who was a devout Catholic, rigorously performed the duties of her faith. A long, winding, white graveled lane leads from the château down a sloping hill to the entrance of the church. A few granite steps lead up to a landing under a heavy stoned porch, on the side of which are Biblical statues in Parian marble. Inside the chapel are a dozen or more velvet clad seats that stand before a little altar, on which are golden candlesticks, figures of the crucifixion, and waxen candles. Many bronze statues of saints line the altar, and a beautiful painting of the Immaculate Conception is hung at the rear of the altar. At the north and outside of the chapel is the tomb of the family, in which are buried Mrs. Halladay and her children. On one side of the church is the room, separated by hardwood blinds, in which the choir sang their Catholic songs. West from the stone mansion, in a smooth, curving valley, are the farmhouses, the cattle yards, the breeding stables, and many offices that are used for the business of the farm.

Beyond the farmhouses to the west is probably the most magnificent apple orchard in [illegible] New York. It covers [illegible] and as the trees are all full grown, they shed a perpetual summer shade over the ground. The crops of this orchard were in years past as wonderful as the stories of the Arabian Nights. It is said that in past seasons they amounted to tens of thousands of bushels of fruit.

When Mr. Halladay bought the Ophir Farm he was in the full flood of his financial prosperity. He was the owner of the overland stage route, and was speculating in beef on the plains that brought him thousands upon thousands of dollars. His mail pay from the government on the overland route amounted to about $1,500,000 a year, and from his stages he received about $1,500 a day. He also owned a steamship line from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon; a line from California to the Sandwich islands, and a line to Australia. At this time it was estimated that he was worth about $10,000,000. Soon he sold out all his steamship lines, and invested his money in the San Francisco and Oregon railroad. This investment failed, and thereafter Mr. Halliday steadily lost money. His immense real estate fell in value and his millions were lost almost as quickly as they had been acquired. He sold his overland mail route to Wells, Fargo & Co. in 1868 for $1,850,000, and received a cash check for the property.

For the estate in Westchester county, with the expenses of the buildings and the adornments, he paid about $850,000. The chateau cost $174,000. Mr. Halladay now lives in Portland, Oregon, with a second wife. His first wife is buried, with several sons and a daughter, under the marble slabs of the tomb in the chapel in Harrison. Mrs. Halladay, the first wife, died in 1873, and was buried with Catholic rites. A large concourse followed her to the grave, and the funeral was an event of unusual magnificence. The farm of Mr. Halladay was originally bought and used for a stock farm, but it never paid, and the owner has steadily lost money since its purchase. At one time there were over 150 horses—mostly breeding mares—on the place, but for the last few seasons not more than nineteen or twenty horses have been on the farm. Mr. Charles Ohle leased the 950 acres last year and is trying to work up the place.

The breeding stable, which is as luxuriously furnished as a modern villa, is still kept up.

The Ophir farm is now for sale, and several offers have been made. The Catholics desire the chateau for a convent of the Sacred Heart, and they wish for 100 acres on the front park. They have offered $35,000 for the chateau and 100 acres, but as the most of the acres they seek cost Mr. Halladay $4,000 each Mr. Otis refuses to sell.

Mr. Halladay has one son in San Francisco, Ben, Jr., and a daughter who is wedded to a French baron, who lives in Paris. Another daughter, who was the wife of a French count, died suddenly on the cars in coming out from San Francisco. She was buried in the tomb in Harrison.

The history of the novelties of the Ophir farm would fill a volume. At one time a large number of buffaloes were kept on it, and in the spring the greater number of them escaped from their inclosure, and ranged through the neighboring woods. They were hunted and slaughtered by the farmers. In many cases they destroyed large amounts of property, and it is said that the Halladay estate paid from $8,000 to $10,000 for the damages.

### Failed to Get a Prize.

Our county fair is just over, says the *Michigan Farmer*, but Johnson's Cotswold ram did not take the prize that was offered for the best animal of that kind. Judge Klump was chairman of the committee on rams, and he manifested the deepest interest in Johnson's, indicating clearly that if any sheep ought to take a prize that one ought to. Johnson's ram was by itself in the pen with a high board fence, and before adjudicating the judge thought he had better go in and make a close examination of the animal for the purpose of ascertaining the fineness of its wool. As soon as the judge reached the interior he walked toward the ram, whereupon the ram began to lower its head and shake it ominously. Just as the judge was about to feel the fleece, the ram leaped forward and planted his head in the judge's stomach, rolling him over on the ground. Before the judge had time to realize what had happened, the ram came at him again and began a series of promiscuous butts, each given with the precision and force of a pile driver. It butted the judge on the back, on the ribs, on the arms, on the shoulder-blades, and the bald place on his head, on his shins; it butted his spectacles off, it butted his high hat into silk chaos; it butted him over into the corner, and up against the fence, then it butted four boards off the pen, and escaped into the fair grounds and skedaddled, and would not wait to have the first prize ticket pinned to his ear. Judge Klump did not go after it. No, no! Four men came and carried him home. The doctor anticipates that he will recover by the next fair.

### Sale of Short-horns.

The Durham Lawn herd of short-horns, owned by Col. Robert Holloway, of Alexis, Ill., was sold by auction at Dexter park, Chicago. Buyers were present from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the bidding was spirited. Sixty-five head were sold, and a total sum of more than $70,000 was realized. Among the important sales were: Imported Oxford Beau Second, $3,800, to Seth Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa; Geneva Duchess of Goodness, with bull calf, $2,500; London Duchess Fifteenth, $3,925; Eleventh Belle Duchess of Plumwood, $3,050; Fourth Tuberose, of Brattleboro, $3,025; Rose of Sharon, of Durham Lawn, $4,250; Imperial Waterloo, Jr., $2,750; Countess of Cornwall, $1,825; Roan Duchess Frost, of Durham Lawn, $1,300; Roan Duchess Seventh, of Bow Park, $3,250; Roan Duchess Tenth, of Auvergne, $1,700; Bright Eyes Eighth, $1,500; Imperial Golden Drop Second, $1,800.

The sales of bulls were also important. Imperial Oxford Beau Second brought $3,800; Duke of Thebano, $1,060; Grand Avidie, $1,425; Ranger Prince, $975. The average price for cows was $1,136, and for bulls, $814.

### Unraveling.

A man coming home one night rather late, a little more than "half-seas-over," feeling thirsty, procured a glas of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end of the thread catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth, and not knowing what it was, he begun to pull at the end; and the little ball unwinding, he soon had several yards of thread in his hand, and still no end, apparently. Terrified, he shouted at the top of his voice: "Wife! wife! I say, wife, come here! I am all unraveling."

### A TROUBLESOME ANIMAL.

**The Story that Mr. Lovell Narrates About a Horse.**

Mr. Lovell, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, sends the following narrative to us for publication. We do not vouch for its truth, but Mr. Lovell's address will be furnished to any reader who wishes to put him under oath:

Last summer I bought a horse. He was warranted sound and kind in harness, but I discovered that it was a very poor kind. He had an irresistible propensity to back. He seemed to be impressed with a conviction that nature had put his hind legs in front and that he could see with his tail, and whenever I attempted to start him he always proceeded stern foremost, until I whipped him savagely, and then he would go in a proper manner, but suddenly, and with the air of a horse who had a conviction that there was a lunatic in the carriage who didn't know what he was about. One day, while we were coming down the street, the theory became so strong that he suddenly stopped and backed the carriage through the plate glass window of a drug store. After that I always hitched him up with his head toward the carriage, and then he seemed to feel better contented, only sometimes he became too sociable, and used to put his head over the dasher and try to chew my legs or eat up the lap cover.

Besides, the peculiar arrangement of the animal excited unpleasant remarks when I drove out, and when I wanted to stop and would hitch him by the tail to a post, he had a very disagreeable way of reaching out with his hind legs and sweeping the sidewalk whenever he saw anybody that he felt as if he would like to kick.

He was not much of a saddle horse; not that he would attempt to throw his rider, but whenever a saddle was put on him it made his back itch, and he would always insist upon rubbing it against the first tree or fence or corner of a house that he came to, and if he could bark the rider's leg he seemed to be better contented. The last time I rode him was upon the day of Aleck Bunger's wedding. I had on my best suit, and on the way to the festival there was a creek to be forded. When the horse got into the middle of it he took a drink, and then looked around at the scenery. Then he took another drink, and gazed again at the prospect. Then he suddenly felt tired, and lay down in the water. By the time he was sufficiently rested I was ready to go home.

The next day he was taken sick. My hired man said it was the epizooty, and he mixed him up some turpentine in a bucket of warm feed. That night the horse had spasms, and kicked four of the best boards out of the side of the stable. Jones said that the horse hadn't the epizooty, but the botts, and that the turpentine ought to have been rubbed on the outside of him instead of going into his stomach. So we rubbed him with turpentine, and the next morning he hadn't a hair on his body.

Colonel Smith told me that if I wanted to know what really ailed the horse he would tell me. It was glanders, and if he wasn't bled he would die. So the colonel bled him for me. We took away a tubful, and the horse thinned down so that his ribs looked as if he had swallowed a hoop skirt. It made him hungry, too, for that night he ate the feed box, a breeching strap and two trace chains.

Then I sent for the horse doctor, and he said there was nothing the matter with the horse but heaves, and he left some medicine "to patch up his wind." The result was the horse coughed for two days as if he had gone into a galloping consumption, and between two of the coughs he kicked the hired man through the partition and bit our black-and-tan terrier in half.

I thought perhaps a little exercise might improve his health, and I drove him out one day, and he proceeded in such a peculiar manner that I was afraid he might suddenly come apart and fall to pieces. When he reached the top of White House hill, which is very steep by the side of the road, he stopped, gave a sort of shudder, coughed a couple of times, kicked a fly off his near shoulder with his hind leg, and then lay down and calmly rolled over the bank. I got out of the carriage before he fell and I watched him pitch clear down to the valley beneath, with the vehicle dragging after him. When we got to him he was dead, and the man at the farmhouse close by said he had the blind staggers.

I sold him for $8 to a man who wanted to make him up into knife handles, suspender buttons and glue; and, since then, when we have wanted to take a ride we have walked. The next time I attempt to buy a horse I will get a mule.

### A Titled Sexton.

British baronets have frequently proved that they do not hold to the ancient theory of the dishonor of work. Baronets in these days are bankers and butter merchants; they go upon the stage, and they write plays. But they have lately begun to extend their labors to other fields. Only the other day, in the parish of Essex, in England, a baronet offered himself as a candidate for the two-fold office of clerk and sexton, which was then vacant. The object of his action was an exemplary one. The office mentioned is what is called a freehold, and, once elected, a clerk or sexton cannot be removed from office during his lifetime. So the baronet thought it as well to keep the place in good hands. It is to be regretted, however, as an English journal remarks, that the new incumbent has thought it proper to appoint a deputy sexton; for it would, indeed, in the case of some persons, deprive death of much of its sting to be able to anticipate the burial of their bodies under the supervision of a real baronet.

A LOT OF INTEREST.—In the decisions of the United States supreme court there is one of interest from its antiquity and appropriateness to the centennial year. It is favorable to the payment of a claim for the cost of an expedition fitted out during the war of the Revolution, and the court decides that the claimant is also entitled to interest upon it, probably for about one hundred years.

"Henry," she said, "you don't know what a soothing influence you have on me." "My darling," he whispered, softly, while a glad light came into his eyes, "can it be so?" "Yes," she said; "when you are around, I always feel like going to sleep."

### AT THE CENTENNIAL.

**Sketches of Many Countries—Curiosities from Hawaii—Spain—Philippine Islands—Brazil—Mr. Bergh and his Society.**

We started for a visit to the Hawaiian islands, and commenced by a look at one of their table dishes made of the kon-wood, a very rare specimen of wood, so rare that the set of dishes sent here could not be replaced. They are called poidishes. Poi is a sort of vegetable or root, something like a potato, which the "aristocratic" natives eat with their fingers from the dish—and that way of eating is "aristocratic" also. Most aristocracy is about as ridiculous as that; it thinks itself of much more importance than it really is, and yet in a great many things is as far behind the age and any real nobility as folks who eat with their fingers are behind the civilization represented by knife, fork and other every day delicacies of life.

These polished wooden bowls to eat the Hawaiian potato from are valued at from $10 to $65, a rather expensive potato dish. Next comes a case of volcanic specimens, and one thinks of the high tragedy of life at the volcano islands, where a man walks every day with the prospect before him of the earth opening its mouth wide enough to swallow him up, and he not a word to say for himself, but to make a mouthful for the greedy earth. The commissioner from the islands was not here, and we postponed the study of Hawaii till we can hear all about it from a native. Next we take a glance at Spain, not yet all up except in some branches. A Spanish soldier sits guard at the entrance. As he tosses off his red soldier cap he shows a deep scar from a saber wound on the forehead.

His costume is navy blue and red stripes, with a red cap and a white sash-belt, from which hangs a sword; but the soldier speaks only Spanish, and for knowledge about the exhibit one must use his own eyes and try to decipher the inscriptions—all in Spanish—attached to each article. From the Philippine islands are curious blankets, cloth, fine and coarse lace and embroidery, and a great assortment of shawls of all sorts fill the center of one room. The large exhibits of goods in cotton, woolen and silk, from the countries where they are largely manufactured, make these parts of the room look like a dry goods store.

A strange looking thing in brass attracts attention, and we are told they are for fire in the house. A huge bowl, in which to put the coal, stands upon four legs, with an open work cover, handle and side handles to carry it about. They are fire-pans in brass as brilliant as gold, after the idea of our grandmothers' foot-stoves, the only means of heating the churches in the olden times, when religion expected its faithful to go to a church with no fire in it, and the pews had a foot-stove to pass around in turn to each occupant. A case of wax represents a priest in pontifical robes, figures of the apostles, a long row of all sizes of wax candles, etc., etc. Samples of the armor of the ancient kings of Spain fill in one side. There are the heavy armor of Ferdinand Cortes, the shield of Philip II., and horses completely covered with handsomely carved armor, more elaborate and showy than serviceable. Spain is noted for her mines of gold and silver, and she has displays of coal in the rough, in bricks and shaped up into huge columns.

There are also piles of lead ore and copper ore, and a quantity of Castile soaps in every shape, dishes from Seville, salt in every shape, pottery, china, carpets, silks, etc., etc. Besides all that is to be seen there are six hundred cases that have not yet arrived. Brazil presents a fine appearance in her manner of fitting up her allotted space. The framework is built after the manner of the Spanish Alhambra, all painted glass. The plan is Brazilian, but was constructed in America at a cost of $35,000. From the entrance one first sees a line of flowers, birds, fans and figures, all in feather work, but we postpone a thorough examination till the whole exhibit arrives. The main aisle has numerous stands in it, among them very pretty flower stands, with frame-work trimmed in vines and bright faced young ladies selling bouquets; then soda fountains with their refreshing drinks, spiral stairways prettily draped that lead to stands for other refreshments for the hungry. We remember Mr. Bergh's exhibit as we see the flag that reads: "Justice, Humanity, Compassion," and looking, find it quite hid, getting more and more so, behind a great array of rope, and all manner of cordage for shipping, that is piled up into huge towers in front of the wall where cruelty, one of the worst sins humanity is guilty of, is portrayed in all its hideousness. Here is the broken leg of a horse, caught in the street railroad track; samples of bullets used by the society's agents to cause death without suffering; a horse's hoof rotted off by a nail driven into the hoof by an ignorant blacksmith; adulterated horse feed, the grain mixed with plaster of paris, bone dust, etc., etc., and specimens of calculus formed from such feed.

There are samples of bit buns used on carriage teams, sharp with nails, to torture the horse; hoofs rotted off by inflammation caused by traveling through the salted slush in New York city; a training collar for sporting dogs, wooden beads filled with sharp nails. There is a picture of a dog captured in a dog fight in Brooklyn, all bruised and battered from the fight, a horse with fore legs broken and hind legs dislocated, which the owner compelled to walk six squares in such condition. He was arrested and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of $250 by the society's agents. Another picture gives a scene in the Mulholland pit where thirty-two men were arrested, the pit captured and men fined $670. Another picture represents a little girl ill-treated by a woman, taken by the society and quite metamorphosed from a poor little ragged outcast to a very attractive, neatly dressed child, who looks as if she had kind friends to care for her. A poor pigeon, with broken wings, mouth full of shot, looks the picture of torture; "That's rough on pigeon shooting," says a lad looking at it. A picture says: "Comfort, discomfort and torture" represented by three horse's heads, one well treated, another with a torturing bit, and worse than that for the third—a piece of a manger half eaten up by a starving horse that had not been fed for several days. The man was taken up, fined $30, and imprisoned one month.

A TEST CASE.—Justice Porter, of Rutland, Vermont, has decided that lager beer is not an intoxicant, and a keg of that fluid seized under the Liquor law has been restored to the owner from whom it was taken.

### Education in Ohio.

Of the States making an exhibit of their progress in education, and of the practical workings of their system of public instruction, at the Centennial Exhibition, none has her articles in a shape so easily to be understood and so readily to be ascertained as Ohio. By a peculiar method of shading, and by two or three zigzag lines across a plain chart, an amount of information is conveyed that would require the perusal of a small volume to ascertain. Here, for instance, is a map showing the per cent. of the enrollment of the youth in actual attendance at school, the highest being from sixty-seven to seventy-three, and the lowest from from forty-two to fifty-five. Of the eighty-eight counties in the State, only six attain the highest per cent. A large majority range from fifty-nine to sixty-three, while a very fair number show a per cent. running along a scale from sixty to sixty-seven.

Tracing with the eye a single line across another chart, we learn the total expenditures each year for the past thirty-eight years, both for tuition and for all educational purposes; and further, that up to 1862 the teachers and all others who were paid from the school funds of this State were paid either in gold or in paper that commanded its face in gold on presentation at the counter. It is interesting to trace the changing rate in teachers' wages for the past twenty-one years. From 1855 to 1876 the wages of both gentlemen and lady teachers has been on a gradual increase; but the wages of gentlemen teachers has increased more rapidly than the wages of the lady teachers. In 1854 the average monthly pay of men was $25, and of women $15; but in 1875 men commanded $55 and women $30 per month. But though the women teachers were paid less for their services, they have gradually taken the places of the men, so that to-day the scales are completely turned. Up to the breaking out of the war the gentlemen teachers employed in the public schools outnumbered the women by thousands; but the war drew heavily upon the teachers' ranks. Thousands of her best and worthiest teachers, not only in the common schools, but in her higher schools and colleges, resigned their posts and enrolled themselves among the citizen soldiery. Their places in the schoolroom and in the recitation classes were in a large measure filled by lady teachers; and so well have they done their work, which before it was believed could only be done by men, that it has been impossible to crowd them out of the situations they were called to fill by the exigencies of the war. So to-day the lady teachers of Ohio exceed the gentlemen by more than two thousand.

To note the increase or decrease in the number of the youth of this State of legal school age, and to show the greatest per cent. of daily attendance, or the highest per cent. of the enrollment of the youth who are in daily attendance upon the public schools, another chart is prepared which informs us that in 1872 there were in the State more children between the ages of six and twenty-one than at any other period between 1854 and 1876; and that the highest per cent. of attendance ever reached in the State was in 1827; the greatest per cent. of the enrollment in actual attendance was in 1850, when it reached over eighty per cent; it was the lowest in 1875, there being a steady and almost gradual declinefrom 1850 to the close of the last school year.

### Fashion Notes.

Long gloves, reaching almost to the elbow, of white undressed kid, are worn with what are called *costumes centenaire* in Paris.

An exquisite dinner dress, lately imported from Paris, is of Marie Louise blue silk, with pipings and facings, and inside plaitings of cardinal red silk.

Toque hats are worn by those ladies to whom English round hats are not becoming. They are trimmed mostly in the back where the brims turn up.

In London there is a general demand for old English, Spanish and Jesuit point laces for flounces, collars and cuffs, sleeve lappets, ties and handkerchiefs.

Buff chamois leather basques and aprons embroidered in gay colors, with chain stitch and point Russe, are novelties shown, to be worn over dark blue, brown or green silk skirts.

The fashionable carriage toilet at the moment is a black silk costume with a white or cream chip hat covered with flowers and cream lace, and a bunch of violets or heliotrope at the waist.

Rough Swiss straws of creamy tint trimmed with tri-colors, stylishly modified in full shades, are found at first-class millinery houses. They are intended for second best bonnets during the Centennial season.

The Crowe English round hats are trimmed with velvet, silk and feathers. No ribbon is seen on them. They are of English straw and fine chips, in various high steeple crowned shapes, but the favorite is the Cavalier. They are imported from London in small quantities for the exclusives of Newport. They are the most elegant demi-dress hat of the season, but they are immensely costly.

Some exceptional costumes have been produced in Paris called *costumes centenaire*. They have pointed corsages, opening very low over a high kerchief of muslin, with short puffed sleeves completed by long, open muslin sleeves. Long gloves only are worn with them.

Small, creamy, and delicately tinted wood and field flowers; the crocus, cowslip, buttercup, daisy, small poppies, violets, bluets, lilacs, and long stemmed and thickly clustered blossoms, wreathe the front or encircle the crown and hang down behind or on side of the most fashionable bonnets.

### Too Many Sheep.

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Alta* says: The stock of sheep is too large in proportion to the average supply of pasturage, and the difficulties encountered in driving them to Arizona, the place to which many sheep owners had been looking for more room, have been so great, causing the loss in some cases of three-fourths of the herd on the journey, that the killing of the sheep for their fat and pelts has been commenced in several places, the flesh being thrown away or fed to swine. It has been proposed to erect a slaughtering establishment at Fresno, with a hope that some of the meat could be delivered in a good condition in San Francisco.

A ventriloquist fell overboard and was drowned in Lake Erie the other day. When the cry of "Help, help," came from under the guards, the deck hands said he "couldn't fool them," and went right along with their work.

### PRINCELY INCOMES.

**Enormous Wealth of Owners of the Great Silver Mines—Useless Begging Letters.**

The yield of the Consolidated Virginia mine in March last was $3,634,298.29. These figures are official, a Virginia City letter says, as I got them from Mr. Taylor, principal bookkeeper. Since this mine commenced paying dividends the stockholders have received $20,000,000 in round numbers. The California mine, the richest known mine in the world, paid its first monthly dividend on the fifteenth of May, $1,080,000, or $2 per share for each of its 540,000 shares. These two mines pay monthly dividends of $2,160,000. Beginning in July, the California mine is expected to pay a monthly dividend of $3 per share, or $1,620,000 monthly. The present price per share of these stocks is respectively: California, $80; Consolidated Virginia, $73. Like all mining stocks they are subject to startling fluctuations. The knowing ones, however, do not look for any material changes in the prices of these two stocks this summer. It is not altogether a matter of speculation with regard to these mines. What ore they contain is pretty closely ascertained. At present there is enough first-class ore therein to keep the mines going for at least three years.

Col. Fair, superintendent, is now erecting a new eighty-stamp mill, in addition to the numerous mills already possessed by himself and partners. When this is finished you'll hear of some unparalleled results from the Bonanza mines. Fair expects to turn out $5,000,000 a month. He can do it. It is only a question of milling facilities. There is no lack of ore.

In view of the stupendous wealth of these mines the question often occurs to me: What will be the eventful limit of the wealth of the four gentlemen popularly known as the "Bonanza Kings?" People who have watched their fortunes with critical eyes aver that they are now worth in money and property upward of $100,000,000. It is a common remark here that Mackay has an income of $800,000, gold, a month. Since the California mine commenced paying dividends it must have added at least $150,000 to his monthly income. I think I may say that his monthly income is in round numbers a million of dollars. I do not ask you to accept my bare statement as a fact, but beg to call your attention to the following extract from a biographical article on that gentleman published in the San Francisco *News Letter*, March 4, last: "It has been calculated in regard to the total income of this youngest of the quartet of "Bonanza Princes," that each minute of the day and night twenty-five golden dollars drop into his pockets with mechanical and monotonous regularity. Mr. Mackay owns three-eighths of the famous Bonanza mines, from which his income is estimated to be over $800,000 per month."

James G. Fair's income is not less than $600,000 a month; Flood's, $750,000; O'Brien's, $500,000. Now, here are four men with a gross income of nearly $3,000,000 a month, every one of them hard working, practical business men. With $100,000,000 ahead already, and a yearly income of $36,000,000, I think it is safe to put them down in January, 1879, as the richest quartet in the world. The question is frequently asked: "What will Mackay do with his fortune?" People seem to forget that the more money a man has the more uses he finds for it. Of all the people on this coast, Mackay himself is the least anxious about finding a use for his money.

I notice in the letters of correspondence a widespread error in regard to all these men. It is generally believed by Eastern people who have read of the wonderful fortunes of the "Bonanza Kings," that they have been acquired within the last year, and that none of them were comfortably fixed before the developments of the Consolidated Virginia mine. This is all a mistake. Flood and O'Brien were worth $200,000 ten year ago, and they have kept adding to it ever since. Fair was worth half a million seven years ago, and Mackay had been a millionaire long before the Consolidated Virginia mine was dreamed of. I make these corrections for the benefit of such innocents as think the millionaire quartet have nothing to do but throw $20 gold pieces at every person who takes it into his or her head to write begging letters to them. It would not be believed that there were such arrant fools in the world as some of the letters received here prove their writers to be. Money is asked for by people hundreds, aye, thousands of miles away on every conceivable pretense. For instance, a Washington woman wrote Mackay recently that her daughter had been slandered, and she requested him to forward $1,500 to hire counsel to take the matter into the courts. And this is but one of hundreds of applications that come here every week for from $10 to $10,000.

### Races Against Time.

A New York correspondent says: Such feats as Parker's and Peralto's have been performed before. Nell H. Mowery, August 2, 1868, at San Francisco, rode thirty horses three hundred miles in eight hours two minutes and forty-eight seconds. In 1856 a pony rider, Jack Powers, carried the mails from Los Angeles to Monterey, two hundred and twenty-five miles, in twenty-four hours, lassoing his horses from the herd of spare ones driven with him, as is the custom on the plains and also with the fast messengers of the Manitoban half breeds. In 1858, at San Francisco, using fourteen horses, he rode one hundred and fifty miles in six hours forty-three minutes thirty-four seconds, and Tom McNabb rode two hundred miles within ten hours also at the California capital. George Osbaldeston, "the 'squire," in November, 1831, for a wager of two thousand guineas, using twenty-six horses, and riding over a four mile course on a stormy day, heavy rain falling for four hours of the match, made two hundred miles in eight hours forty-two minutes, the actual running time being seven hours nineteen minutes and four seconds. He rode one horse (Tranby, that was afterward brought to America, and sired some of our best stock( sixteen miles, one twelve, seventeen eight, and nine four. Two hours afterward he had taken a bath and ridden to town to dinner, where they "kept it up" in the characteristic style of those days—and nights.

A Paris paper says: A prominent American professor of botany is much laughed at by Americans on account of his name, Dr. Mary Walker.

### Saving Against Starving.

A young man, a bank clerk, applied to a distinguished merchant and asked him for his influence to get his salary raised.

The merchant said to him: "How much is your salary now?" "Twelve hundred dollars," was the answer.

"How much do you save a year?"

"Not one dollar; with a wife and two children I can only just make both ends meet."

"What! don't save anything?"

"No, sir; I can but just exist."

"I make it a rule to assist no one who does not save something every year. No matter how small his pay, something should be saved. How many cigars do you smoke—and their cost?"

"Well, some three a day; costing, together, about twenty cents."

"Do you go to the theaters, and how often; and how many persons with you?"

"I go some half a dozen times during the winter, with my wife and sister, costing, including railroad fare, say $90."

"Do you drink ardent spirits, wine, beer, etc.?"

"I generally take two glasses of whisky daily and sometimes a glass of ale, with my wife, at the gardens in the evening."

"Do you say you cannot save anything? while your unnecessary yearly expenses for cigars, drinks and amusements, by your own showing, cannot cost less than $200. Until you begin to save, raising your salary would do you no good. Begin to-day to save, if only five cents a day. Try saving for six months and report to me the result."

At the end of the time the young man brought the merchant his expense book, showing a clear saving of $104.20. This induced the merchant to take him cordially by the hand, down to the institution, and urge the president to increase his salary from $1,200 to $1,500. In another six months his savings amounted to almost $300. The merchant on this showing said to him: "Young man, you are now on the road to wealth and position." This young man is now worth some $30,000—all due to the saving of the first $100.

### In the United States Senate.

Of those who have had great length of service in the Senate, Thomas H. Benton heads the list. He was a member of the Senate for thirty years, and no other United States Senator served there for four full terms. Charles Sumner had four continuous elections, but died within less than a year of the close of his fourth term—chosen in 1851, and dying March 11, 1874. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, had four successive elections, but died soon after the commencement of his last term—chosen in 1843, and dying December 20, 1862. Daniel Webster had four continuous elections, 1827, 1833, 1839, and 1845, but there was a break in the last two terms, when he was in the Harrison and Fillmore cabinets—1841 and 1850. Henry Clay had five appointments to the Senate, the first two by gubernatorial selection, 1806 and 1810, and the rest from the Legislature—1831, 1837, 1849. He resigned near the close of his second full term, and after serving three years of his last, tendered his resignation, but died, June 29, 1852, before the date named for its taking effect. John C. Calhoun was fifty years of age before he was sent to the Senate, to which he had five elections. He had been in the lower House of Congress for six years, secretary of war for eight years, and Vice-President for nearly eight years. He was elected to the Senate in December, 1832, as the successor of Robert Y. Hayne, re-elected in 1835 and in 1841, resigned in 1842, and subsequently went into the Tyler cabinet as secretary of State. Senator Huger resigned in 1845 to make room for Calhoun, who re appeared and served out his original term; he was re-elected in 1847, and continued there until his death, March 31, 1850.

### Piper, the Murderer.

Piper, who was hanged in Boston for the murder of the little girl Mabel Young, made a final statement before his death, showing conclusively that his confession of the different murders of Mabel Young and the domestic Bridget Landregan and the assault on Mary Tyner was altogether true. He says he committed the assault on the Tyner girl with a plumber's hammer, which he had got from the Warren avenue church, of which he was sexton, and that after the deed he washed it and scraped the blood spots with a penknife, and that he buried it in the cellar of the church. He made a diagram of the place where he buried it, and officers went to the spot and found the hammer with blood spots on it and the marks of the penknife. He says that he had spent the night with the girl, and, to get back the money he paid her, he beat her with the hammer as she was sleeping, stole the money, and jumped out of the window. Mabel Young, he says, he enticed into the belfry tower for a foul purpose, and, the child struggling and crying out, he struck her on the head with the bat and left her as he previously described in his confession. The woman Landregan he murdered that she might not tell on him. Piper didn't make confession of additional crimes on the night before his execution to his spiritual adviser, as had been rumored. He, however, had a long conference with this friend, Rev. Dr. Eddy, and in this declared that he had told the whole truth. His remains were buried privately from his parents' residence, in Mount Hope cemetery.

### The Troubles in Europe.

The Rothschilds are known to be always better served by their agents as to important political movements than most governments. If, as reported, this firm of bankers are now selling British consols in anticipation of war over the final disposition to be made of Turkey in Europe, it is safe to assume that their fears are tolerably well founded. It is hardly possible that war can be averted, and a most terrific and bloody one will it be. England, of course, will have to take part in it. Her present interests in Egypt, and her imperial position in India, lead her constantly to antagonize Russia, and as a certain degree of coolness has lately been exhibited in the relations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, it is quite possible that Austria, together with France and, perhaps, Italy, may become allies in the coming fight, which Russia and Germany, by their astute diplomacy, are eagerly provoking. But whichever side may ultimately triumph, it will be the end of the Grand Turk's power in Europe.

By nature we possess no fault that might not become a virtue; no virtue that might not become a fault.

### A MARVEL OF TATTOOING.

**A Remarkable Subject from the Hands of the Skillful Chinese Tartars.**

Capt. George Costentenus, a descendant of a noble Greek family, from the province of Albania, arrived in New York recently. From head to foot, to every inch of his body, including even his scalp and the soles of his feet, he is a mass of the most artistic and elaborately colored tattooing, in letters, signs, and figures of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and reptiles. Captain Costentenus is tall, dark complexioned, of superb physique, and about forty-five years of age. He does not read English, but converses fluently in his own tongue, and in the Italian, Arab, Turkish and Persian languages, and speaks a little French and German, and a few words of English. The climate here affects him so that he keeps muffled up in a coarse suit lined with fur, with a soft round cap pulled down over his forehead, and a thick pair of gloves on his hands. His heavy beard only partially conceals the tattooing on his weather-beaten face.

Costentenus' early history is that of many Albanians. He has always been a soldier of fortune. In 1867 he and eleven others penetrated Chinese Tartary and sided with the rebels. The party were captured, and two or three were killed, and the rest were submitted to an ordeal of tattooing, which only two survived, Capt. Costentenus and a Spaniard, who has since died. The operation lasted three months, and was performed daily. Six men held him down while a seventh wielded the tattooing apparatus. At the conclusion of the operation he regained his health, and was freed by the Tartars, instead of making his escape, as was reported.

This tattooing was done to warn outside barbarians of the danger of penetrating the Tartars' dominion.

Nothing like the captain's person has ever been seen in civilized countries. By the side of his gorgeously embellished cuticle the tattooing of South Sea islanders fades into insignificance. The material used was indigo and cinnabar, the former producing a black and the latter a red. At a first glance the captain's body seems to be covered with a Turkish shawl, but a closer examination shows that the pictures in two colors are produced by unnumbered points. On his forehead are animals and inscriptions, and on the face star-like figures. On the hands are numerous red points, and figures resembling sculptures, as well as long tailed panther like shapes. The ears are absolutely the only part of the body free from tattooing, even the scalp being embellished. On the neck, chest, abdomen, back, and extremities, the skin is a mass of symmetrically arranged and admirably executed figures of monkeys, elephants, tigers, lions, peacocks, stalks, swans, snakes, crocodiles, lizards, mingled with bows, arrows, leaves, flowers and fruits. Between the figures are words in Bermihian in blue and red letters, and simple points or stars and circles. The original skin is invisible. On the palms of the hands are indescribable figures, and little figures are on the inside of the fingers. On the back sides of both feet to the toes are blue points, and from the toes to the nails are red lines. Altogether there are 388 tattooed pictures on the entire body—on the forehead, two; neck, eight; chest, fifty; back, thirty-seven; abdomen, fifty-two; upper extremities, 101; lower extremities, 137—yet the captain is in perfect health.

The instrument used in tattooing, the captain says, was divided into three parts. The part holding the fluid was slit like a pen four inches long and an inch and a half wide, coming down to two points. In the middle was a cylinder of brass four inches long, and on top was a third piece, four inches long, of iron, with a knob at the end. The three parts were joined by capsules. The instrument was inserted between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand to guide it, and the right hand made the punctures with extreme rapidity.

The captain has several scars on his person as evidence of his numerous engagements, and these show plainly through the tattooing. He has seen every country in the world except America. He is going to the Centennial Exhibition.

### How the Africans Make Rubber.

The coast region north and south of the Congo is becoming quite an important source of caoutchouc. It is produced by a giant tree creeper, which grows principally along the water courses. It covers the highest trees, and frequently considerable extents of forest are festooned down to the ground, from tree to tree, in all directions, with its thick stems, like great hawsers. Sometimes its stem is as thick as a man's thigh. Above, the trees are nearly hidden with its large glossy leaves of dark green hue, and studded with beautiful bunches of pure white star-like flowers, most sweetly scented. Its fruit is of the size of a large orange, yellow when ripe, and perfectly round, with a hard brittle shell; inside it is full of a soft reddish pulp of an agreeable acid flavor, much liked by the natives. It is not easy to obtain ripe seeds, as the creeper is a favorite resort of a villainous, semi-transparent, long legged red ant—with a stinging bite, like the prick of a red-hot needle—which is very fond of the pulp and the seeds distributed through it.

Every part of the creeper yields a milky juice when wounded; but, unlike the American rubber tree, this milky sap will not run into a vessel placed to receive it. It dries so quickly that a ridge is soon formed over a cut, and the flow arrested. When collecting it, the natives make long cuts in the bark with a knife, and as the sap gushes out they wipe it off continually with their fingers and smear it on their arms, shoulders, and breasts, until a thick covering is formed. Then they peel it off and cut it into small squares for transportation.

### Poisoned by a Lead Pencil.

The head bookkeeper of a leading establishment in Baltimore was badly poisoned by putting a lead pencil in his mouth. He was in the counting-room at an early hour, and on beginning work he used a new lead pencil. While in the midst of his calculation, he inadvertently put his pencil in his mouth, as is the habit of many. He immediately became unwell, with a nauseous taste in his mouth, and expectorated considerably in order to get rid of it. The sick feeling continued, and he became so much worse that he was compelled to be conveyed home. A physician was summoned and antidotes administered, and relief was obtained.

# WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.**

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

**The effect of reckless Investigations on prominent party men.**

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4, 1876.

The past has been a bad week for reputations. Mr. Speaker Kerr has been cornered, on the charge of accepting a bribe for a position in the army, and while there are few who seriously believe him guilty, it will become a difficult matter for him to prove himself wholly innocent. The witness Harney, tells a straight story, and a thorough and somewhat badgering cross-examination failed decidedly in breaking down his testimony. He charges Mr. Kerr with accepting a sum amounting to $450, as a remuneration for procuring the nomination of one Green to a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Army. Of the criminal charge Mr. Kerr may be as innocent as intent is problematical. Of the direct and glaring accusation he is entitled to the benefit of every doubt. But circumstantial evidence is certainly against him. Green received an appointment in the Army through the influence of Mr. Kerr, as a matter of fact.

Harney, the present witness, was the intermediary between Kerr and Green, as admitted by the former without argument, with no possible interest on the part of Harney, beyond an honest endeavor to befriend Mr. Green.

It is a bad case for the Speaker in whatever light it may be possible to observe it. Still, such public opinion as can in these stirring political times be conscientiously non partizan, is with him. Mr. Kerr has during the present session, stood almost alone in his party, as a man of public integrity and manifest purity. But a breath as light as air has blown his reputation to the winds, and with it the confidence of the censorious public, who, were it possible, or even reasonable, would fain believe him wholly the victim of conspiracy. But if Mr. Kerr is smirched, whom has he to thank? Clearly, the suicidal policy of investigating everybody, and everything, *sumptibus publicis*, which has been so unremittingly carried on by his party in Congress, and it is a known fact, that at the beginning of the session, none were so earnest in inaugurating this policy as himself. Every Committee was packed with this premeditated end in view. Every act of his during his occupancy of the Chair, has tended in this direction, and if Mr. Kerr is hoist by his own petard, I trust he will be honest enough to take to himself all the credit.

But if Mr. Kerr is ruined by the demon of investigation, Mr. Blaine is also a victim to the force of circumstances.—Charge after charge has he met and effectually disposed of. Enemy on enemy has he encountered and vanquished.—Time and again has he cleared his skirts from contamination, and displayed thereby, a dexterity, candor and unquestioned ability as brilliant as it is commendable. But in so doing, his most earnest friends cannot but admit that he has found it necessary to so multiply explanations, as to involve himself in serious complications, and questionable conduct. The situation in which Mr. Blaine finds himself may be described in a few sentences, for the sake of the obvious deductions to follow.

Messrs. Mulligan and Fisher are business men, with whom Mr. Blaine has had business relations, extending over a period of some twenty-five years, and commencing long before his first election to Congress. That Mr. Blaine should maintain throughout this period a private correspondence with Mr. Fisher, his former business partner, is neither strange nor incredible. Nor is it altogether improbable that Mr. Blaine may not have opened his mind, in these letters, freely on topics, public and private, as he clearly had a right to do. Mr. Blaine is elected to Congress, public life has its fascination for him, and his business relations with Fisher gradually contract, and finally cease altogether, a mutual exchange is made of all correspondence growing out of these relations, and presumedly destroyed.—Messrs. Fisher and Blaine gradually drift apart, the latter to acquire honors and develope an ambition for the Presidency; the former to mingle with the common herd and become a practical nonentity. Mulligan's relations with Mr. Blaine are somewhat similar, though non intimate and unimportant. In the course of time Mr. Blaine leads the race for the nomination, and becomes the object of envy, unscrupulous malice, and unjust abuse.—An investigation follows, in the course of which Messrs. Fisher and Mulligan are subpenæd, to testify for or against him, as developements may determine. In the course of events following the testimony it is developed that Mulligan is in possession of certain private letters which formed a part of the Blaine and Fisher correspondence, which he assumed to claim as his own property, how acquired not definitely stated, and which he held *in suspenso* over the head of Mr. Blaine. The latter visits Mulligan, obtains the letters for the avowed purpose of examination, and refuses to return them, even upon the demand of the Investigating Committee. Now the letters may be, as Mr. Blaine, and his eminent counsel assert, strictly private, harmless and perfectly innocent epistles. They may not have the slightest bearing upon the questions under investigation. The manner in which they were obtained, though perhaps not strictly honorable, may have been justifiable, as I am personally inclined to think it was. Their publication may render Mr. Blaine possibly ridiculous, probably imprudent, certainly discomforted by their very harmless character. But the public are curious, the great unwashed are inquisitive and suspicious. They scent a sensation where there is simply prudence. Each individual sovereign will consider himself personally abused until those letters are published, and delivered over to their delectation. If published they must be explained to the utmost minutiae, and to the satisfaction of the dullest comprehension. In the meantime however, the Cincinnati Convention will meet, and Mr. Blaine, too heavily weighed with suspicions and explanations, and unproved charges, and evasions, will find himself too far in the rear to hope for success. Though innocent of crime, as a babe unknown, like his successor in office, circumstances are against him, and he becomes the victim of the Moloch of investigation. It is the general opinion among the best informed and cautious minds that from this movement, Mr. Blaine is practically out of the race, and his prospects for a nomination at Cincinnatti almost hopeless. Not that the present disclosures are likely to effect his most zealous friends, or even those western delegates, whose Senate delegations are committed to our State Conventions declared in his favor. In every probability he will not lose on the first ballot one single vote which would have been cast for him, had not Mulligan gone before the Committee. Guilty or innocent of the present charges, their nature is not such as is likely to influence any prominent following. Friends will applaud, enemies will falsify his past record his present position and his future explanations, regardles of Mulligan, or his testimony. But the uncommitted, the uninstructed and the conservative, who at Cincinnatti will maintain the balance of power, and whose support Mr. Blaine, as well as his competitors for the nomination, hope to secure, will look upon him as an impossible candidate and turn their support to others less encumbered with questionable actions and doubtful accusations. While nothing is so uncertain as the improbable, the defeat of Mr. Blaine at Cincinnati is therefore practically among the certainties Proportionate to his discomfiture is the gain of his competitors, in about an equal ratio to Mr. Conkling and Mr. Morton. The chances of the former are increased, and the latter looms into a prominence which only his unfortunate physical disability precludes from almost certain success.

CARLOS.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The declination of Hon. B. W. Harris will leave a vacancy in the 2d Congressional District, and the name of Hon. John D. Long is mentioned as one which would prove an honor to the State, were he elected to fill the vacancy. John's uncompromising adherence to principle and rectitude of character would give the rebellious fire-eaters in that body who are engaged in an attempt to block the wheels of government, another attack of *chill-Blaine.*

PERSONAL.—Our jovial brother of the Hingham Gazette accuses us of a desire to obtain a Government office in a recent visit to Washington. Our aspirations in that respect are effectually nipped by an investigation of the duties and trials of Washington officials, especially the Treasurer at Uncle Sam's grand depository, who toils like a slave from early morn until dewy eve, and has the pleasure, after retiring to his domicile, of perusing the rancorous and scurrilous attacks of the hundred and one writers who fill the columns of an opposing press with insinuations of fraud and peculation in the various departments under his supervision. No, brother; we don't want a Government office, to be pelted with the malignity of revengeful political and rebel opponents, even though $8000 a year were the attaching income.

THE CONCERT last Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the benefit of the Reform Club at Weymouth Landing, was well attended, though the damp weather doubtless kept some away who might otherwise have been present. The singers and players who kindly gave their services, acquitted themselves to the high approbation of the audience. The brilliant soprano of Mrs. Worster, and the well modulated tenor of Mr. Thayer, combined most pleasingly in their duetts, and Mr. Thayer, with peculiar ease, sang the touching solo of Handel, "Waft her Angels to the Skies." Mr. Bailey sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and two other songs, to the decided satisfaction of his listeners. This gentleman has a baritone voice, of decided mellowness and depth. Miss Young sang two brilliant songs, which displayed her power and executive ability, while Miss Bartlett rendered her songs with an expression, pronunciation and sympathetic tone, that won high favor. All the singers mentioned were "encored" and so also was Mr. Clapp, the Cornet Soloist, who adds so much to the musical fame of Weymouth, and whom we are always glad to hear.

The piano accompaniments were rendered partly by Mr. Arthur Raymond, with that fitting grace and brilliancy for which he is noted, and partly by Mrs. Thompson, whose scientific precision and happy adaptation are also well known.

Mrs. Florence T. Hunt gave two select Readings during the evening, with that grace and power which are becoming rapidly known, as well as highly popular.

To all these artists are due not only the thanks of the Ladies Union, and of the Reform Club, but also of the entire community, for their public spirited benevolence and entertaining services.—The nett proceeds of the entertainment were about $36.

VISITORS.—On Friday evening, the 9th inst., a large delegation from Neponset River Temple, No. 19, of Neponset, visited Mechanics Temple of Honor at their new and elegant hall at East Weymouth. The visitors arrived about half-past 8 o'clock, and were formally received. After a brief intermission an hour was devoted to remarks, after which the brothers adjourned to the banquet hall, where a collation was prepared, and shortly before midnight the visitors took their departure for their homes.

These interchanges of compliments and fraternal greetings have proved invaluable in the Order, being calculated to cement more closely the ties which bind these organizations. C.

### East Weymouth.

The Fall River District Conference of the M. E. Church, was held in the Methodist Church in this place, on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th insts. The daily sessions were occupied with animated discussions of various snbjects incidental to ministerial work. On both evenings interesting and able discourses were preached by Rev. Mr. Dunham, and Rev. Mr. Worth, of Taunton.

The music on Wednesday evening was furnished by the united choirs of the Congregational Churches of North Weymouth (Old Spain,) and East Weymouth, also the Methodist Church, under the efficient leadership of Mr. C. H. Pratt. It is needless to say that the singing was of an unusually effective and inspiring character. At the close of the evening service an adjournment was made to the vestry, where the members of the society, with their well known freehearted hospitality, had prepared a bounteous collation of strawberries, ice cream and other delicacies, which was heartily enjoyed by the ministerial and musical guests. After the repast remarks were offered by several gentlemen, interspersed with singing by our favorite local artists, Miss Fannie E. Bartlett, Mr. J. F. Porter, Mr. C. W. Bailey, and the Chapel Quartette, with instrumental selections by the accomplished pianists, Messrs. W. F. Burrell and A. M. Raymond.

During the evening, Mr. Cyrus Washburn made the agreeable announcement that he contemplates celebrating the 40th anniversary of his settlement in Weymouth, by a social and festive gathering of his friends on the 10th of June, 1877, to which he extended a cordial invitation to all present.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—The usual meeting of the Ladies Temperance Union of Weymouth, will be held at Lincoln Hall on Tuesday afternoon next.

The Weymouth Reform Club had a discussion on the question of uniting in the grand temperance demonstration at Willow Grove tomorrow, and in consideration of pecuniary needs for other purposes, voted to abandon the project of a union.

### South Weymouth.

The funeral service of Edward Bates was held at the Universalist Church, Rev. Jacob Baker presiding, sermon from "Cast thy burden on the Lord." Mr. Bates was a charter member of Union Lodge, Good Templars, Weymouth, and a member of Temple of Honor, E. Weymouth, both of which organizations turned out in full numbers, and members of Highland Light Lodge Good Templars, also joined in the procession. Mr. Bates was buried in the Main St. Cemetery, and leaves memories of a life of strict integrity.

Rev. Jas. McLean preached his farewell sermon on Sunday week.

The Second Congregational Society held a festival and centennial exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week. Although but little time was taken in preparation, yet the collection of relics would have done honor to any occasion. The limits of this article does not allow me to extensively enumerate the articles, but one on entering the room felt that, like Rip Van Winkle, he had woke from a sleep of an hundred years or more, and found the occupations of bygone days again resumed; the carding of the wool, the spinning of the yarn, the flax wheels, the hatchel, all speaking of Auld Lang Syne, as also the foot stove, tha tin lanterns, the ancient mortar and pestle, fragrant with the spices pounded during more than three-fourths of a century; the straw bonnets (sensible ones,) in which the faces of the wearers must have looked enchanting, if "distance lends enchantment to the view;" the silk calashes, evidently popular for the faciiity with which the modest damsel could draw it beyond tne limits of the lips, save when the favored swain was near; the wooden shoes, with pointed toe, not so unlike our present "tooth pick toe."—We saw the old pitch pipe used by Dea. Sam'l Blanchard, when leading the choir in the Second Church over an hundred years ago; a tankard belonging to the communion service of the Second Church 150 years ago, and the sugar bowl used on the occasion of Rev. Wm. Tyler's ordination, by Mrs. R. Blanchard, was exhibited, also a pair of apothecary scales brought from England by Gideon Tirrell, who died in 1737; a chair which came over from England in the second vessel to the Colonies. The display of ancient books and manuscripts was very fine; among them we found an order book used in the war of the Revolution, and a tax list of the South precinct in 1784.—Among the papers we saw a copy of the "Boston and Country Gazette and Journal," of March 12th, 1770, containing the news of the Boston Massacre; a copy of the "New England Chronicle" of March 23d, 1776, containing estimates of the needed appropriation to carry on the war of England against the Colonies. There was also an Ensign's commission granted to Ambrose Cole, of Scituate, by Gov. Wm. Shirley, 1783.

It seems a pity that the collection of truly valuable books and papers could not be permanently kept at some place for inspection. The display was a decided success.

COUNCIL.—An ecclesiastical council assembled at the Union Church, South Weymouth, on May 29th, advised that the pastorate of Rev. James McLean be terminated in accordance with the request of the pastor and people.

The following minute was also passed.

In coming to this result, the Council desire to bear testimony to the fidelity of our brother in his pastoral relation.

We cordially commend him to the churches, as an earnest, able and successful preacher, whom we shall be sorry to lose from our ministerial circle, and whom we shall follow with our prayers and best wishes for success, into whatever field the Master my call him.

We also sympathise with the church in the sundering of this relation, and pray that the Great Head of the church may soon send them a pastor who shall enter into the results of our brother's labor and rejoice with them in the gathered harvest.

The people have given the retiring pastor $150, as a parting donation.

The rooms lately occupied as billiard rooms, but vacated by the pressure of the temperance reform, and now fitted up and furnished for the use of the Reform Club of South Weymouth, were formally dedicated Wednesday evening. A procession was formed in Columbian Square at about seven o'clock under the escort of the "Cadets," Capt. J. Blanchard Commander; the Reform Club leading the procession, followed by delegation from Highland Light Lodge, I. O. G. T., by Juvenile Cadets, and citizens. Marching around the Square they halted at the Universalist Church, where addresses were made by the President of the Reform Club, Alvah Raymond, Jr., Samuel Allen, Esq., of Quincy, and Dea. Josiah Reed, of South Weymouth. After the addresses the company, or as many as were able to get in, repaired to the club room, where prayer was offered by the Rev. G. F. Stanton, and the keys of the hall were formally given up by G. Warren Bates, of the furnishing Committee. Remarks were then made by the President, after which Dea. Josiah Reed, in behalf of the ladies of the Christian Temperance Union, presented the club with an elegant bible for the use of the rooms.—After acknowledgement by the president, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. John S. Fogg, D. S. Murray, S. Allen, Rev. Messrs. Geo. F. Stanton and J. Baker. Some hundred dollars was raised on the spot to to meet the balance of the expenses incurred in refitting, of which amount the Ladies Christian Temperance Union gave $25.

The Club has now a home to be furnished with books, papers and such periodicals as shall make it a pleasant and profitable place of resort for its members. There are two rooms, one above the other; the upper one, as was said by outsiders, for a smoking room. We wish that those who had begun the noble work of reform would include in their pledge the use of tobacco, which is so closely allied to alcoholic drinks, in its effects upon the system, and which so often leads a man who is striving to keep his pledge, back to his cups.

The Highland Light Lodge I. O. G. T., in view of the expense incurred in fitting up their lodge room, decline to participate in the celebration at Willow Grove on the 17th inst. The lodge is to hold a strawberry festival and entertainment at the vestry of Rev. G. F. Stanton's church, on Tuesday evening, the 22d, the proceeds of which will be applied to the payment of the debt incurred in furnishing their rooms. R.

The letter of our Washington correspondent is somewhat aged, as on account of the editor's absence, it was laid over last week. His views on the Presidential question, though shared by many writers, may be so disturbed by the action of the Convention, which had not come to a vote when we went to press, that he will feel the force of the saying that "no one knows who's Governor until after election."

Our sympathies are extended to Conductor Olmstead, of the O. C. R. R., in the death of his youngest child, and the serious illness of two other children.

Twelve acres have been added to the grounds of the Brockton Agricultural Society.

### Braintree.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—We are glad to learn that our citizens generally, in all sections of the town, are favorably interested in the approaching 4th of July celebration. This is as it should be, for the occasion will mark an epoch in the history of Braintree not to be forgotten for centuries to come. Braintree is rich in historic reminiscences; volumes might be written and will be written by her future historian in proof of the fact that Braintree stood in the front rank of towns in the Colony to furnish her full quotas of men and of means in the wars of King Phillip, the French and Indian, the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the late Rebellion. Braintree has produced two Presidents of the United States and a Presideut of the Continental Congress.—That is an honor no other town in the United States can boast of, and many other lesser lights have arisen among us since the incorporation of the town in 1640, whose noble deeds have been heralded around the globe—those who were eminent in council, skillful in diplomacy, valiant in the field.

In carrying out the vote of the town in regard to the celebration, the committee earnestly ask the cooperation of all the citizens to aid them. The programme for the day is not yet consummated, but will be given to the public as soon as full arrangements are made. Would it not be well to follow the advice of that prince of patriots, John Adams, who said, "Let the day be celebrated with bonfires, the ringing of bells, discharge of rockets and firing of cannon." We believe our citizens will heartily assent to the advice of Mr. Adams. It would seem proper that bonfires be set in at least four different localities on the evening of that day, and we would suggest that these points be Vinton's Hill, in the easterly part of the town, where, on the announcement of peace at the close of the war of 1812, a barrel of tar was burned; on Payne's Hill; on land of Mr. Joseph Huff, near his house; on Oregon Place, near the house of Mrs. Gibbs, and on other eminences where the citizens may see fit to have them. Fitting it will be that the beacon lights on the hills of old Braintree meet the eye of the mariner as he enters the harbor of our metropolis, as well as of the citizens of the adjacent towns, on that memorable eve. A cannon should be procured for the occasion, whose speaking powers will greet the ear of every inhabitant of the town, and tell the number of original and present States of our glorious Union.

The antiquarian rooms in the town house will be highly attractive; many articles will be shown of the "olden time" that will provoke a smile even from "eyes that seldom smile." The centenarian is expected to be there, with octogenarians not a few. How much would it add to the interest of the anniversary could all the old men, say 80 years and upwards, sit upon the platform together. The costumes of 1776 should be worn by the marshals.

It will be expected that all the schools in town, accompanied by their teachers and bearing appropriate banners, will join the procession.

The inhabitants residing on the route of the procession are respectfully invited to decorate and illuminate their houses and places of business, and those residing off the route, in different sections of the town, are also invited to do the same. No public day seems perfect in its celebration without a cavalcade and carriages in the procession. May it not be hoped that our citizens, and particularly the young men, will on that day appear in large numbers, mounted, and in carriages, to aid in celebrating the eventful day?—Town officers, school committee, clergy, invited guests, the various societies and organizaiions will join in the procession. Particulars of all matters relating to the celebration will appear in the programme to be issued and posted in different sections of the town at an early day.

The day will be more generally celebrated throughout the United States than ever before, and as paramount interest attaches to the history of Braintree, particularly in the early stages of our existence as a nation, it is earnestly hoped the day will be observed in a manner worthy the memory of our ancestors and honorable to the present generation, not forgetting to render all the praise of our national prosperity for the century past to God alone.

HOW CAME IT THERE?—One day last week, as Mr. John Rennie, who resides on Union street, was digging gravel near the track of the O. C. Railway, in South Braintree, he came across a cannon ball weighing seven pounds, about eighteen inches below the surface. The spot where the ball was found was near the south end of what formerly was called the Ridge Hill, extending from the house of Mr. Jouathan French to or near the river at Ames' shovel works. Who will answer the query?

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH BRAINTREE.—On Tuesday last, after the services at the funeral of Mrs. Waldron at the South Church, Miss Lizzie Thompson, Mrs. W. Horton, and Mr. W. Horton, were about to start for Holbrook in a carriage; the two ladies having entered and Mr. Horton adjusting the reins, the horse started with the ladies, leaving Mr. Horton behind. He passed down Washington to Hancock St. with the reins dangling at his heels. When turning the corner at Mr. H. M. White's, an attempt was made to stop him, but it seemed to increase his speed. Here Miss Thompson jumped from the carriage, striking upon her feet but instantly falling upon her face to the ground. She was taken up insensible and carried into the house of Mr. E. Curtis. Dr. Torrey was called and upon examination found serious bruises on the head, the small bone of the leg broken near the ankle, and entirely unconscious in which state she remained several hours, but gradually recovered her reason and was comfortable the next morning.

After Miss Thompson had jumped from the carriage the horse ran to opposite the home of Mr. Horace Waitte, then turning squarely into his yard the carriage struck a tree, badly injuring it and throwing Mrs. Thompson to the ground and down an embankment, but fortunately without serious injury.

DIED in South Braintree, June 11, Mrs. Mary, wife of Rev. Daniel Waldron, aged 29 years.—Amiable in her life, peaceful in death, she has joined the angelic throng, leaving an affectionate husband, a dear child, kind hearts and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The exercises at her funeral, in the South Congregational Church, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hammond, of New Bedford, and Rev. Mr. Johnson, the pastor.

THE ANNUAL FAIR of the Monatiquot Young Ladies' Benevolent Association is announced in another column, and we bespeak for it the kindly attention of our people. The worthy preceptress of the school has made it a prominent feature of instruction to imbue the minds of her pupils with sentiments of charity and zeal in good works which will be manifest in the perfect preparations for the coming entertainment.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, JUNE 5, 1876.

Angel of Peace! we follow thee to the peaceful realms where sleep our precious dead, and is it not a pleasant, a beautiful thought, that we can pay tribute to the ashes that once held the departed spirit? may we never forget the graves of our loved ones, for there is no grave so deep and dark as the grave of forgetfulness and oblivion. As the setting sun sinks in the west, and the shadows of evening fall, it is then that the mother brings her garland of flowers, to lay it on her darling's grave; fatherless children come bringing their beautiful wreaths from the pleasant flower garden, which the father's hand has tilled in sunny days gone by.—The widow comes from her lonely home to this less lonely spot to decorate the grave where he lies whose bosom locks the secrets of her happiest years; the maiden comes with sad heart, and plants flowers on the grave of him she loved, feeling that his spirit is not in the green mound beneath her feet, but like the breath of the rose has passed upward; is it not a fitting tribute to the memory of our loved ones that we beautify and adorn their resting place? there is no surer index of the march of refinement than the marked change that has recently been wrought in the country burial grounds of New England.

But a few years since and the resting places of the dead were chosen in some barren field that afforded but scanty remuneration for the labors of farmer, where the ivy entwined itself around the moss grown tomb stone, and the wild briars and weeds grew rankly upon the graves, and the cattle roamed freely over the ashes of those we loved. Her country cemeteries were her commons, unadorned by nature or art; a marked improvement has been made that the traveller cannot fail to observe. The fairest and loveliest spots that nature can afford have been selected, and substantially and tastefully enclosed. Affection's hand has raised neat and appropriate monuments, and planted flowers above the dead, which morning and evening are watered by affection's crystal tear drops, while the graceful forest trees, with their wealth of foliage, stand like silent and trusty sentinels to guard the consecrated spot.

In our own burial ground many improvements have already been made, but feeling the necessity of still greater improvements, a society has been formed known as the Ladies Mt. Hope Circle. It is proposed to improve and beautify those grounds once called a district burial ground, but now a Parish Cemetery. For few open fields has nature done more, than for this, being beautifully interspersed with hill, dale, and plain. An extensive prospect may be had from the eminence, while at its base flows an unfailing stream. Desiring to beautify and adorn this resting place of the dead, remote from the hum of the busy world, where the wild and angry waves of contention and discord are unheard, is the object of our society. Encouraged by your generous patronage in the past, and hoping for a repetition in the future we are preparing another social gathering to which we shall warmly welcome you. We welcome you as friends laboring with us in one common cause. Our object is one of general interest; it concerns not a single district or a single parish, for so closely are the families of our town connected that it can be confined to no geographical limits. Greeting you then as supporters of the cause for which we labor, acuated by one common motive, urged by one common sympathy, we shall welcome you most cordially, one and all, to our social and festive gathering.

In the exercises of the evening, we shall not present ourselves as amateurs trained upon the stage, but shall try to the utmost of our ability to render this an entertainment that shall be both interesting and profitable, hoping that by thus bringing together the remote parts of the town, new and pleasant acquaintances may be formed, and existing friendships strengthened and cemented by the interview, so that in the future we may one and all look back upon these entertainments as some of those bright spots in life's checkered pathway around which the memory will love to linger.

M. M. G.

HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS POST, No. 58, DEP'T OF MASS., G. A. R. *Weymouth Town Hall, June 13, 1876.*

The members of Reynolds Post 58, take this method to acknowledge the favors and courtesies extended to them by their friends and fellow citizens, on Memorial Day.

The appropriation of $300, by the Town, to assist in defraying the expenses incident to the proper observances of the memorial services, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

We would extend our hearty thanks to the Rev. W. C. Wright, and the Rev. J. A. Cruzan, for the soul-stirring addresses delivered by them, on the Sunday previous to Memorial Day. The tender and fitting tributes to the Grand Army of the Dead will ever be remembered by the Comrades of this Post.

To the Hon. John D. Long, the Orator of the Day, we offer our appreciative thanks for the true and sympathetic words uttered by him in commemoration of the dead, and for the guidance and instruction of the living.

We are under obligations to our friends of the Temple of Honor for opening wide the doors of their elegant Hall, for our benefit. We hope it may be in our power some day to reciprocate the favor.

And to the fair ladies of E. Weymouth, for the bountiful Collation furnished by them, and their kind services at the Hall, we return most sincere thanks. It is enjoined to "return praise with full hearts." We very cheerfully did that, and with full stomachs also.

To the ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services and furnished appropriate music at the several cemeteries, and the Church, we beg to express our sense of indebtedness.

We feel especially grateful for the contributions of flowers, wreaths, &c., so indispensable to express the finest sentiments of the occasion.

And to all our friends who gave us aid and sympathy in performing the duties of the day, we tender grateful thanks.

By order of the Post,
CHARLES W. HASTINGS, Adjutant.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, June 8, 1876.

At a special meeting of the Y. M. C. A., the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, Our Father in Heaven has deemed it best to call to himself our dear brother, Harris H. Spinney,

Resolved, That the Y. M. C. A. lose a faithful and consistent member, one whose short Christian life was filled with usefulness in the Vineyard of the Master, one whose face reflected the light of a glorious Christian hope, and the shake of whose hand was bnt the warm pulsations of a noble heart animated with a Savior's love.

Resolved, That by his unflinching trust in Jesus, and his calmness in the hour of his suffering, we learn a beautiful lesson of Christian faith and resignation, and that his Christian life and triumphant death, is a grand testimony to the glorious Gospel of the Son of God.

Resolved, That in this affliction we bow in sweet submission to Our Father's will, trusting that it will be for our spiritual good, by drawing our hearts together in this common sorrow, by inspiring us with new zeal in our Master's service, and by causing us to lift our thoughts and our affections to things above.

T. B. SEABURY, Sec'y.

### Rockland News Items.

The Rockland Band, together with about 175 members of the Rockland Reform Club, participated in the reception of Dr. Reynolds, at Braintree, June 6th, the band and 85 members taking position in the ranks.

The 1st Parish have purchased a lot of ground on the new street recently laid out by Mr. Washington Reed, leading from Union Street, opposite Underwood Block, on which to build a parsonage.—The location is central and well adapted to a building of that kind. At the last meeting of the Parish a committee was chosen and authorized to build immediately.

The ladies connected with the Rockland Temperance Reform Club have leased the room in Standard Block lately used as a dining-room by Mr Wm. Douglas, to be used as a reading-room for the Club. The room was dedicated Monday evening of last week, and it is proposed to give an entertainment weekly by way of attraction.

The fences on the east side of Union Street, between Church and Water sts., are being moved preparatory to the widening of the street within those limits. It has been looked forward to with a great deal of interest since it will greatly improve the looks of the village and make the turn into Water St. more gradual.

Mr. Charles W. Howland, of Abington, has purchased the late dwelling-house of Mr. C. W. Torrey, and has moved it to his lot on Union street, where Mr. T. will remain during the construction of his new building.

## Marriages and Deaths.

**MARRIED.**

In Weymouth, 12th inst., by Rev. Lucien H. Frary, Mr. Atherton W. Tilden to Miss Flora A. Colson, both of Weymouth.

In North Weymouth, June 8, by Rev. F. P. Chapin, Mr. Nathan E. Joy and Miss Hannah E. Neal, both of Weymouth.

In Randolph, June 7, by Rev. John C. Labaree, Mr. Charles F. Saunders, of Braintree, and Miss Abbie H. Green, of Randolph.

In Baltimore, May 30, by Rev. Dr. Fuller, Mr. T. J. Putnam to Miss Emma F., daughter of Dr. T. Torrey, all of Washington, D. C.

**DIED.**

In East Weymouth, May 31st, Sarah Ann, wife of Henry Binney, aged 55 years, 7 months, 2 days.

In South Weymouth, June 2nd, of consumption, Edward Bates, aged 65 years, eight months, 18 days.

In Weymouth, June 6th, Fannie W., daughter of Issac L. and Ruth B. Blanchard, aged 20 years 7 7 months, 13 days.

In South Braintree, May 30th, James P. Bishop, aged 83 years, three mouths 25 days.

In South Weymouth, June 9th, Honora, wife of Patrick Burke, aged 39 years 11 months 14 days.

June 10, Sarah J., wife of Lorenzo Poole, aged 39 years 11 mos. 6 days.

In North Braintree, May 22, Mary Thayer, wife of John H. Thayer, aged 68 years 2 mos. 15 days.

In Cohasset, June 1st, Fred E., youngest son of Edwin A. and Helen Olmstead, aged 11 years 11 months.

## New Advertisements.

**FAIR AND Entertainment!**

THE MONATIQUOT YOUNG LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, according to custom, will hold a Fair, with good Entertainment, on the evening of June 16th, in the Vestry of the Union Church, in behalf of objects of benevolence.

Admission, 15 cents. Doors open at 6.30; Entertainment at 8 o'clock.

**FOR SALE, CHEAP!**

A SEVEN STOP ORGAN, nearly new, made by the Smith American Organ Co. Inquire of ABBOTT C. BATES, Middle Street, East Weymouth. 8 9

BY SAMUEL CURTIS, AUCTIONEER.

**AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE, STABLE AND LAND IN NORTH WEYMOUTH.**

WILL be sold TUESDAY, June 20, 1876, at 3.30 P. M., the very desirable estate of the late NANCY PIERCE, of North Weymouth. The house has 9 finished rooms, well arranged, with good well of spring water, and cellar under the whole house; good Stable and 43,560 feet of Land, covered with fruit trees, vines, &c. This property is near the salt water and within two minutes walk of No. Weymouth Depot, Church and School, making it particularly desirable as a Summer Residence or a Cozy Home. Two-thirds of purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired. $200 required at the time of sale.

Also, at same time and place, the following Personal Property: 1 new Grand Scale, 7 1-3 Octave, Patent Agraffe, Bridge throughout, French Top-damper, Overstrung Bass Piano. 1 second-hand Hallett & Davis Piano. 2 Piano Stools. 1 Chamber Set, with Dressing Case. Parlor and Sitting-Room Furniture. 1 Wire Flower Stand. Beds, Bedding, Carpets. 1 Stewart Parlor Stove. 1 Cooking Stove. Crockery, Glass, Tin and Iron Ware, &c. &c.

Parties wishing to attend the Sale can leave Boston at 2.45 P. M., and return soon after sale.

For further particulars inquire on the premises or address D. J. PIERCE, Administrator, Weymouth, Mass.

**Found,**

ON the premises of the subscriber, on Saturday, June 10th, a white and brown Dog, with two large brown spots on his right side, and a brown head. The owner can obtain the Dog by paying necessary charges. F. O. STERLING, Weymouth Landing. 8 10

**For Sale Cheap,**

A LARGE BAY HORSE, weighing 1050 lbs., 16 hands high, sound and kind, and a good worker. Apply to Capt. A. J. GAREY, East Weymouth, or the horse can be seen at work on the road at East Weymouth, with JOHN H. THOMPSON. 9 tf

**Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe.**

THE subscriber has a very large stock of this Drain Pipe, and is prepared to deliver it in any part of Weymouth or Braintree at manufacturer's prices, thus saving purchasers the freight. S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

THE celebrated SMUGGLER SCYTHE, for sale by S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the trusts under the Will of PHEBE BRADFORD, late of Braintree, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court, by JOSEPH D. BRADFORD, of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, praying to be appointed trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

8 10 J. H. COBB, Register.

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of EDWARD BATES, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by FRANCIS S. TORREY, of Weymouth, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named,

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

8 10 J. H. COBB, Register.

**Mortagee's Sale of Real Estate IN BRAINTREE.**

BY virtue of and pursuant to the power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by David P. Hayward to the South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 16, 1868, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 376, Fol. 83, and duly assigned by said South Scituate Savings Bank to the Weymouth Savings Bank, by Deed dated May 20, A. D. 1876, and for breach of the condition of said Mortgage Deed, will be sold at public auction on the parcel of land first described in said Mortgage, on MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D., 1876, at five o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage deed to wit:—About forty-one acres of land, with the dwelling house, soap house and all other buildings and improvements thereon, lying in Braintree, Massachusetts, on both sides of Pond Street, and more particularly bounded and described as in the deed from Sophronia A. Storey, and others to said David P. Hayward, dated May 11, 1867, recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 353, Fol. 287, and in the Mortgage Deed of David Holbrook, to said South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 9, 1843, recorded with said Deeds, Lib. 144, Fol. 12, reference to said Deeds being made for a more perfect description, and being subject to said Mortgage to said South Scituate Savings Bank, for $1500, and to heirs of Josiah Vinton, died, for $500, being the premises where said Hayward resided, at the date of said Mortgage made by him. Excepting however one half of an acre of said land more or less situate on the northerly side of said Pond St., and next to land formerly of Joseph Dyer, which was released to W. H. Fay, by said South Scituate Savings Bank. Also one other lot, being wood land, lying in said Braintree, bounded northerly by land, now, or formerly of——Thayer; easterly, by land of heirs of Cotton Tufts, deceased, and land of heirs of Caleb Hayward; southerly, by said Hayward heirs, and land of Jonathan French; and westerly, by a cartway, being land devised to said David P. Hayward, by the will of Betsey Hayward, late of Boston, deceased.

But the premises will be sold subject to the Mortgages thereon above referred to, namely,—the Mortgage made by David Holbrook to Josiah Vinton Jr., guardian, dated January 18, 1831 and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 93, Fol. 136, and the Mortgage made by said David Holbrook to the Scituate Institution for Savings, now known as the South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 9, 1843, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds Lib. 144, Fol. 12.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

THE WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, Assignee of said Mortgage, By AMOS S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Weymouth, June 8, 1876. 7 9

# GOLD.

## HUNT & CO.

**Offer to their patrons the famous**

# GOLD SOAP!

**One cake in every 500 contains a ONE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.**

**The GOLD SOAP is WARRANTED in every particular to be EQUAL TO THE BEST, and FULL WEIGHT.**

**Price 8 cts. per Bar, or 13 Bars for One Dollar.**

## HUNT & CO., GROCERS,

**FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

## GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

**JOHN H. MURRAY'S CIRCUS**

Exhibiting in South Weymouth for the first, and perhaps last time, has not caused as much astonishment as the

**SALE OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS, FURNITURE, PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, &c., AT E. ROSENFELD'S STORE.**

The prices have been marked so low that the closest buyers will have to admit that's no use going to Boston, when you can get goods cheaper at home, AND SAVE YOUR TIME, THE RISK OF HAVING YOUR POCKETS PICKED and perhaps a TREMENDOUS HEADACHE, always attending shopping expeditions to Boston.

Being desirous of reducing my Stock of Goods, at least 50 per cent. before September 1st, the subscriber has given orders to his Salesman, to

**Sell Goods at whatever they may fetch, without regard to COST!!**

Patrons will be well paid to investigate before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, May 27, 1876. 6tf

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of MARY L. SPINNEY, late of Weymouth, in said County, married woman, deceased, intestate, Greeting:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to JAMES TORREY, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of June inst., at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

7 9 J. H. COBB, Register.

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of HARRIS H. SPINNEY, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, intestate, Greeting:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to James Torrey of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of June inst.—, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

7 9 J. H. COBB, Register.

**PIGS!!**

A few SPRING PIGS now ready for sale by S. W. GUTTERSON.

**COWS Bought and Sold.**

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS J. W. HARDWICK, WEYMOUTH.

Commission, 5 per cent. tf

**ICE!**

The subscribers, grateful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on their former routes, commencing he last of May and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Families, | 25 cts. | per 100 lbs. |
| Stores, &c., | 20 " | " " |

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., promptly attended to.

We shall discontinue the East Weymouth route below O. B. Bates's.

A. & C. HOLLIS.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MAY 1, 1876.

**ICE! ICE! ICE.**

THE subscriber, thankful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on his former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers may wish, at the following rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Families, | 25 Cts. | per 100 lbs. |
| Stores, | 20 Cts. | " " |

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will be promptly attended to.

Ice for sale in small quantities, by Sam'l Curtis. Ice Chests furnished for those who desire them.

S. LOVELL.

North Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 17

BY SULLIVAN & MACDONALD.

NO. 9 SCHOOL ST., NEAR WASHINGTON, BOSTON.

**Mortgagee's Sale OF REAL ESTATE.**

TO STEPHEN S. FOYE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, supposed holder of the equity of redemption, and to all other persons interested, notice is hereby given, that

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Stephen S. Foye, as aforesaid, to John Conlon, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, dated May 10th, 1875, and recorded in the Registry of Dees for the County of Norfolk, libro 466, folio 266, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, for breach of the conditions of said Mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1876, at 3 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon,—All and singular the premises described in said Mortgage deed, to wit: Two pieces or parcels of land situated in said Weymouth and bounded and described as follows, viz.:—The first piece begins on Broad street in said Weymouth, at the northeasterly corner of land of Binney, and runs easterly along the southerly line of said Broad street thirty-five feet to a passage-way; thence southerly by said passage-way one hundred and eight feet; thence westerly fifty feet to land of said Binney; thence northerly by land of said Binney one hundred and ten feet to the point of beginning, and being lot numbered one (1) on a plan of lots made by Q. L. Reed, Surveyor, in 1872.

The second piece or parcel hereby conveyed begins at a point three hundred and twenty-eight (328) feet southerly from said Broad Street; on the westerly side of a Street thirty-five feet wide which runs southerly from said Broad Street, and runs westerly from said point ninety feet; thence southerly one hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence easterly ninety-two feet to said Street; thence by said street, one hundred and twenty-six feet to the point of beginning, and being lot numbered nineteen, and lot numbered twenty on said plan, together with the wooden dwelling house on lot numbered nineteen aforesaid. The said two parcels being part of the premises conveyed to me by John W. Loud, by deed dated September 1st, 1871, and recorded with Norfolk deeds Lib. 412, Fol. 206.

JOHN CONLON, Mortgagee, 210 Lincoln St., Boston.

Boston, May 27, 1876. 6 8

**Sheriff's Sale.**

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post-Office, Weymouth Landing, in the County of Norfolk, all the right in equity which Roswell Corbin had on the 7th day of April last, at 9 o'clock A. M., that being the time when the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming the following described mortgaged real estate, to wit.

A certain parcel of land, situated in Weymouth aforesaid, containing about one fourth of an acre more or less, with the buildings thereon, and bounded Westerly by land of Adoniram B. Hollis, Northerly by land of Allen Thomas, Easterly by land of Oliver B. Stackpole, and Southerly by Randolph St.

GEO. W. WHITE Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Weymouth, Mass., May 9th, 1876. 6 9

**SPECIAL NOTICE! CHAMBERLAIN'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS!**

Will be closed from JUNE 12th until OCT. 20th., the proprietor feeling obliged to do so on account of ill health.

He proposes to make out-door viewing a business during the season, and all in WANT of anything of the kind should give him a call.

P. O. Address, E. CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING, MASS.

Box 141, or at his house.

**NOBLE MORSE, AUCTIONEER,**

Will give particular attention to the Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.

Post Office Address, North Weymouth, Mass.

**Four Houses to let cheap, Apply to JOHN O. FOYE.**

June 9, 1876.

**C. AHLF, WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE MAKER.**

All kinds of Wagons and Carriages made to order. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Call and see us at CHARLES STETSON'S OLD STAND, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

# GAZETTE & REPORTER.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

☞ Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree; also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.


NOTICE.—Having just completed our canvass for the Directory of Quincy, Weymouth and Braintree, we respectfully request persons who may have changed their residence since the names were taken, or made any change in their business firm, or who may have been omitted by our Canvassers, to send us corrected information immediately, and it will be inserted in proper place in the Directory free of charge. Also any one wishing to subscribe or advertise, will please let us know immediately.

C. W. CALKINS, & Co.

286 Washington St., Boston.

Nothing is so insidious as a cold or a cough.—Poison does not make a swifter progress in the system. Use promptly the only sure antidote, HALE'S HONEY OF HORHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

MEDICATED BATHS ARE EXPENSIVE.—Not so, however, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, a cheap and efficient substitute, which answers the same purpose as far as local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are concerned.

### Wonderful Success!

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure; but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person who has a predisposition to weak Lungs to go to ALFRED WYMAN, Druggist, Agent at Weymouth Landing, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cts. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

### A FEW THINGS THAT WE KNOW.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that Da Costa's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses". Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25c. Sold by Francis Ambler, Weymouth Landing. J. G. Sanborn, E. Weymouth. E. G. Nash, S. Weymouth.

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

## Advertisements.

The ONLY PLACE in Boston where EVERY ARTICLE for BOYS' wear can be found.

5 10

## QUINCY DYEHOUSE
AND
## Steam Laundry.

HAVING fitted up a Dye House in the most improved style, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Gentlemen's Garments cleansed or dyed. Kid Gloves, Boots and Slippers cleansed.

THE QUINCY LAUNDRY REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

☞ All orders left with C. S. WILLIAMS will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE BROTHERS,, Proprr's.

45 tf

## CENTRAL HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY SQUARE,

VIN EYARD GROVE, MASS.

Conducted on the European Plan.

5 18 J. S. FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

## HAY and STRAW
### FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

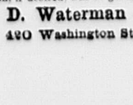
BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Horses. Weymouth, April 10, 1875. 50 tf

## CO. K. 3d MASS. CAVALRY.

MAJOR D. T. BUNKER, at 368 Broadway, Boston requests the address of any man of this Co., who served either of the following scouts, viz:—Alexandria, La., to Fort De Russy, in 1863, 1st and 2d Scouts. Semmesport to Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya River, after the battle of Yellow Bayou; also with Lieutenant Stone, in his encounter at Jackson La.

## ALFRED WYMAN,
## DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,



WASHINGTON ST., opposite Prospect,

WEYMOUTH.

FRESH STOCK OF

## Finest Drugs and Chemicals

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FULL LINE OF

## Patent Medicines,

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

## Brushes and Combs, Perfumery, &c.

SODA WATER,

WITH GENUINE FRUIT SYRUPS.

☞ STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO ALL BRANCHES OF DRUG BUSINESS.

Particular attention to preparing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS from the best materials.

5tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and others interested in the estate of JOHN W. LOUD, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas an application has been made for a distribution of the personal property in the hands of the Administrator, among the next of kin of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said distribution should not be made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

J. H. COBB, Register.

## Old Fashioned Combs

can be made over into new and modern styles. We reweld and repolish broken combs, supply teeth or parts missing, and make the same practically new. Information, if desired, will be given by mail.

C. D. Waterman & Co.,

48 420 Washington Street, Boston

## Business Cards.

## Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER,

DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

Commercial St., Wey outh.

Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

## COOKED PROVISIONS.

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply

Pic-nics and Parties

Of every description, with

Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,

*All Cooked and Ready for the Table,*

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Parties will please give from three to four days notice.

All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.

All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,

ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

## WEYMOUTH MARKET

J. G. WORSTER & CO.,

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,

Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,

WEYMOUTH.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice

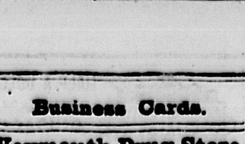
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,

Hams, Butter, Cheese, and

FAMILY GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

## THE BLUE STORE



HOUSE,

152 & 164 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON,

CORNER DEVONSHIRE ST.

THE PLACE TO BUY OUTFITS

FOR



OR

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

MEN'S SUITS,

$8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16 to $22.

BOYS' SUITS,

$2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6 to $8.

COMER'S ORIGINAL BLUE STORE.

153 to 164 Washington St., Boston.

5 10

## Jos. Sherman & Co.

DEALERS IN

## COAL,
## WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT, BRICK

LATHS, HAIR, etc.,

## BUNDLE HAY,
## FLOUR, GRAIN,
## AND FEED

*WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.*

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

MASS.

37tf

## Pause, Stranger!

And listen a moment. One hundred years ago a little daughter was born to Uncle Srm, and christened Liberty.—She was a lovely child, but bad men sought her life. King George sent armies and navies to destroy her. But brave men flocked to her defence, and thousands came across the seas to protect her. She was rocked in the "Old Cradle" in Faneuil Hall, by her mother, living in the "Old Corner" House hard by. In due time she was wedded to Union, and their children have multiplied exceedingly. The Sons of Liberty now flock in crowds to that same "Old Corner" House, where is found in endless variety,

## MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

at such fabulously low prices as our Forefathers never dreamed of. Just cast your eye at some of the prices of goods which are now selling rapidly in

Spring Fashions and Fresh Styles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chevoit Suits, | $8 | to $14 |
| Knickerbocker Suits, | 10 | to 18 |
| Plaid Cassimere Suits, | 10 | to 22 |
| French Basket, (Coats and Vests,) | 12 | to 25 |
| Boys' Short Suits, | 3.50 | to 10 |
| Boys' Alexis Suits, | 4.50 | to 12 |
| Youth's Suits, | 7 | to 18 |

Do not forget the name and numbers, or buy your clothing without first calling at

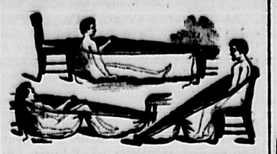
## GEO. H. RICHARDS,

The "Old Corner,"

24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

## Knowlton's Portable RUBBER BATHING TUB.



A complete arrangement for bathing without the expense of bath room and plumbing.

It comprises a Sitz bath, a Plunge bath, a Foot Bath, a Hip bath; two different sizes of full Baths for Children, and an ample full Bath for an adult—all in one vessel—which may be set up in a moment in any room, and when not in use it may be closed up and hung up by the wall, like a common garment.

FOR A FULL BATH IT REQUIRES LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE WATER COMMONLY USED IN A METALLIC TROUGH.

Thousands of them in use throughout the country,

AND ESPECIALLY IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Highly recommended by Physicians and other prominent men,

EVERYWHERE.

*INDISPENSABLE IN THE SICK ROOM! A LUXURY, CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO ALL!*

Has been in use for over Seven Years!

Neater, Cheaper, and more Convenient than a Stationary Bath Tub.

The most Luxurious Bath known. Can be used in any Room. Makes no slop.

Takes no extra room for storage.

THE MOST PERFECT ARRANGEMENT FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ First Patent Jan. 28th, 1868; Second Patent March 1st, 1870; Reissued June 18th, 1872. *BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS!*

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT KNOWLTON'S PORTABLE RUBBER BATHING TUB.

Middlebury College,
Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 16, 1871.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Universal Bath Tub I bought of you I used last evening, and found it to answer the recommendations fully. I much prefer it to any form of Bath I have ever seen. The small quantity of water necessary, and its portable form, makes it very convenient for use in any part of the house, and the bather will find it pleasanter in use, I think, than the ordinary fixed bath. My wife says she considers the house enlarged by the amount of a bath room.

Very truly yours,
W. H. PARKER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1872.

Having used Mr. E. J. Knowlton's Universal Bath for a period of three years, I feel safe in saying that it is the best article of the kind for every day use that I have ever seen.

H. S. CHEEVER,
Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in Michigan University.

Westfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1872.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Knowlton Portable Rubber Bathing Tub I purchased of you three years ago, has been in constant use in my family ever since, and I cannot see but it is just as good as when purchased. You could not buy it back for fifty dollars were it impossible for me to procure another. I can cheerfully recommend it as being in every way durable, convenient and cheap.

I am truly yours,
E. M. GOODRICH, M. D.

Sold only by Canvassing.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

Address J. M. JOHNSTON, General Agent for New England States, Care R. Bliss M'fg Co., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

45 19

## PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Basement of Henry Loud's Store,

*Broad St., East Weymouth.*

Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.

CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.

☞ Customers who wish us to call for orders, will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to.

29 1y

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Norfolk St, Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth.

Office Hours.—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

## GEO. W. HERSEY,

Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,

[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]

*Weymouth Landing.*

## WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875, $2,629,043.00

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Assets | $21,929.53 |
| Deposit Notes | 101,235.12 |
| Gross Assets, | $123,174.65 |

N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

## JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Weymouth Landing

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,

in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Hard Wood Filling a specialty.

## DOORS, SASH & BLINDS

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

## SETCHELL'S PATENT POT PLANT, GARDEN AND VERANDA TRELLISES,

FOR SALE BY

S. W. PRATT,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

## ALL WOOL MEN'S Knickerbocker Suits, $10.

Regular Price everywhere $13 to $15.

## ALL WOOL Canada Homspun SUITS, $12.

*Cannot be purchased in any other house in the city less than*

$16 PER SUIT.

## ALL WOOL KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, $12

This is an elegant suit, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed and would be cheap at $18.00.

ALL WOOL Diagonal or Basket Coat and Vest, (TO MATCH) $18.00, usual retail price, 18.00.

## BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' SUITS, age 10 to 18 years, 5.00; usual retail price, 8.00.

ALL WOOL Boys' Suit, age 11 to 15 years, 8.00, usual price, 12.00.

ALL WOOL, Youth's Suit, 10.00, usual retail price, 12.00 to 15.00

We guarantee to sell a single garment at retail as low as the lowest wholesale price. Every garment we sell is of our own manufacture and fully warranted to the purchaser. Every garment marked in plain figures.

## ONE PRICE,
## WILMOT'S,
## 263 WASHINGTON STREET,

(OLD NUMBER, 121,)

## BOSTON.

49 14

## VERTICAL BROILER

NEW IN PRINCIPLE! NEW IN THEORY! NEW IN PRACTICE! The Vertical Broiler revolutionizes and simplifies this most important branch of Kitchen business. It requires neither turning nor attention. A Steak is cooked in from 9 to 12 minutes; a Mackerel in 20 minutes, and other articles in proportionate length of time. The fat all falls into the trough and is conducted to the little pan outside. No smoke escapes into the room.

## Learn to use this Broiler!

If, after fair trials, you do not succeed, return it to the seller, who will refund the amount you paid.

S. W. PRATT, Agen

36 WEYMOUTH, MASS.

48 8

## C. L. WELLINGTON,
## Cabinet Maker,

Shop at McCormick's Furniture Warerooms,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

Church and Store Finishing.

COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.

CARPENTER'S JOBBING of all kinds done at short notice, and FURNITURE REPAIRED in the best manner. 19 1y

## SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

## SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES, OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.

Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

## LEAVITT & BRANT,

50 Bromfield St.,

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

## Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

NATHAN T. JOY,

Corner of Broad and Middle Streets, EAST WEYMOUTH.

## SAMUEL CURTIS,
## COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
AND
## FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

## Notice to Ladies.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at

L. O. CROCKER'S
Railway Punch Manufactory,
10 EAST BRAINTREE.

## Best Flour,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

ALSO

## PAPER HANGINGS
### AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. ☞ Orders called for, if requested.

J. E. JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

## FOR SALE,

Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Paper Hangings, Crockery, Carpets, Furniture, &c., located in South Weymouth. Established twenty-two years, and has been successfully carried on by present proprietor.

Reason for selling, other engagements.

Apply to E. ROSENFELD,
41 89 Essex Street, Boston.

## CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

## BUILDINGS MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices.

F. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent,

Orders promptly attended to.

ALFRED CUSHING,

AGENT FOR

DAY & COLLINS' PATENT

## Hydraulic Cement Pipe,

NORTH WEYMOUTH,

IS prepared to furnish this Pipe, in all variety, at FACTORY PRICES, for DRAINS, WELLS, CHIMNEYS, etc. Also, GARDEN VASES, of their manufacture. All orders promptly filled, and Pipe laid at moderate rates, if desired. 5 31

## COAL

WOOD AND HAY,

—AT—

Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;

WHITE ASH COALS;

DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;

HARD AND PINE WOOD;

BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

For Safety and Economy use the

## Downer Oil.

More than FIFTY MILLION GALLONS have been consumed during last twenty years, without accident to life or property. 5 9

## HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw FOR SALE BY

JOS. LOUD & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING

## JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

*IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN*

## GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.

Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,

BOSTON.

Agents for Eliot&Allen Co.'sDouble and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges

## BAKER & RANDALL
## ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show our goods, among which may be found

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Ready Made Frames

OR HAND.

## HARDWARE & CULTERY.

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

## GEO. S. BAKER,

*Washington Square, Weymouth.*

## The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED*

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 24, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

## THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

## RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequalled.

HOMER BROS., Props., Canton, Mass.

## PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE AND HORSES for the season, commencing May 10th next, with plenty of feed and water. Stock received and delivered at my place. Address

J. W. HARDWICK,

46tf Weymouth Landing.

## For Sale,

40 SECOND HAND 8 FOOT SETTEES, in one lot or single;

One Second Hand CHAMBER SET;

Also, one PYRAMID STOVE and FUNNEL, At the Carriage Repository of A. J. RANDALL, East Weymouth. 46tf

## MAMMOTH COFFEE POT

ON EXHIBITION AT

JOSEPH I. BATES'

## STOVE AND TIN STORE,

At Weymouth Landing.

BOOKS are open for guessing the contents of the P above, at 25 cts. per chance. Parties coming the nearest to contents of same to be presented with one of the CELEBRATED GOOD NEWS RANGES, complete; the next nearest to a splendid STUDY LAMP; the next nearest to a nice BRITANNIA TEAPOT, making three presents in all. ☞ To be decided at 9 o'clock 4th of July morning next, at Pump in front of Store. A Committee of three will be appointed on the spot, to superintend the measuring of same. 31 9

## JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,
## Funeral Undertakers,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a new Glass Side Hearse, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking, with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

## Caskets or Coffins

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of ALFRED HARPER, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

SARAH E. HARPER, Adm'x.

Weymouth, May 5, 1876. 3 5

## NOTICE!!

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a

NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS

OR

Gentlemen's Wear,

and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.

Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

P. J. CURRAN,

OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,

25 52 Weymouth Landing.

## FLOWERS and SMILAX
### PRESERVED

IN their natural state. Also, Funeral and Bridal Wreaths, Crosses and Bouquets, in Frames or Globes. Any one having Flowers in any form to preserve may have them done by addressing

G. C. HALLENBECK,

South Braintree,

who will call for them and return the same, with perfect satisfaction to the parties, both in workmanship and price.

G. C. HALLENBECK,

FUNERAL AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, SOUTH BRAINTREE.

☞ Branch Warerooms at McCORMICK'S Furniture Store, Weymouth Landing, where any orders left will be promptly attended to. 33

## Horses Clipped

AT WILKINS' STABLE,

by WM. FOYE.

28 36

## CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Being in the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, I can afford to put the

Highest Rates for Second Hand Carriages.

Spear's Carriage Factory,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

18 1y

## JOSEPH I. BATES,
## AUCTIONEER
AND
## Commission Merchant,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

REAL ESTATE AND Personal Property

In any Town in Norfolk County.

Liberal advances (in Cash) on all personal property consigned for sale.

Storage furnished and Horses boarded.

Advertising done at reasonable rates.

Weymouth, Jan. 10th, 1876. 38 6m

## WILLIAM W. BURKE,
## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

OFFICE HOURS 4 TILL 8 P. M.

## For Sale Cheap,

ONE LARGE SAFE, Combination Lock; one Black Walnut STANDING DESK; COPYING PRESS; two LUMBER WAGONS; one custom made TEAM HARNESS.

Apply to F. A. GARDNER,
at his residence, Weymouth Landi

## G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
## Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

MEETINGS OF THE

## Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Almshouse on the second Tuesday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

NOAH VINING, FRANCIS AMBLER, JOHN W. BARTLETT, THOMAS H. HUMPHREY, WILLIAM NASH, } SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 7, 1876.

GEO. W. WARREN, WITH

## GEO. H. RICHARDS,

DEALER IN

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON,

E. C. BUMPUS,

Office, Boston Post Building,

Room, corner Washington St.,

BOSTON.

AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 6 O'CLOCK P. M.

J. BINNEY & CO.,

CHOICE

## Groceries and Provisions,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

Weymouth Landing,

Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,

FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,

Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,

Of the Best Qualities,

For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,

House, Sign & Carriage Painter,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,

BROAD ST., East Weymouth.

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

R. F. RAYMOND,

Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

## Citizens Market.

WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.

The subscriber is now ready to

SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES

WITH

CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,

Cooked and Ready for the Table,

at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.

Customers will always find our market well supplied with

Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st., Weymouth Landing.

1-8 12-16

## Furniture!

Black Walnut Chamber Sets, $60, $70, $72, $87, $110, $140, $200,

LOWEST PRICES AND GOOD WORK.

## CHAIRS,

CANE AND WOOD SEAT, DINING AND CHAMBER CHAIRS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

*Extension Tables*

Book Cases, Wardrobes and Hat Trees,

HOLIDAY GOODS,

OTTOMAN AND CRICKET FRAMES AND FOOT RESTS.

☞ Come and see our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and remember that we deliver and set up Furniture anywhere in town, without extra charge.

READ AND PHILLIPS,

North Street, North Weymouth.

36tf

## DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.)

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

DR. A. G. NYE.

## A SEA SIDE RESORT.

One of the most healthful and charming locations ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST, WITHIN

Four Miles of the State House in Boston,

has lately been brought into the market by the

BOSTON LAND CO.,

who are rapidly developing their immense property and throwing it open to the public.

Bordered on the one side by the

BROAD ATLANTIC,

and on the other by the inner

HARBOR OF BOSTON,

with all its innumerable attractions, having hourly communication with the city, the heart of which is reached in less than half an hour, by the new narrow gauge route of Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad; it offers to all who are seeking health and pleasure an opportunity which seldom occurs, to possess a Sea-Side Residence,

at a reasonable price. The Company are now prepared to offer at private sale many most desirable locations; and on Saturday, the 10th of June, they propose to throw open,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF FEET,

which will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever, except suitable restrictions as to the style of buildings to be erected, &c.

Full descriptive circulars, with schedule of the land to be sold and other days of sale, also free tickets from Boston to and from the sale, sent to any address on application to

BOSTON LAND CO.,

2 5 48 Congress Street, Room 12, Boston, Mass.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all persons interested in the trusts under the will of JOHN MANUEL, late of Cohasset, in said County, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court, by JOHN D. LONG, of Hingham, in the County of Plymouth, praying to be appointed Trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, in said County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

J. H. COBB, Register.

## THE DETHRONED SULTAN.

**The Late Sultan of Turkey who was Obliged to Abdicate—An Interesting Sketch.**

Abdul Aziz Kahn—the dethroned sultan—was the second son of Sultan Mahmoud Khan, and brother of Sultan Abdul Medjid. He was born Feb. 9, 1830, and succeeded his brother June 25, 1861. He received a liberal education, spoke fluently French and English, and prior to coming to the throne had managed a model farm at Scutari. At his accession the sultan introduced several reforms. He reduced the civil list, and promised equal rights to all his subjects regardless of creed. He reformed the civil service, and declaring that he would have only one wife he dismissed his harem. His dealings with foreign nations likewise began satisfactorily. He recognized the kingdom of Italy, and concluded commercial treaties with both France and England. He established friendly relations with his vassal, the viceroy of Egypt, and reduced the Montenegrins to dependence. The sultan continued in the early years of his reign to make a display of reform. He changed the land laws and allowed foreigners the right to hold real estate in the Ottoman empire. In May, 1867, he visited the Paris exposition, and was received with great splendor. He also went to London, and was presented with the freedom of the city. The year following he founded, at the instance of the French, a council of state, which he inaugurated with a speech in favor of the regeneration of Turkey. He established at the same time an imperial academy, where Mohammedans and Christians were to be educated in common. Soon after he founded an observatory at Constantinople. Pursuing his work of reform, the sultan made public in 1869 the first part of a civil code, which he had directed the supreme court of the empire to prepare. From 1866 to 1869 the sultan's reign was disturbed by the insurrection in Crete, which, after stubborn resistance, was finally quelled. In July last a revolt began in Herzegovina, which has since become very formidable. During the progress of hostilities the three imperial powers—Austria, Germany, and Russia—proposed reforms, to which the sultan reluctantly acquiesced. The insurgents, however, refused to accept the proffered terms, declaring they would be satisfied only with independence. Recently the three powers agreed upon a new basis of peace at Berlin, which has not been formally presented to the Porte. The sultan's troubles were lately increased by a formidable revolt in Bulgaria, and a fanatical outbreak at Salonica resulting in the murder of the German and French consuls. He has likewise been embarrassed by the hostile attitude of Servia and Montenegro, both of which States are friendly to the insurgents. Last year the sultan was unable to meet the interest on the public debt, and proposed to suspend paying it for five years. This act of national insolvency has been almost fatal to Turkish credit in Europe. In late years the sultan had departed from the wise policy with which his reign began. He lived in great luxury, squandered money on palaces and ironclads, and appeared indifferent to the public weal. His successor, Mohammed Murad Effendi, was born September 21, 1840. He is a nephew of Abdul Aziz, who vainly tried to have the law of succession altered, so that his own son might succeed.

### America's Resources.

One of the most generally visited buildings on the Centennial Exhibition grounds is that in which the United States displays the workings of the governmental departments and the resources of the country under their direct control. A year ago Prof. Blake, commissioner from Connecticut, was put in charge of the mineral department of the national museum from the Smithsonian Institution in this building, and he has finally completed his arrangements for the grand central piece or "trophy," which is to be the most striking feature of the United States display. The executive departments of the government were in doubt as to the character of the trophy they should build under the central transept of the building—whether it consist of munitions of war or models of American inventions. Both these suggestions were, however, dropped and Prof. Blake's idea adopted, which was that the proposed monument should be composed exclusively of products of the mine and soil, thus following the original words in the act of Congress creating the Centennial commission, to "provide for an international exhibition of the arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine." The idea was that it would be more fitting to represent the basis of national prosperity than attempt to group the results of the handiwork of man in the century.

The construction of this trophy has just been begun under the central transept, and will consist of a broad platform covered with massive blocks of American ores—the iron ores of Missouri, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the zinc ores from New Jersey, copper ores from Lake Superior, and gold and silver ores from Nevada and California—together with blocks of marble from Vermont and Tennessee. Above these will be grouped some of the more prominent agricultural products, such as cotton, tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat and timber. In the midst of this artistic grouping a massive iron framework is erected to a height of fifty feet, for the support of an enormous column of anthracite coal, being a section of the mammoth vein at Indian Ridge colliery, near Pottsville, Pa. This section was cut and contributed to the collection by President Gowen, of the Reading railroad company, the cutting costing about $1,000. This column of coal is about four feet square, and makes a mass over forty feet high. The iron from which the support is made is itself an object of interest, being a specimen of the tubular column work of the Phœnixville iron works of Pennsylvania.

### A Verdict in Advance.

One of the jurors summoned in the Monroe case in the criminal court in San Francisco was Robert Cohen, a bluff Englishman. He was asked if he had any opinion about the case, and he replied that he was "down on a man who would beat a woman, anyhow, and that he would leave the house afore he would do it." Upon it being explained to him that it was only intended to ascertain whether he could give the defendant a fair trial, he blurted out: "Well, I believe him guilty, anyhow; any man who would beat"— "You are excused," said the judge.

### Hardening the Infants.

In Egypt, a correspondent writes, among the peasants, premature old age comes on at forty, and the population is kept down by a terrible infant mortality. Out of the 140,000 annual deaths, 80,000 were of infant children. It has been calculated that three out of every five that are born die before the age of two. For those that survive an old Egyptian custom that is still practiced is most symbolical of their future. The child is put into a sieve and rolled about to the beating of drums. "It is in order to harden him," say the people.

Our little three-year old girl, Gracie, is very apt at excuses. The other night she insisted on going with us to milk the cow. We endeavored to dissuade her by telling her the old cow would hook, when she quickly rejoined: "Why, papa, I'll milk the other end."

## LOOKING FOR A LIGHT.

**The Most Astonishing Circumstance that Ever Came Under his Notice.**

One night during the recent troubles in the Pennsylvania coal regions, Potts was round at a meeting of the mine owners, and after the adjournment he stepped into a tavern. While there he met some friends, and in the course of an hour or two he got very intoxicated. On his way home he lost his hat, and a miner, who knew him, feeling compassion for him, clapped on his head a miner's hat; and in order to make the dark street look brighter, he lighted the lamp in front of the hat. When Potts reached the house his wife had gone to bed and the lights were out; but Potts felt certain the lamp was burning in the hall, but he couldn't for the life of him tell where it was.

He looked at the regular lamp and it seemed to be out; then hunted in every direction for the light, but he was unable to find it, although it seemed to shine brightly wherever he went. Presently he happened to stop in front of the mirror in the hat rack, and then he saw precisely where the light was. After a brief objurgation upon Mrs. Potts for leaving the light in such a place he went up to the mirror and tried to blow it out. He blew and blew, but somehow the flame burned as steadily as before.

"That," said Potts, "is the most extraor'nary lamp's ever been my misfortune t' encounter."

Then he took off his coat, and, holding it in front of him, crept cautiously up to the mirror, and tried to crush the coat over the lamp, which still burned brightly. He said:

"That's cer'inly very extra'nary! Moz 'stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Don'o how to 'count for it!"

It occurred to him that perhaps he might smash the lamp with an umbrella. Seizing the weapon, he went up to the rack, and, aiming a terrible blow at he light, he brought the umbrella down. He missed, and smashed his Sunday hat into chaos. He took aim again, and caught the umbrella in the lamp overhead, bringing it down with a crash. Then he tried a third time, and plunged the ferrule of the umbrella through the mirror, smashing it to atoms. He felt exultant for a moment as the light disappeared from his vision, but he was perplexed to find there was another light somewhere, he did not know exactly where. So he sat down on the stairs and remarked:

"Moz' 'stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Whaten thunder doz it mean, any how? Light's gone, an' yet's shinin'! Perfectly incomprehensible! Wish to gracious Mrs. Potts 'd wake up an' 'splain it. Durn 'f I know what I had better do?"

Then Potts took off his hat to scratch his head, in the hope that he might scare up an idea, and the truth flashed upon him. Gazing at the lamp for a moment, until he drank in a full conception of the trouble it had caused him, he suddenly smashed it down on the floor in a rage, and extinguished it after covering two yards of carpet with grease. Then he went to bed, and in the morning Mrs. Potts informed him that some of those horrible miners had broken into the house the night before, and left one of their hats with a lamp. Potts turned over in bed so that she could not see his face, and said if the stern hand of the law wasn't laid upon those ruffians soon, nobody's life would be safe.

### A Horrible Scene.

The *Journal de Paris* contains a letter from an eye-witness, giving the following particulars of the atrocities committed on the occasion of the funeral of Kamrasi, king of Ounyoro, in Central Africa. An immense grave or pit, capable of holding several hundred people, had been dug, at the bottom of which the wives of the defunct king had been placed in the form of a ring, to be in readiness to receive upon their knees the corpse of their late tyrannical and barbarous master. Several regiments of the Royal guard had been sent on the preceding night to silently surround some of the neighboring villages. The first human being, be it man, woman or child, that made its exit from the surrounded huts was forcibly seized and carried off, and the captives entrapped in this manner conducted toward the pit prepared for the funeral. Here there began the most horrible scene. The limbs of these poor creatures, arms and legs, were broken by the soldiers. The lamentations and cries of the victims intermingled with the shouting of the fanatical crowd, and one by one they were thrown into the gaping gulf below. Then began the beating of drums, the flourish of trumpets, the piercing sound of the whistle and pipe, which, together with the violent vociferations of the crowd, drowned the cries of the victims. The soil dug out of the pit the previous day was then thrown back into the monster grave. The fanatical spectators of the dismal drama, as soon as it was filled up, commenced to dance on the summit of the grave, stamping the soil down with all their might, so as to form a hard, compact layer above those buried alive. All the lamentations having ceased, nothing was left to indicate the ceremony of the abominable sepulcher. The noise of the instruments had ceased also, and the assembled crowd retired satisfied with themselves and admiring the greatness of the king whose manes demanded such sacrifices.

### The Suicide of Abdul Aziz.

The Turkish minister of foreign affairs has addressed the following telegram to the Turkish minister at Washington: A sad event has just painfully affected our august sovereign and his government. Abdul Aziz Khan, the late sultan, who for some time past unfortunately gave evident signs of mental derangement, having locked himself up in his apartment of the palace of Teheragan, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with scissors which he had concealed on his person. The imperial government hastened to cause all the legal inquests (constation) to be made, also a detailed medical report, which will be forwarded.

The physicians of the British and other embassies in Constantinople testify that the late sultan committed suicide by cutting the arteries of both arms with a pair of scissors. He died in the Teheragan palace, and was buried in the tomb of Mahomoud II. One telegram avers that the ex-sultan stabbed himself with a dagger in the region of the heart.

### How Sailors are Treated.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times* that shipowners are responsible for the fearful outrages on the high sea, because they employ utterly unknown foreigners at lower wages than an English sailor would accept. On the other hand, the writer, who is an officer in the royal navy, testifies to the brutal treatment of merchant seamen. On one occasion he saw a small young fellow scolded by the mate, a lad of twenty-three, because he was too slow in rolling up a sail which had just been shifted. The sailor answered the mate, who at once struck him across the mouth with an iron belaying pin, knocking out two of his teeth. There was a short scuffle, and in a few moments the man was triced up, his feet on a spare spar, his thumbs lashed to the main shrouds, and he was flogged with the end of a topsail brace. The captain of the ship released the prisoner on the officer's remonstrance.

FAIR PLAY.—Young mistress—"It's your Sunday out next week Jane, is not it?" Jane—"Lor, mum! why you've forgotten; it's yours!"

## A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

**The Triple Murder Near Easton—An Entire Family Poisoned by a Son and Brother—Money the Incentive to the Crime.**

The mystery attending the deaths which have occurred in the Laros family, near Easton, Pa., by poison, has been cleared up by the confession of the murderer, Allen C. Laros, the son of two of the victims. It may not, perhaps, be out of place to recount the incidents connected with the tragedy, in order that the full enormity of the crime may be understood. The family of Martin Laros, residing on the Delaware, at a place called Mineral Spring, about five miles above Easton, consisting of himself, his wife, six children—Allen, Alvin, Erwin, Alice, Clara, and Flora—and Moses Schug, who boarded with them, were taken more or less ill immediately after supper. One of the younger children, who was not much affected, was sent to seek assistance, and she at once sought out an elder brother, Clinton J. Laros, who had not supped with the family, and asked him to go with her to the house. He did so, and upon his arrival saw that the greater number of the family were desperately ill, and immediately sent for medical aid. A physician was called, and, finding that all the symptoms indicated that they had been poisoned, administered emetics and applied other remedies to relieve their sufferings.

Toward midnight they all grew worse, however, and another physician was sent for. At his suggestion other antidotes were administered, but they did not prove efficacious in all the cases, as Mrs. Laros, the mother of the family, died at seven o'clock the next morning. Mr. Laros, the father, died at one o'clock on the same day, and Moses Schug, the boarder, at three o'clock on the following afternoon. As it had been remarked at the supper table that there was a strange taste about the coffee, the vessel in which it had been prepared was examined, and a heavy, white sediment was found at the bottom. An analysis of this substance was made and it was found to be arsenic, and the quantity was stated to be sufficient to kill a hundred persons. No cause could be assigned for the act, and for some days the whole affair was enveloped in mystery. At length it was discovered that a secretary, in which Mr. Laros was known to have deposited a sum of money, had been broken open and the cash stolen, and that Mr. Schug's trunk had also been robbed of a pocketbook containing $150 in United States currency. When this became known suspicion was directed toward Allen C. Laros, one of the sons of the family, a young man about twenty-one years of age, who was engaged in teaching school at Schirnertown, near by. His character was known by many persons to be bad, and they had no hesitation in expressing their belief that he was the murderer. This opinion, however, did not seem to be borne out by the facts, for he had supped with the family on the night on which they were poisoned, and had himself complained of having experienced the effects of the poison.

On the day that Mrs. Laros died, Deputy Coroner H. S. Carey impaneled a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest into the cause of her death and that of her husband. After an examination of the members of the family, and of the druggist from whom the son bought the poison, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that Martin Laros came to his death from the effects of arsenical poison administered in coffee, and that we believe the same was administered by Allen C. Laros."

A separate verdict was brought in for each of the victims. A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Allen C. Laros, and the officers of the law went to his room, where he was lying in bed, and informed him that he was their prisoner. They then began to read the warrant, but had not proceeded very far when Laros rose in his bed and asked what it all meant. The interruption was not noticed, and the warrant was read to the end. Clinton Laros, a brother of the prisoner, asked him whether he knew anything about the affair, and he replied that if he knew anything about it he would tell. The officers then began to search the house, and while they were engaged in this, about ten minutes after the arrest had been made, Laros suddenly called out: "I did it." Mr. Sandt, one of the jurymen, and the officers then went into the room, and the prisoner made the following confession, which was reduced to writing and signed on the spot:

"I did it; the money is out between the outhouse and sheep stable; this was done the same night that I put the poison in the coffee pot; I knew he (his father) had money, but did not know how much; I took the money before I put the poison in the coffee pot; I took Schug's money, too, but don't know how much; I took none of the papers; I did this so that they might all be dead so I could do with the money whatever I pleased—that nothing more would be said about it; I confess also that the money taken from the place a long time ago I took, too; I don't know how much it was, but think it was $50 or $60; I took swallows of the coffee, too; I was just as sick as I pretended to be; I only drank it so as to throw them off of suspicioning me; I took a false oath this afternoon; I know it is very wrong what I have done; I want you to pray for me, and ask all of God's people to pray for me; I have no wife nor children; my name is Allen C. Laros; I took the silver out of my father's drawer and put it in Moses Schug's pocketbook; I found Schug's pocketbook in his chest in the garret; Schug's pocketbook was a new one, and father's is an old one; this is my confession, true and faithful, made in the presence of Samuel Sandt, Jr., William Bitters and George Schooley.

"ALLEN C. LAROS."

The young man has been committed to jail to await his trial.

Alvin, a brother of the murderer, has since expired—being the fourth victim.

### The King of Hanover.

The quiet, amiable and blind gentleman who is stopping at Claridge's Hotel, London, who would have been king of England had not his cousin Victoria been born, has certainly had his misfortunes in life; but his lot is not a very unhappy one. He has lost his sight and his kingdom; but he has saved his personal property, and he has been blessed with a large and affectionate family of children. The king of Hanover is just as old as his cousin Queen Victoria; and although he is not so rich he is rich enough. To say nothing of other resources, he has twelve and a half tons of silver and gold plate stored away in Coutts' bank. He is, moreover, an English prince, and he is Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, Earl of Armagh, and a Knight of the Garter. He and his family have arrived in England, apparently with the intention of making it their permanent home. They probably have given up all hope of ever repossessing Hanover.

VERY SHORT.—"The unanimous will of all the people," the grand vizier, of Turkey says, overthrew the supreme monarch, the caliph-sultan. That beats our Western forms. That seems to be a country where the people are sovereign and enjoy an instantaneous self-government, without any of the impediments of law. And before a vote was taken or noses counted in any way, the affrighted despot "came down," as follows: "We, Abdul Aziz, conformably with the wishes of the majority of our subjects, abdicate." That beats Scott's coon.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.**

Abdul Aziz, who had been sultan of Turkey since 1861, has been compelled by his people to abdicate in favor of his nephew and heir, Murad Effendi, who will institute many reforms. The new sultan is favorably regarded by the European powers......An immense fire raged in the St. Louis district of Quebec, destroying over one thousand houses and rendering great numbers of people destitute. The aggregate losses will be very heavy......By the upsetting of a sailboat in Brighton, Mass., Mrs. Dunckiee and her daughter Maud, together with a Miss Wilson and her little brother, were drowned......Dublin university will send a crew to Philadelphia......The Spanish authorities have closed a school in Pontevedra at the request of the Catholic clergy......Decoration day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the country. ......The jewelry store of Kerby & Snow in New Haven, Conn., was entered by burglars, who pried open the safes and stole $30,000 worth of diamonds, watches, etc......The government has sent a 160-ton schooner, the Era, under command of Lieut. Mintzer, to the Arctic regions to procure specimens of flora and fauna for the Smithsonian Institute. A cargo of graphite will also be brought back. Capt. James Buddington, of Polaris fame, is of the party......The Senate has declared that it possessed the requisite jurisdiction in the Belknap case.

Iowa's Episcopal convention elected Rev. Dr. Perry, of Geneva, N. Y., to be bishop...... Several States held conventions the same day to appoint delegates to the national conventions. Louisiana Republicans favor Morton, but did not pledge the delegates. Iowa Republicans indorse Blaine, but leave their delegates unpledged. Maryland Democrats send unpledged delegates, who mostly favor Bayard, Virginia's Democratic delegates, although unpledged, are for Tilden. Tennessee Democrats send delegates unpledged, but in favor of Hendricks......Nearly seven thousand persons were rendered homeless by the Quebec fire. ......The will of the late A. T. Stewart is to be contested by blood relatives on his mother's side.

Eight thousand Knights Templars, representing twenty-three States, paraded in Philadelphia, being the largest gathering of Knights ever held......George Parker's second attempt to ride thirty California mustangs 305 miles in fifteen hours, near New York, resulted in a failure—the rider becoming blind after the 216th mile. Peralto, another rider, rode forty miles in one hour, forty-three and one-half minutes ...... The preliminary work on the tunnel between France and England has been begun on the French shore......A company of Cincinnatians, under Capt. Stone, on the way to the Black Hills, were straggling along after their wagons, when several hundred Indians swooped down upon them and succeeded in killing the entire force......The new sultan of Turkey makes liberal promises of reform......Forty-two shorthorn cows and heifers were sold at Cambridge City, Ind., for $17,500; the highest price being $2,525...... The Vermont delegates to the Democratic national convention are in favor of Tilden and will vote as a unit, although unpledged ...... Michigan's Democratic delegates are divided between Hendricks and Tilden......Minnesota appointed Democratic delegates in favor of Tilden.

Andrew Moore, a New York boy of fourteen, was struck by a playmate of the same age while quarreling, and instantly drove a knife which he had in his hand into his comrade's breast, causing death...... The deposed sultan is confined in a palace, but his life is not in danger......As a freight train was passing the Sing Sing prison grounds at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, six convicts suddenly dropped from the wall to the coal tender, four of whom got on the locomotive, and while one uncoupled the engine from the train another presented a revolver to the engineer's head and ordered him to increase the speed. They succeeded in passing the guards, who were afraid to fire for fear of hitting the engineer or fireman, and on arriving at a thick piece of woodland near Tarrytown they jumped off the engine and disappeared. They all stripped off their prison garb, having citizens' clothing underneath. Two prisoners who secreted themselves between the cars were rearrested...... Goldsmith Maid trotted three miles against time at Philadelphia, making the heats in 2.21¼, 2.15 and 2.19½. She made a strong effort on the second heat to beat her famous and unparalleled time of 2.14, but did not succeed.

A schoolteacher named Allen C. Laros put poison in the family coffee pot and killed his father, mother and a Mr. Moses Schug. The object was to gain possession of a sum of money known to be in the house......The remains of a man, woman, and girl were found in a secluded part of the woods near Belleville, Ill. The woman and child were shot through the head and the man through the heart. From the position of the bodies it is supposed the man shot his wife and child and then killed himself ...... Abdul Aziz Khan, the recently deposed sultan of Turkey, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors. He was buried with all the honors due his former position......An oil tank containing twenty-one thousand barrels of oil, situated near Oil City, Pa., was struck by lightning and exploded, setting fire to another tank containing twenty-three thousand barrels, all of which were consumed. Loss, nearly $1,000,000...... Jarrett & Palmer, the theatrical men, ran a fast train from New York to San Francisco, carrying twenty-five passengers at $500 a head. The schedule time was eighty-four hours, but they succeeded in making the trip in twenty-six minutes less—part of the time running at a rate of over a mile a minute.

A fourth member of the Laros family has died from the effects of the arsenic administered by the son......Notwithstanding the report signed by nineteen surgeons of Constantinople to the effect that the ex-sultan died of the wounds on his arms, the European press is inclined to discredit the suicide theory...... J. C. Ayer, the noted patent medicine man, has been sent to an insane asylum ...... Wilhelmina Weick, was sentenced to death in Buffalo, N. Y., for the murder of her stepson. She received the sentence calmly......A party of 126 Mormons arrived in New York from England on their way to Utah. Mormon agents who have been proselyting in the old country state that one thousand more converts will shortly follow......Counterfeit 5's on the Hamden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., are common. ...A boy named Gray, while bathing near Neshanic, N. J., got fastened by a rock and was drowning when his brother went to his assistance. Being unable to extricate him, he cried for help, which was responded to by Alex. Smith, who went to the rescue, whereupon both Gray boys seized him and all three were drowned.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**The Business of General Interest Transacted.**

#### SENATE.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the pension laws so as to remove the disabilities of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, to strike cut the clause authorizing the return of all accumulations of interest, and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the return of the sum paid by the government of Japan without interest. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 23.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the pension laws so as to remove the disabilities of those who, having participated in the civil war, have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend so as to provide that after returning the principal, which is in bonds, the residue shall be delivered to the secretary of the treasury to be canceled, and that the portion of it which is in money shall be covered into the treasury of the United States. Agreed to.

Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 24; nays, 20.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented a petition of the disbursing clerks in the Executing department of the government, remonstrating against the passage of the bill legalizing assignments of pay made by officers of the government. Referred.

The House bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds was passed.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the Senate bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, offered a substitute, authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of five persons to visit the Sioux, with the view to negotiate with them a treaty or agreement for the cessation of the right of those tribes to the Black Hills, in Dakota Territory, and appropriate $50,000 to pay the expenses of said commission. Agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 30; nays, 8.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of the committee on appropriations to restore the salary of the President to $50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, and it was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 11.

Other amendments of the committee restoring the salary of the private secretary to the President, and the salary of the employees in the Department of State, the Treasury department, and the Army and Navy departments, were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It provides for a convention between the United States and Great Britain. It provides that sterling money shall be converted into dollar money by computing the pound sterling as equivalent to five dollars, the shilling to twenty-five cents, the sixpence to twelve and one-half cents, the penny to two cents, and the farthing to one-half cent. It further provides that the action of the convention shall take effect when approved by the respective parties thereto, and when laws shall have been passed by the respective countries to carry it into effect. Amendments proposed by the finance committee, declaring that the action of the convention shall be subject to such modifications as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, and shall take effect when approved by the respective parties, etc., were agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendments of the committee on appropriations, restoring the compensation of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the interior, were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee, restoring salaries of employees in the general land office, pension and patent offices, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, the appropriation for stationery, carpets, repairs of building, printing, etc., for the pension office was reduced from $25,500 to $17,500.

All the other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the bureau of education, Post-office department, and departments of justice and agriculture were agreed to, as were the amendments making appropriations for surveyors'-general and their clerks.

All the amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of officers held by supervisors of internal revenue shall hereafter be conferred upon the commissioner of internal revenue, and the other powers of supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by collectors of internal revenue. The amendment was agreed to.

#### HOUSE.

Mr. Jones (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should pass, without delay, a bill repealing the resumption act, and should prohibit any further contraction of the currency, and, if necessary to meet the demands of the people, should provide for its increase, and should provide for the displacement of national bank notes with United States notes; and should also provide for a speedy return to gold and silver. Referred.

The bill perfecting the revision of the statutes of the United States was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments, and after some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 120; nays, 82.

On motion of Mr. Ward (Dem.), of New York, the House proceeded to consider the bill to amend title fifty-three of the revised statutes, relating to merchant seamen. It provides for appointment by the secretary of the treasury of a commissioner, to be known as a "shipping commissioner," for every port of entry which is also a port of ocean navigation. Passed.

### A Singular Death.

Ada Walther, the daughter of wealthy German parents, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly. The physicians were puzzled, and cannot fix upon the exact cause of her death. Ada was twelve years old, in apparent good health, though occasionally troubled with rheumatism. She was seized with violent pains about the body, and in five hours was apparently dead. The body was put on ice, and the undertaker was called in. The next morning the parents of the child were amazed by the unusual appearance of the body, the features being exactly lifelike. Although it was evident that sensibility and consciousness had left the body, it still retained its color, and the customary rigidity after dissolution was not observable. The parents concluded that the child was not dead, but sleeping. A long consultation was held, and the body was carefully examined, but the physicians decided that all life had departed. The funeral ceremonies were arranged, when a large number of friends of the family were present. The body looked lifelike, as it lay in the casket, and the cheeks still retained their color. An old friend of the family, at a loss, determined to make one other test. He accordingly consulted other doctors, and in their presence opened a vein in the child's arm, when, to their amazement, blood flowed freely. They thought there was a possibility that the child might be in a trance, and it was at once decided to postpone the funeral. The body was taken out of the casket and put into the bed, and in the evening electricity was tried and other experiments made. Mrs. Walther, the mother of the child, when very young was suddenly taken ill in a similar way, and to all appearance died. The body was kept for three days, according to the custom in Germany, and a few hours before the hour of interment the child turned over in the coffin and afterwards arose as from a quiet slumber. The Brooklyn child was placed in the receiving vault in the cemetery.

### Centennial Notes.

A large mosaic from the ruins of Carthage has been uncovered in the Tunis department.

There is a fine exhibition of coal from Ohio in the annex to the Main building, including a block over twelve feet high.

Lost children found on the grounds are brought to the police headquarters in the Centennial committee building.

Specimens of wooden nutmegs and of wooden hams made from the charter oak are exhibited in the Connecticut reception room.

Letters delivered at the Centennial post-office during May, 79,744; papers, 36,589. Letters collected, 77,777; papers, 21,387. Total cash admissions from May 10 to May 31, inclusive, 374,029.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, one of the smallest countries of Europe, has an exhibit of only three cases, one containing shoes, the other two real kid gloves.

A model in metal of Independence Hall has been placed under a glass covering in Memorial hall. Scale, three-eighths of an inch to the foot; weight, 1,200 pounds. It is an exact reproduction both of the interior and exterior of the hall. Outside it is of German silver, oxidized with red gold. Inside are miniature copies of the 160 portraits in the hall, with models of the furniture, desks, etc.

All errors have only a time; after a hundred millions of objections, subtleties, sophisms and lies the smallest truth remains precisely what it was before.

If any one tells you that a workman can become rich otherwise than by labor and saving, do not listen to him—he is a poisoner.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

About this time the woods resound with the voice of the fourth of July orator practicing on his "Mister President, Ladies and Gentlemen," "Forty millions of people," etc.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

[*From the Toledo Blade.*]

### Specialty in Medicine.

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches; a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for $1.50 (post-paid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.*

Medicated baths are expensive. Not so, however, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, a cheap and efficient substitute, which answers the same purpose as far as local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are concerned. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y. Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye produces natural effects and is safe.*

Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits and taking, say one of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* nightly for four or six weeks.*

*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* may be used to advantage where any liniment is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used internally.*

Vegetine purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole system. Its medical properties are alterative, tonic, solvent and diuretic.*

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomache and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

### The Markets.

**NEW YORK.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 09½ | @ | 10 |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 | @ | 08 |
| Milch Cows | 35 00 | @ | 70 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07 | @ | 07 |
| Dressed | 07¾ | @ | 08½ |
| Sheep | 04½ | @ | 06½ |
| Lambs | 06½ | @ | 10½ |
| Cotton—Middling | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 50 | @ | 8 50 |
| State Extra | 5 35 | @ | 7 00 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 | @ | 1 20 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 17 | @ | 1 18 |
| Rye—State | 96 | @ | 97 |
| Barley—State | 1 05 | @ | 1 05 |
| Barley Malt | 1 12½ | @ | 1 35 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 32 | @ | 43 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 59 | @ | 61 |
| Hay, per cwt | 70 | @ | 1 05 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 | @ | 1 15 |
| Hops.........76s 12@19 —olds | 04 | @ | 06 |
| Pork—Mess | 18 50 | @ | 18 62½ |
| Lard | 10½ | @ | 10¾ |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 27 00 | @ | 27 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 15 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 3 25 | @ | 5 00 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 22 | @ | 22 |
| Petroleum—Crude.........8¾@8¾ | Refined, | | 14½ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 23 | @ | 28 |
| Texas " | 20 | @ | 26 |
| Australian " | 43 | @ | 46 |
| Butter—State | 23 | @ | 25 |
| Western Dairy | 23 | @ | 25 |
| Western Yellow | 21 | @ | 2 |
| Western Ordinary | 18 | @ | 17 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 06 | @ | 11½ |
| " Skimmed | 03 | @ | 09 |
| Western | 05 | @ | 11 |
| Eggs—State | 12 | @ | 15 |

**ALBANY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1 37 | @ | 1 37 |
| Rye—State | 91 | @ | 93 |
| Corn—Mixed | 55 | @ | 57 |
| Barley—State | 90 | @ | 90 |
| Oats—State | 38 | @ | 50 |

**BUFFALO.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | 6 25 | @ | 10 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 24 | @ | 1 24 |
| Corn—Mixed | 58 | @ | 63 |
| Oats | 37 | @ | 37 |
| Rye | 64½ | @ | 65 |
| Barley | 92 | @ | 92 |

**BALTIMORE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 12½ | @ | 12½ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 75 | @ | 8 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 | @ | 1 2[illegible] |
| Rye | 75 | @ | 7[illegible] |
| Corn—Yellow | 50 | @ | 60 |
| Oats—Mixed | 45 | @ | 46 |
| Petroleum | 08½ | @ | 08½ |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 04 | @ | 06½ |
| Sheep | 04 | @ | 05½ |
| Hogs—Dressed | 10½ | @ | 11½ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 7 25 | @ | 8 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 95 | @ | 1 05 |
| Rye | 85 | @ | 85 |
| Corn—Yellow | 58 | @ | 58½ |
| Mixed | 56 | @ | 58 |
| Oats—Mixed | 35 | @ | 35 |
| Petroleum—Crude.........10¼@10¼ | Refined, | | 14½ |

**WATERTOWN, MASS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 4 75 | @ | 8 75 |
| Sheep | 4 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Lambs | 2 00 | @ | 6 50 |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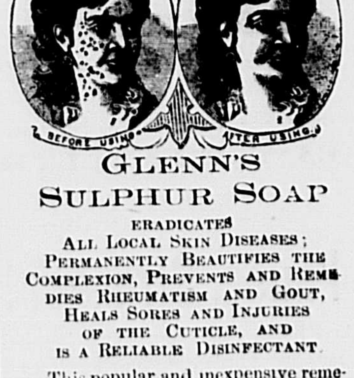


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ELECTRICITY, as a grand curative and restorative agent, is not equaled by any element or medicine in the history of the healing art. Unless the vital spark has fled the body, restoration by means of electricity is possible. It is the last resort of all physicians and surgeons, and has rescued thousands, apparently dead, from an untimely grave when no other human agency could have succeeded. The great difficulty has been to bring it into a popular, efficient, and economical form, and never until the invention of the

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which consists of Voltaic Plates of Silver and Zinc carefully attached together and imbedded in a Medicated Porous Plaster, has it appeared possible. In this case, as in all others where genius is at work, success is complete. When the Plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the ordinary porous plaster, that is, by mere pressure of the hand, the natural warmth and moisture of the skin causes the plates to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as to stop almost immediately the most excruciating pain, remove soreness, lameness, and draw inflammation from the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles. A single

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for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. It instantly banishes pain and soreness, gives life and vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles and limbs, and is so grateful and soothing that one used in the above ailments, every other external application, such as salves, ointments, lotions, and liniments, will at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, epilepsy, or fits, and nervous muscular affections, this Plaster, by rallying the nervous forces, has effected cures when every other known remedy has failed.

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3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

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8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principle constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

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Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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# Weymouth Weekly Gazette,
## AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. X. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876. NO. 9.

**Rates of Advertising, etc.** [illegible]

**JOB PRINTING**
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.


### A Country School.

Pretty and pale and tired
She sits in her stiff-backed chair,
While the blazing summer sun
Shines in on her soft brown hair,
And the tiny brook without,
That she hears through the open door,
Mocks with its murmur cool
Hard bench and dusty floor.

It seems such an endless round—
Grammar and A, B, C;
The blackboard and the sums;
The stupid geography;
When from teacher to little Jem
Not one of them cares a straw,
Whether "John" is in any "case,"
Or Kansas in Omaha.

But Jemmy's bare brown feet
Are aching to wade in the stream,
Where the trout to his luring bait
Shall leap with a quick bright gleam;
And his teacher's blue eyes stray
To the flowers on the desk hard by,
Till her thoughts have followed her eyes
With a half-unconscious sigh.

Her heart outruns the clock,
As she smells their faint sweet scent;
But when have time and heart
Their measure in unison blent?
For time will haste or lag,
Like your shadow on the grass,
That lingers far behind,
Or flies when you fain would pass.

Have patience, restless Jem,
The stream and the fish will wait;
And patience, tired blue eyes—
Down the winding road by the gate,
Under the willow shade,
Stands some one with fresher flowers;
So turn to your books again,
And keep love for the after hours.

### A MAN AND A BROTHER.

**A Romantic Story of a Bank Robbery Mixed up with a Woman's Vengeance.**

The City Bank of Erie, Pa., being closed for the day the young cashier thereof retired as usual to his daintily furnished lodgings in the upper part of the building, there to entertain himself for a while over books or papers and then don the apparel suitable for a hotel supper table and evening calls. Several private letters were upon his table awaiting perusal, and one of these attracted his particular attention by its unfamiliar and feminine handwriting. The contents commanded his reading more than once, for they were an appeal from a stranger to his courtesy and from a woman to his generosity. The writer, in as few words as possible, spoke of herself as having arrived in Erie only a few days before in the hope of procuring a loan from the bank upon certain securities which constituted her widow's dower. She had visited the bank in expectation of an interview with the president, but found her courage unequal to the attempt, for, without speaking, she had gone out again, though not until she had noticed the kindly countenance of a gentleman who was subsequently named to her as the cashier. For reasons which she could scarcely explain to herself that countenance had encouraged her to address its possessor in the present unwonted manner and to beg his kind office in her behalf with the bank. She knew nothing about business, had no masculine relative or friend to call upon for aid or advice, and was a stranger in a strange city on an errand absolutely beyond her power. Despair made her bold to impose upon the chivalry of Mr. Edward J. Warren, who, at such a number on such a street, might find the writer of this poor appeal.

Mary Kinnaird was the name signed to this somewhat vague missive, and Warren pondered the latter with sensations of mingled surprise and curiosity. He remembered noticing a veiled woman of graceful figure, who had abruptly turned back from walking into the bank during the day, and doubted not that she was the author of the note. He was vain with the not unnatural self-conceit of a comely youth whose position and manners had secured him high feminine favor in local society, and the promise of romance in the appeal of his new correspondent was very tempting. In short, he decided to see the lady forthwith. Repairing, after supper at his hotel, to a tasteful mere toy of a cottage in the environs, as directed, he found there the young widow of the note and her securities. The latter, small in amount but good of their kind, he thought might be negotiated; the former, intelligent, graceful, and unaffected, he was delighted to find ready to receive and trust him as a friend.

Thus romantically began an acquaintance which ran on without further notable incident for several weeks. Mrs. Kinnaird rented the little cottage until the business calling her to the city should be finally settled, and in that time surprised the cashier by two calls upon him in his rooms over the bank. On one of these extraordinary occasions her excuse was that she had an insatiable womanly curiosity to see what bank vaults were like, and Mr. Warren politely escorted her down stairs and explained the mysteries of locks and iron doors.

As she had previously preserved toward him a certain modest reserve in all their interviews, he was yet more amazed when, on the very next evening, she again presented herself at his lodgings and, after much frivolity of discourse, asked him to send for a bottle of wine. In his growing fatuity he assented, and had scarcely drained his first glass when his strangely changed companion struck an odd vein of conversation. Did he remember that about six months ago a lad had entered the bank and requested him to change a fifty dollar bill? Yes, he recalled the matter perfectly. The bill was a counterfeit and he hastened after the lad and caused his arrest? Yes, of course, but why this questioning?" Bewildered by the woman's strange looks, as well as words, the young man would fain have demanded explanation, but his speech suddenly became thick and a dreadful stupor crept over his senses. "That boy would not tell where he got the bill, and on your evidence, Edward Warren, he was convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement for seven years. He is my brother, and I am here to avenge him!" Such were the words heard by the hapless bank cashier as he sank senseless under the wine which the speaker had drugged for him.

When Warren recovered his consciousness firemen were dragging him from the smoke which had ascended thickly to his room from the bank below, for the latter had been in flames. Upon the extinction of the fire it was found that the vaults had been robbed of nearly $50,000 by the deliberate unlocking of the doors. Further search discovered a match safe from the cashier's room amongst the *debris* of the fire, and several hundred dollars of the stolen money in a drawer of his bureau. The signs were clear that Edward Warren, turning robber and seeking to hide his guilt by firing the bank, had been overcome by the smoke, and thus fell an easy prey to detection. He was arrested, indicted, and, being ashamed to tell the whole truth, even to his counsel, obstinately adhered to the plea that he had drank some wine, fallen asleep, and knew nothing that happened thereafter. In his morbid social pride he could not endure to confess that a woman had so egregiously fooled him, and as neither court nor public credited the incoherent defense really offered, the trial ended in his conviction of larceny and arson and condemnation to the Allegheny penitentiary for life.

The venerable father of the wretched convict—a farmer from the vicinity of Buffalo—never believed that his son was guilty, nor that he had told the true story of his misfortune. By importunity with the governor of the State he at last gained permission for an interview with his unhappy boy in prison, and persuaded from him a full confession. After the fire at the bank Mary Kinnaird had never been seen in Erie, nor could any one tell whither she had disappeared. Only by her capture could the ex-cashier's miserable situation be changed, and forthwith the father devoted his every hour and dollar to the task of finding her. Detectives, supplied with minute personal descriptions, scoured several States in the pursuit, and ultimately took into custody a woman of Pittsburgh known as Kate Fallon, the wife of a celebrated forger and counterfeiter. Upon being charged with the Erie robbery this person indignantly denied all knowledge of either the City Bank or its former cashier, but upon being suddenly addressed as "Mary Kinnaird" by the elder Warren, her changing countenance was testimony against her, and the subsequent discovery that her Pittsburgh house and furniture had been purchased with some of the bills from the robbed bank sealed her fate. Tried at Erie, identified by her victim and by the landlord of her former cottage, and seeing no chance of escape, she finally confessed her guilt.

Throwing herself upon the clemency of the court, she told how her young brother had gone to prison for attempting to pass counterfeit money for her husband, and how she had planned and executed the ruin of the vain young bank officer by whose instrumentality the boy was brought to justice. But the court did not deem her case a proper one for mercy and she was sentenced to prison for life. Nine years later the governor pardoned her, in consideration of testimony respecting her husband, by which the latter dangerous counterfeiter was sent to take her place, and she came out of her cell, a mere specter of her former self, to become but a specter indeed very soon thereafter.

As for Edward Warren, the Buffalo *News*, from which chiefly these facts are compiled, says that he and his devoted old father departed for some Western State immediately after his release from prison, and, as the events above described occurred only about thirty years ago, he may be yet in the land of the living. Aside from its common admonition for all men holding offices of trust that uniform prudence socially, no less than incorruptible integrity financially, is essential to safety, his story illustrates very dramatically what may be called the heroism of evil in woman nature.

### Labor in a Post-Office.

A reporter who has been investigating the work of the New York post-office employees, states that there are dropped into the various letter boxes, in the main building, in the branch offices, and in the street boxes, on an average, each day, 259,976. All these are to be assorted and distributed and sent to the persons to whom they are directed, through the proper channels. There are received in the mails a daily average of 19,273. Letters are dispatched for 338 post-offices and ninety-two routes in 624 bags or pouches, and weighing 4,368 pounds. The paper mails are, of course, very much more bulky than the letter mails, as a glance at the official figures will show. There are an average of 1,473 sacks received daily for distribution, making a weight of 103,110 pounds. The average number of sacks dispatched daily to 308 post-offices over 128 routes, is 653, weighing 15,500 pounds. There are distributed 839 sacks of second class, and 634 sacks of third class newspaper matter. This makes a total of 279,249 letters; 1,277 bags and pouches, weighing 117,754 pounds of domestic mail matter handled daily.

The foreign mail matter is by no means a small item. The average number of letters received daily by steamers is 24,689, weighing 502 pounds, contained in twenty bags. The average number of bags of paper mail is forty-nine, weighing 1,779 pounds. The number of letters dispatched by steamers rather exceeds the amount received. The average daily number of letters received is 30,029, weighing 556 pounds. The average number of bags of papers dispatched is forty-five, weighing 1,490 pounds.

The amount of mail matter handled in the course of a year will thus be seen to be perfectly enormous. The number of letters handled in the year 1875 was 224,739,000. The number of bags and pouches carried was 509,760. The number of pounds of mail matter handled and dispatched was 47,262,960, or, in other words, 2,109,600 tons.

### The Sultan's Suicide.

The official report on the cause of the death of the late ex-sultan of Turkey, signed by nineteen physicians of all nationalities, contains the following statement: Upon being summoned by the sultan to ascertain the cause of the death of Abdul Aziz Khan, we found the body lying on a mattress. All parts of the body were cold and bloodless, except that the outside was covered with coagulated blood. The body was not rigid. The eyes and mouth were partially open. Limpid streaks of blood were upon the arms and legs. The veins and cubital artery below the bend of the left arm were cut. Only the small veins of the right arm were cut; the arteries were intact. We were shown a pair of very sharp and blood stained scissors, and were told that Abdul Aziz himself inflicted the above described wounds therewith. We are unanimously of the opinion that death resulted from hemorrhage of the vessels of the arms, and the scissors might produce the wounds. Lastly, the direction and nature of the wounds, and the instrument which is said to have produced them, caused us to come to the conclusion that the case is one of suicide.

### Improvements of the Age.

Twenty years ago one of the most offensive refuse products from manufacturing industry was that known as gas tar. It was surreptitiously got rid of by throwing it into the rivers, and formed the ghastly blue patches known as "blue belly." This substance, by the aid of the chemist's art, has been lifted up from its lowly place, and now stands forth as the source of some of the most useful products in the arts; but its horrible color and odor have been transmuted into the most beautiful dyes and the most delicious flavors. The offensive refuse, this poor rejected Cinderella, has now become the queen of the by-products of our manufactures. Instead of its being furtively put out of sight, factories have sprung up alongside of the gas works to enable the chemist to transmute their gas tar and ammoniacal liquors into a score of different by-products of wholly different natures; and the curious thing is, that many of them are, as if by magic art, elevated from this dire nuisance into materials which appeal to the sense of beauty and delicacy in every form. Among other products of gas tar as of insufferable smell is benzole, which, with nitric acid, produces nitro-benzole, a body resembling in odor bitter almonds. It is greatly used for the purpose of perfuming soap. Benzole itself is a body of great solvent powers, and one of the most effective removers of grease stains known; whereas the source from which it springs is one of the greatest soilers in existence. Naphtha is a product of this tar—the source of light in many factories removed from gas works; when treated with turpentine it is transmuted into camphene, and illuminates our drawing-rooms. Naphtha is also used in dissolving the various gums, resin, etc., India rubber and gutta percha, and by its instrumentality a hundred new substances are thereby introduced to the world. Aniline, the base of the dyes bearing that name, is obtained from the action of nascent hydrogen, or nitro-benzole. It seems almost incredible that the delicate tones of color known under that name should issue from so foul a source; but so it is. The arts would, indeed, be deprived of one of their most beautiful embellishments if this new agent had not been discovered. A brilliant yellow is again produced by the action of nitric acid. Carbolic acid is converted into carbazotic acid. Even red dyes, but of a very ephemeral character, are produced from naphthaline. Almost all the colors of the rainbow issue from it; but the absence of all color, lampblack, is made by burning with slight access of air the least volatile components of gas tar. Among the light oils of tar are some which, mixed with the heavy oils, are effective in preserving wood from rotting, and the tar creosote, carbolic acid, which is a most powerful antiseptic, and one which will come greatly into use now that the nation is becoming more careful of its health.

### What Money Will Do.

The appearance of real money will produce a change in manners and customs and in speech. Pocketbooks will go out and purses will come in. To carry even two or three dollars' worth of halves, quarters and dimes in a small, flat leather pocketbook is inconvenient, and indeed almost impossible. And so the pretty little leathern things which have made such a show in the cases of the fancy stores will fall in value and gradually pass out of use. Young ladies may now net purses again for the gentlemen to whom they wish to show particular favor; and men who scorn such vanities, and who prefer to carry their change loose in their pockets, must needs insist upon a domestic inspection and repairing of those important parts of their apparel. Opulent persons, who like to handle their funds and attract attention to their possession of the precious metals, may again bestride the hearth and soothe their sense of touch and hearing by jingling such silver as they carry in the pouches of their nether garments. Elegant people will, after a while, no longer call money "stamps." If they do not return to the former beauties of phraseology upon the subject, and call it "tin," "spoons," "brads," or "rocks," they must needs invent some other synonyms equally accurate and expressive. For some years past it has been said of an eligible party of either sex that he or she "had the stamps;" and the slang had almost become an accepted phrase, so that people not meaning to be slangy would say that they hadn't the stamps to do this or that thing, meaning that they hadn't the money and could not afford to do what they wished or were asked to do. This use of "stamps" for "money" is one of those traits of language that have an historical significance, and record, like other peculiarities in manners and customs, the experience of the people among whom they were in vogue.—*Galaxy*.

### Frozen to Death in May.

Two Swedes, crossing the Snowy Range, Colorado, on foot, left the Summit House, in Berthoud pass, and started down the west slope. Both carried bundles of blankets and provisions, each pack weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds. Two days afterward one returned to the Summit House. He was snowblind, frostbitten, and had barely strength enough to walk. He reported that his companion had frozen to death. Soon after leaving the Summit the storm set in, and they became bewildered, benumbed with cold, and lost their way. They threw away their blankets to facilitate their movements, and the matches with which they were provided, being wet, refused to ignite. A party of men at Summit went down the trail, or road, and found the dead Swede. The snow was so deep that the removal of the body seemed out of the question then, so they buried it temporarily under six feet of snow.

### Happy Every Day.

When you rise in the morning, form the resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person away happily through the day, that is 365 in one year. And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 persons happy—at all events for a time.

### Street Car Manners in Berlin.

The following occurrence to which my friend was an eye-witness will illustrate the prevailing tone of German men to women as women: A young girl entered a street car in one of the best streets in Berlin. The car had its usual complement of eighteen people, ten men and eight women. She quietly took her standing position. A man near her, slapping his hand on his knee, said: "See here, Fraulein, you may sit here." She drew near the ladies present and said not a word. This he repeated twice, with some other insulting words, until the poor girl trembled and crimsoned with shame. A married lady sitting near with her daughter, rose to her feet, and said: "Is there not a man in this car gentleman enough to protect this young girl from the insult of this man, who has not only insulted her but every lady in the car?" Profound silence. "Then I will see what I can do," and forcing open the car door, she called the conductor, and stating the case, asked to have the man put out. With the usual feeling that a woman's opinion is not worth anything, the conductor turned to the man for an answer, and some said: "Oh, it is not bad enough for that." When the lady insisted, one single man at the other end of the car rose, and said: "The lady is right; the fellow should be put out." I regret to say for the last ten years I have not lived in Germany, and I return to my native land to blush over the rude, ill manners of my countrymen. The fellow was silenced, but the conductor had not the moral courage to put him out. The lady reported the conductor to the authorities. Whether he will be reprimanded or not remains to be seen. Now I do not believe there was a single man in that car who would not have resented the insult had the girl been a relation, or even an acquaintance, for as such it would have touched his honor, but as simply a woman he acted on the principle every one must look out for himself. Such is the chivalrous attention of Germans to women.—*Berlin Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

### Theatrical Salaries.

A well informed New York reporter puts the salaries of some of the leading theatrical people as follows: Clara Morris, $600 per week; Fanny Davenport, $750; Rose Etyinge, $350; Ada Dyas, $250; Kate Claxton, $175; Jeffreys-Lewis, $100; Effie Germon, $90; Mrs. Gilbert, $100; Mrs. John Sefton, $100; George Clarke, $150; John Gilbert, $150; Wm. Davidge, $100; James Lewis, $150; Stuart Robson, $150; Harry Beckett, $150; Charles R. Thorne, $150; John Brougham, $200; H. J. Montague, $225; Charles Fisher, $150; George Rignold got $250, gold, per week, during his engagement; Sothern and Barrett get half the proceeds of the house after deducting expenses; Edwin Booth gets half the gross receipts; George Fawcett Rowe gets $200; E. L. Davenport, $500; Joe Jefferson has received as high as $3,500 per week; Charlotte Cushman used to have half the receipts; Miss Neilson, $1,000 a week; Mr. and Mrs. Florence get $500 a week together. The salaries of leading actors outside of New York range from $50 to $150 per week, and those of minor actors from $15 to $50 a week. In New York small utility people get from $25 to $40, the women having their dresses supplied by the manager. A good negro minstrel is usually paid from $30 to $100, and a good Dutch comedian, like Gus Williams or George Knight, averages $150. Ballet girls are paid from $1 to $2 a night, and, of course, have their dresses found them.

Scene painters are among the best paid theatrical folk. Isherwood, at Wallack's, gets $100 a week, while Roberts and Witham, of the Fifth Avenue, get $150 and $125 a week respectively. Matt Morgan, Voegtlin and Seary are paid by contract, so much a scene, averaging about $240 a complete set. Stage managers average from $40 to $75 a week, and business managers, outside of New York, $100; prompters get about $25.

### Imperfect Drainage.

Perhaps one of the worst effects from the want of proper ventilation is that resulting from the escape of sewer gases from the drains and sinks of our dwellings. The danger of these foul emanations, carrying the germs of typhoid and diphtheria, cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the public; and since of late numerous severe cases of disease directly traceable to this miasma—not forgetting the sickness of the Prince of Wales, occasioned by defective sewer pipes at Lownesborough lodge—have been prominently brought to notice, it is time that some active measure should be taken to prevent their entrance. Traps in a measure check the escape of these odors from cesspools and sewers, but these are likely to dry up. Often, too, there is pressure from below, and it has been found that the gases force themselves through the water in the traps, passing into our apartments, and are consequently absorbed into our systems. The only way effectually to prevent this is to have a vent in the soil pipe to allow the gases to pass off, by means of a small pipe conducted into the ventilating flue, or, if such is not at hand, into the smoke flue of the chimney. The leader pipes, when not connected with a cistern, would do for this purpose. They can either be joined to the soil pipe, in which case they would be thoroughly cleansed by a flow of rain, or, if connected with cesspool or sewer, they may act as direct ventilators from these. It is important, however, that their termination be not directly under an attic window, through which the odors might enter the house.

### Marvelous Mechanism.

Some marvels of human ingenuity may be seen at the London scientific exhibition. Thus, a machine, loaned by Sir W. Armstrong, the great gunmaker, measures thickness up to the one-thousandth part of an inch, and another, on the same principle, to the one-millionth part. The delicate balance of Mr. Oertling carries 3,000 grains, and turns distinctly with the one-thousandth part of a single grain. Among the historical instruments is the chronometer sent by the Royal United Service Institution, which was twice carried out by Capt. Cooke, and again by Capt. Oslign in 1787. When the crew of the Bounty mutinied, this veteran timekeeper was carried to Pitcairn's island by the mutineers, and sold by Adams in 1808 to an American captain who touched there. He sold it in Chili, and in 1840 it was bought at Valparaiso by Sir Thomas Herbert, taken to China by him, and finally brought back to England.

### A Novel Piece of Mechanism.

Mr. Andrew Gandron, says the Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune*, after nearly a year of constant labor, has about completed a complicated piece of mechanism intended to represent "The Resurrection of General Washington," and which is to be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition. The whole apparatus is inclosed in a cabinet nine feet high, three and a half feet broad, and two and a half feet deep. The lower half contains the machinery, and in the upper portion the diorama is displayed.

The scene is a *fac simile* of the tomb of Washington. Upon one side stands an American and on the other a French soldier of the present day, while at the side and upon the recess beyond are painted allegorical figures and emblems. The machinery, which is quite complicated, is operated by a spring similar to those used in a clock. When it is set in motion a miniature cannon is fired, a bell is tolled, and a curtain, suspended across the face of the recess of the cabinet, rises slowly, bringing to view the tomb and sentinel soldiers. The latter stand at an "order." In the course of a minute or two the tomb opens, and a *fac simile* of the Father of his Country arises therefrom. Simultaneously the soldiers face toward the tomb and present arms, and Washington performs the usual military salutation. Then there descends from the clouds an American eagle, holding in its talons a staff, on the end of which is an American flag, and upon the other the national ensign of France, carrying in its beak a laurel wreath, with which it crowns the resurrected Washington.

The machinery continues to revolve, and the scene is reversed and repeated as often as it is desired, each representation requiring about three minutes. The figures are made upon a scale of about three inches to the foot; the heads are carved by Mr. Julius Melchers, and the bodies are minutely correct and properly proportioned. The guns carried by the soldiers are in exact imitation of Springfield rifles, and the costume of the soldiers is patterned after the uniforms of the armies of America and France. The dress of Washington is the same in color and style as that worn by him at the battle of Trenton. The inventor has spent many months in perfecting this representation of the resurrection of Washington.

### Chinese Maxims.

The sage does good as he breathes—it is his life.

One may be decorous without being chaste; but one cannot be chaste without being decorous.

My books speak to my mind, my friends to my heart; all the rest to my ears.

The wise man does not speak of all he does, but he does nothing that cannot be spoken of.

Attention to small things is the economy of virtue.

Railery is the lightning of calumny.

Man may bend to virtue, but virtue cannot bend to man.

Virtue does not give talents, but it supplies their place. Talents neither give virtue nor supply the place of it.

He who finds pleasure in vice and pain in virtue is a novice both in one and the other.

One may do without mankind, but one has need of a friend.

Ceremony is the smoke of friendship.

If the heart does not go with the head, the best thoughts give only the light. This is why science is so little persuasive and probity so eloquent.

The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

To cultivate virtue is the science of men; to renounce science is the virtue of women.

You must listen to your wife, and not believe her.

If one is not deaf or stupid, what a position is that of a father-in-law! If with a wife and daughter-in-law, one has also sisters and sisters-in-law, daughters and nieces, one ought to be a tiger to be able to hold out.

The happiest mother of daughters is she who has only sons.

The minds of women are of quicksilver, and their hearts of wax.

The most curious women willingly cast down their eyes to be looked at.

The tongues of women increase by all that they take from their feet.

The finest roads do not go far.

When men are together they listen to one another, but women and girls look at one another.

The most timid girl has courage enough to talk scandal.

### Artificial Flowers.

The manufacture of artificial flowers boasts of high antiquity. Egyptian flowers made of linen of different colors have been found in the tombs of Thebes. Pliny calls them winter, or Egyptian flowers, but probably many of the latter were made of precious metals, and therefore pertained rather to the goldsmith's than to the milliner's art. In the East this trade seems to have sprung up at a much later date, the first record on the subject only pertaining to the third century of our era; when the Emperor She-Hoang-Tee issued a decree commanding the females of the palace to tie up their hair in tufts and to stick in artificial flowers of five colors. The nature of these ornaments is often described in the course of the tenth century. Under the Cheoo dynasty the ladies of the palace were enjoined to make peach flowers by means of the transparent leafy mineral called mica, and to wear them whenever they dined at the imperial table, his majesty promising his favor to the lady who had the finest. Peach flowers continued in vogue until the Princess Sheoo Yang felt the blossoms of a plum tree fall on her cheek on a windy day. These of course supplanted the peach; soon after, however, flowers were superseded by little fish made of silk threads. About this time also ladies used to wear little black patches on their faces, just as in Europe six or seven centuries later. In the eighteenth century the missionaries found the artificial flower trade very flourishing at Pekin, where a special kind of silk stuff was manufactured for the purpose. About the same time Venice and Bologna made silver-gilt flowers, and at Naples they contrived to give the artificial article the perfume of the natural production; the Genoese colored their flowers with the brush, and at Lyons the religious communities manufactured them, but only for the purpose of decorating their altars.

TOO BAD.—A child five years old recently died near Providence, Rhode Island, who had seven grandmothers and five grandfathers living. It is a wonder the little thing lived so long. Twelve grandparents would pet any child to death.

### Life in Alaska.

Alaska is determined not to be behind the times in matters of popular interest, for not only the Indians, but also several of the citizens, and at least one soldier, are engaged in the illicit manufacture of whisky, which is distilled of molasses or brown sugar. A corporal of the garrison was lately arrested, he having been reported by some jealous neighbor as a manufacturer without license, but a search failed to result in the capture of the contraband fluid, and, though all the town well know that the man has dealt in the article, still legal evidence was wanting, and he was liberated. The civilization of Indians in this remote section is making rapid progress, for besides being manufacturers and sellers of the liquor, which is known by the euphonious term "Hoochnoo," they are first-rate experts in blackmail, as is shown by the following:

A young Sitka sub-chief has, by industry, cunning and perseverance, become moderately wealthy, being the happy owner of several hundred brand new woolen blankets, which are the standard currency among them. His riches excited the cupidity of a number of young warriors, who agreed to make the sub-chief "shell out" with some of his hoarded wool. One of the tribe happened to be sick at the time, and the fated sub duly visited his declining friend, who soon died. This was the signal for the conspirators, who at once impaneled a coroner's jury, which decided that the defunct man and brother died only because the daily visitor had bewitched him! The young chief heard ominous whisperings in the air, gathered his clan about him, retired to his house, securely locked it, and intimated that he was not at home to callers. The coroner's jury in a body adjourned to the culprit's residence, whom they verbally summoned to appear for indictment, trial and sentence. The young man declined, and with the rifles of himself and clan marked out a dead line around his habitation. Then was organized a regular siege.

The rest of the tribe did not seem to find anything concerning themselves about the matter, only a few of them making bets on the result. The bewitching chief, meanwhile, called out to some Indians passing by to inform the military commander of his fix, that he might rescue him; but they did not consider that fair, and declined to meddle. All this took place within about one hundred paces of the garrison, to which the little affair was unknown for some days. Three times the mighty northern lights had fitfully illuminated the seat of war before the blackmailed savage succumbed, having first settled the terms of surrender to his advantage. Ordinarily, life for life is their motto; but, at option, a number of blankets may recompense the aggrieved surviving relatives, and upon mutual agreement the sub-chief forked over fifty Hudson Bay blankets. And then the siege was raised and there was peace.

### Fashion Notes.

Buttoned shoes without heels are seen on the most stylish children.

Dress suits for girls just in their teens are shown in colored grenadines, summer silks, and in white lawn embroidered.

Instead of sailor waists, the long waisted blouse is now laid in side plaits, and finished with a belt, or else worn with a sash.

Many mothers are returning to white stockings, and cream colored or unbleached Balbriggans are chosen in preference to all others.

Dark solid colored stockings are preferred to striped ones. Dark blue, clocked, or embroidered with white or with red up each side, are shown in lisle thread and in raw silk.

Among newly imported garments are sack aprons, such as French children have always worn. They are cut in sack shape, half high and square in the neck, and are without sleeves.

Girls' polonaises are all buttoned behind. These are made in very straight and plain designs, and show a return to the simplicity that used to belong to the clothing of young girls and children.

Boys still in short clothes wear long waisted plaited blouses and kilt skirts. Soft light summer cloths of gray, brown, or blue, also shepherd's check of black and white twill, are the woolen materials used for these suits.

The boy's hat is a sailor shape, and the hair is worn in page style, with the front drooping over the forehead. Swiss straw hats for boys come in the sailor shape, also in Derby shapes, with round high crown and stiff curled brim.

Infants' long robes are from a yard to a yard and a quarter long, and the preference is given to those trimmed around the bottom in rows of tucks, insertion, and lace rather than those with "robed" fronts trimmed from top to bottom.

Beautiful and fine yoke slips of white muslin, needle-worked, are imported for children just putting on short clothes. The small sizes have clusters of fine tucks and embroidery above the hem, while the yoke is made of lengthwise tucks and rows of needlework.

The Centennial sash of red, white, and blue ribbon six or seven inches wide is one of the patriotic fancies of the year. It costs $1.75 a yard, and is worn tied low down around the hips, with two deep loops and ends hanging behind instead of a stiff bow.

Girls over twelve years wear their dress skirts to reach to their ankles. Those below twelve years wear shorter skirts, falling well over the knee, and showing two or three inches of the stocking above the boots. The drawers are not seen below the skirts, no matter what the child's age.

### The New Jersey Potato Crop.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says: There seems to be no reason to doubt that the New Jersey potato crop will this year be a certain and total failure. The Colorado bugs have already appeared in myriads all over the State, and are everywhere prosecuting their destructive onslaught upon the young potato plants. They never before appeared so early as this, nor in such countless numbers. This strange and alarming Rocky mountain pest puts in an appearance at the very beginning of the potato season, and in such vast hordes as to make it seem hopeless to attempt to contend with them. It probably is a hopeless undertaking. They are everywhere attacking the potato plants, and even the roots and young tubers, in swarming hosts, and with voracious energy that is disheartening. We hear of their ravages in every part of the State, and there seems no reason to doubt that they will continue the campaign by successive broods, all the summer.

### AFTER MANY YEARS.

**A Youthful Lover, Separated from his Affianced by an Ambitious Father, Meets her when Middle Aged and Consummates his Life's Work.**

"Next!" shouted a barber in one of the Detroit barber shops, according to the *Free Press*, the other afternoon, and in response the chair was occupied by a tall, fair looking, middle aged man, who remarked as he sat down:

"This job over and I will be ready to complete the work of a lifetime!"

The traditional man who talks is the barber, and naturally his customer's remark excited his curiosity to the extent that he asked numerous questions with a view to ascertain what was the aforesaid work of the aforesaid lifetime, and during the next half hour, while the customer was treated to a shave, shampoo, and hair cut, the following romance was related:

Twenty-two years ago, or in the spring of 1854, Enos Dalrymple was a clerk in a general store near the corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street. Dalrymple had been over from England about one year, and during his ocean voyage had made the acquaintance of Miss Louisa Merkham. With their parents they came to this city, and were thus enabled to continue an acquaintance which soon changed to love, and the consequent engagement resulted. Louisa's parents, being pretty well supplied with this world's goods, were much opposed to Dalrymple as a son-in-law, chiefly because he worked for a living; but their opposition was useless. The young couple met in secret and carried on a correspondence unknown to any one but themselves. Too poor to get married, young Dalrymple, as soon as he reached his majority, started West in search of his fortune. He had not been absent many months when Miss Merkham's parents, discovering that their daughter was still corresponding with Dalrymple, sent her to Quebec to be educated, ostensibly, but really to wean her from the object of her affection.

"For eight years," said Dalrymple, "I heard not a word from Louisa, during which time I moved to Melbourne, Australia, and established myself as an attorney and counselor at law. At last, in 1868, I was surprised at the receipt of a letter bearing the Liverpool postmark and the signature of my lost sweetheart. In the letter she stated that she had long thought me dead, but seeing my name in an Australian paper her old love had prompted her to write to me, something telling her that the Australian attorney was the Detroit clerk of '54.

"I answered the letter promptly, and with the old feeling of affection, but waited for a reply in vain until at last I made up my mind that either I had been imposed upon or that death had claimed my sweetheart.

"Still a bachelor, I toiled at my profession and accumulated wealth, and at last filled with a desire to revisit Detroit and my old home in England, also intending to visit the world's fair at Philadelphia, I took passage on the steamer Calcutta for San Francisco. Without delay I started east, and since that time have traveled across the continent three times.

"I was at Chicago, and to pass away the time I visited one of the theaters. What the play was I do not recollect, save that there was a reunion of the two principal characters after a long separation, and, as usual, the audience was dismissed in high spirits. Especially was I happily impressed, for in the person of a lady who assumed the part of a kind, matronly old woman, I fancied that I recognized the voice and features of the love of my youth, and try as I would I could not dismiss the fancy. So deeply was it impressed upon my mind, that after going to my hotel I examined the play bill, and after long consideration resolved to call upon the "old woman." The next day I carried out my resolution, and there occurred a mutual recognition, which, had you seen it, you could never forget.

"The result is that after nearly ten years of life on the stage, Louise has left it for good, and together we will return to Melbourne to end our days in peace and happiness, as I hope."

### A Five Pound Dwarf.

One of the most remarkable human beings ever seen in this country, says the New Orleans *Republican*, or perhaps in any other, arrived in this city recently, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, with her parents, direct from Mexico, and unknown to the American public. This child, Lucri Zarate, was born at Vera Cruz, and is said to be twelve years old. She is twenty inches high and is said to weigh scarcely more than five pounds. Imagine a French doll walking and talking to you and some idea of her appearance can be had. Standing on a parlor floor her head reaches to about the seat of an ordinary chair, and yet her limbs and body are in all respects well proportioned.

Mrs. Belknap could get no more than one toe of her foot into the Mexican girl's shoe. Her head, about as big as a man's fist, is well shaped and covered with soft, brown hair. The only thing out of line with her size is her nose; that was evidently made for a larger girl, but it will do. She has bright, black eyes, and is intelligent, conversing with a little voice in the language of her parents. She runs and plays about the room as if she enjoyed her little life, and salutes and bids adieu to her guests with evident propriety. In the way of a joke she offered to carry a fat reporter on her back, and stoping over asked him to climb on her shoulders. The little midgit will astonish any one who sees her, because she is so tiny and so human. Standing by the side of Tom Thumb she would reach his elbow, and the general would look like an overgrown and bloated aristocrat. The liliputian is to be taken to the Centennial Exposition, and stops here for a few days to consult dolls' dressmakers about fashionable wardrobes for herself.

### Valuable Invention.

As compared with other devices of the kind, the peculiar feature in the construction of the new English safety lamp for mines, is that the admission of gas extinguishes the flame, so that it cannot under any circumstances be exploded by the lamp—the great danger which characterizes other lamps in mines. In this new arrangement, the whole of the air for feeding the flame has to pass through an air chamber in a limited space at the bottom of the lamp, and as the impure air, such as hydrogen, fills up that limited space, then the passage for the oxygen which is requisite to support combustion is stopped, and consequently the light becomes suffocated for want of air. Successful experiments have demonstrated this.

### Items of Interest.

They who weep over errors were not formed for crimes.

A Buffalo lawyer sued the *Express* for $5,000 for calling him a "shyster," and a jury awarded him $15.

New York city directory, for 1876, contains 250,000 names, against 850 in the directory ninety years ago.

"Will the coming man steal?" asks the Chicago *Times*. Probably not. There won't be anything for the poor fellow to take.

Affianced young lovers in Philadelphia are turning the Centennial season to account. No less than seventeen weddings were announced in one day.

"Now, waiter, what's to pay?" "What have you had, sir?" "Three fish." "Only brought up two, sir." "I had three—two trout, and one *smelt*."

Edward Dolan, a conductor on the Michigan Central railroad, has gone mad with joy on discovering that his wife had unexpectedly inherited a fortune of $250,000.

A resident of Gloucester, Mass., is preparing to cross the Atlantic alone in a sloop-rigged boat fifteen feet long, five and a half feet wide and two and a half feet deep.

The pigeon shooting match in London between Ira Paine of New York and Captain Patten, the English crack shot, resulted in a tie—each killing twenty-one out of thirty birds.

"I could kill you for two cents," shouted an enraged man to an offending neighbor. It was an ugly threat but it sounded good. It shows that we are getting down to *ante bellum* prices.

A down East editor says: The ladies' spring hats are pretty, and worn on the upper edge of the left ear, which makes one look arch and piquant, like a chicken looking through a crack in the fence.

A little son of Eli Ellerbe, while playing in a yard a few days ago in Rockingham, N. C., was attacked by a rooster, which pecked the little fellow's head so badly that it caused his death.

A Western paper said: Talk about the wind blowing the grasshoppers away. One of them faced a gale for an hour, and then yanked a shingle off a house for a fan, saying it was awfully sultry.

It is not an unusual thing, nowadays, for pedestrians in Kentucky, where meat showers occur, to witness wild eyed men gesticulating skyward and yelling: "No more corned beef! Send down some quail on toast."

A market, Monday morning, a man buying strawberries. Suddenly a thought strikes him, and he says: "I hope these berries were not picked on Sunday?" Market man—"No, sir; but they grew on Sunday."

Jasper county, Texas, produces an excellent quality of tea. The plant grows unusually large, and it will require but a small plot of ground to furnish a family with this expensive and yet almost necessary article.

"Are you a professional drummer?" said a country merchant to a chap who was traveling that section with patent tack hammers for sale. "No, sir, I'm not," was the reply. "I'm only a hammer-tour salesman."

A girl in Pittsfield having been struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, one of the papers of that city declares that a number of married have, in consequence, invited the artillery companies to practice near their premises.

The Long Island railway company put 120 newly imported Chinamen at work relaying the rails of the Rockaway branch. The Celestials live in the cars along the route and receive seventy cents per day, with which they are amply satisfied.

"John," said a fond little wife, enthusiastically, pointing out to her husband a little shop in a fashionable street, "when you die, I'm going to take the life insurance money and buy that little place and set up as a milliner."

Miss Linda Gilbert, the New York "prisoner's friend," during the past year received 500 books and $1,472.65 for prison libraries from charitable persons. One hundred and thirty discharged prisoners received employment through her agency.

Not long ago a billiard player in London in lighting his cigar accidentally let his match fall on a billiard ball, which at once begun to burn with a flame that could not be extinguished. It was apparently an ivory ball, but was made of celluloid, a mixture of gun cotton and camphor, compressed and dried.

Although the camel has the most beautiful eyes of all quadrupeds, it boasts of ugly teeth and a vile temper. Two unsuspecting keepers at the London Crystal Palace lately found this out when a dromedary suddenly attacked them, and tore the ankle joint of one out of its socket, so that the foot had to be amputated.

A Missouri farmer, arrested unjustly for obtaining money by false pretenses, tried to kill himself in his cell, and his friends, who had already insured his speedy release, induced him to sign a promise that he would not repeat the attempt. After his discharge he wrote out his opinion that the agreement had terminated with his imprisonment, and hanged himself.

A boy named Fairchild drowned himself near Mazeppa, Minn., through fear of a whipping from his father for a misdemeanor at school. When his father was notified that the body had been found, he went to the spot, gazed at the body, seemed greatly agitated, and went away. Neither he nor any of the family went near it afterward, and the body was buried by the neighbors. The next day he carried a grist of grain to mill, came back by the burying ground just as the body was being interred, stopped and looked a moment, and drove home.

### Undesirable Neighbors.

Back of a country store in Campo, Cal., are four graves, each containing the body of a Mexican bandit. Two brothers named Gashell own the store, and they tell how the bandits were killed. In December last a party of six made a descent upon Campo, which is composed solely of the store, blacksmith shop and residence of the Gashells, intending to kill the proprietors and carry off all the money and goods. One of the brothers was shot down in the store, and left for dead, while the robbers went to kill the other in the blacksmith shop; but the wounded man revived, armed himself, crawled into a good position, and picked off three of the robbers. A fourth was shot by the other Gashell, who was himself wounded, and the remaining two fled. Displeased with their failure, the survivors on their way tried to rob a herdsman, but were again repulsed.

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

### THE RESULTS AT CINCINNATI.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19, 1876.

The result at Cincinnati has confirmed the predictions set forth in my last letter, and looking at the field from the standpoint I did, even a fortnight before the assembling of the Convention, one could not seriously come to any other conclusion. In the first place, Mr. Blaine, from the moment of the Mulligan testimony, was an impossible candidate, impossible, because the nomination must be a premise of success, and success with Mr. Blaine was impossible. Again, the opposition had the element of strength, which Mr. Blaine had not. Mr. Morton entered the canvass with the support of Indiana, and an almost united South.—Mr. Conkling, with New York and a scattered following, led by the Pacific mines and their representation in Wall St. Mr. Bristow, with the support of the disaffected and sore-head element, and there are none so obstinate as those who have no reason in their madness. These were the elements of opposition for at least two weeks before the Convention; an opposition that could not be purchased to support a candidate whose election was a matter of doubt. Thirdly, Mr. Blaine's presumed strength was in a degree fictitious. Unquestionably the popular voice, and much of the popular press was with him. His political prominence, his unjust persecution, his unquestioned ability, aided by the popular sympathy in his sudden illness, led the majority to consider his the element of expediency. But there was something more to be considered. Ohio and New York must be carried at all hazards. Could Mr. Blaine have carried either of these important States? The question is at least an open one. Again, let us look at the states which indicated their preference for Mr. Blaine, in the Convention, particularly on the seventh ballot, when his strength was developed. There was Ala., Ark., Conn., Del., Ga., La., Md., Mo., Oregon, Va., W. Va., casting for him altogether 134 votes. could these States have given him a single electoral vote? Again there was Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, N. Mex., Utah, Wash. and Wyoming Territories, and the District of Columbia, casting 14 votes, which having no vote in the electoral college, could have given him no aid whatever. Here we find we must deduct 148 votes from the 351 he received on the seventh ballot, before we can determine the value of his actual strength. This will leave him 203 votes in Convention from states representing 124 votes in the electoral college, or 6 short of what is necessary to elect. It seems therefore evident that Mr. Blaine's wonderful strength was of a nature that could do him little good in November.—The turning point in the Convention was the moment when the South dropped Mr. Morton, and threw its support to Mr. Blaine. The situation was this: Mr. Morton's success was out of the question, with no support but that of Indiana. Mr. Bristow's best friends saw no prospect for his nomination, but believing they held the balance of power, hoped to make it useful at the critical moment.—Mr. Hartranft's delegation wavered, hesitated and consulted, and following their predilections decided to give 24 votes to Blaine. This threw the situation directly into the hands of Mr. Conkling, whose 69 votes had been kept well in hand. New York retired to consult, and Mr. Conkling was telegraphed for instructions, and Mr. Conkling, at his telegraph instrument in Washington was master of the situation. And who was Mr. Conkling? Well, the fastidious Senator from New York, was for the moment, the administration; he was also, in the elegant language of "the easy-chair"—"the Machine;"—he was New York, with an almost certain Presidential majority of 50,000; but most important of all, he was *Capital*. He was for the moment the incarnation of the wealth of the nation, the personification of the Pacific mines, the investments of capital, the power of Wall St. With Mr. Conkling in his quadrupal capacity, nomination *must* mean success. To assist Mr. Blaine did *not* mean success; to aid Mr. Bristow, would be to throw away the opportunity; to refuse to withdraw *himself* were the sheerest folly. Back went the decision, "I withdraw in favor of Gov. Hayes," and the thing was done.

Mr. Schurz and Mr. Curtis may explain as they may—the nomination of Gov. Hayes was the triumph of "the Machine." The independent-reform-fault-finding Press, may exult as they choose,—the triumph of Gov. Hayes was the victory of the administration.—Mr. Blaine and his friends may talk as they will, the victory lies with Mr. Conkling. I do not, personally, particularly admire Mr. Conkling, but I cannot help admire his genius.

The nomination of Gov. Hayes, of course gave the second place to the East. I am not prepared to say that Mr. Wheeler was a part of the bargain, as do most others, but it is not at all unlikely. It looks as though the vice-Presidency was conceded to New York, by the dual nomination; and the selection, though not a brilliant one, is safe and perfectly unobjectionable. The entire ticket divests the coming campaign of all slanders, charges, insinuations, and personalities against the Republican candidates, and is therefore impregnable.

Want of space precludes mention of the Platform, which I reserve for another letter. While any calculation of the probabilities of the result, may, to an extent, be premature, until after the St. Louis Convention. I believe the following table is a fair estimate of what we may depend upon in November. It will be observed that I have omitted every doubtful state, particularly Indiana, which there is little reason to believe can be lost to us; and Connecticut, which in all probability will follow New York; also leave out South Caro., California, Oregon; all of which we can reasonably calculate upon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total vote in Electoral College, | 369 |
| Necessary to a choice, | 185 |
| Maine, | 7 |
| New Hampshire, | 5 |
| Vermont, | 5 |
| Massachusetts, | 13 |
| Rhode Island, | 4 |
| New York, | 35 |
| New Jersey, | 9 |
| Pennsylvania, | 29 |
| Ohio, | 22 |
| Michigan, | 11 |
| Illinois, | 21 |
| Iowa, | 11 |
| Wisconsin, | 10 |
| Minnesota, | 5 |
| Nebraska, | 3 |
| Kansas, | 5 |
| Colorado, | 2 |
| Nevada, | 3 |
| Total, | 201 |

I do not believe that this table will be materially changed, excepting by a serious fortuity of circumstances, such as the country has never witnessed before. So far the situation is promising, and with a united, enthusiastic party, arrayed against another which is, in the words of the platform, so "unworthy, recreant, incapable," there is no question as regards victory in November. CARLOS.

THE FOURTH.—The management of the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society have determined that this town shall not be without centennial observance, and have arranged a liberal programme for the coming Fourth of July, the afternoon to be spent in appropriate exercises, list of which will be found in their advertisement. No pleasanter manner of passing Independence Day can be found than in a visit to the beautiful Park, and witnessing the sports of the occasion, and our citizens should give the Society a generous patronage on that day.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The North High School of Weymouth hold their annual reunion in the Methodist Church, East Weymouth, next week, the Society having generously offered the School the free use of their house of worship for the occasion. Preparations are making for an entertainment of much merit and interest.

DETERMINATION.—20 of the pupils of the Broad St. Grammar School are making extra effort to obtain admission to the High School at the ensuing term, and the principal, J. W. Armington, Esq., is giving them the benefit of his services by holding a third session of school each day. They deserve to succeed in this effort to obtain admission to the "People's College."

EXPLOSION.—By the ignition of some inflammable material at the fireworks factory of Mr. E. S. Hunt, at Weymouth Landing, last Tuesday, an explosion ensued which demolished the material in two of the small buildings. The operatives in the five rooms of each building were fortunately absent at the time, consequently no harm was done to life or limb.

NEW DWELLING.—Mr. Pattillo has commenced the erection of a new dwelling on his lot corner of Washington and Federal streets, at the Landing. The work is being done by Mr. Ashford Baker.

THE new reservoir of the Weymouth Fire District, on Front St., is completed. The reservoir is of large capacity, and will prove a valuable improvement in case of fire in that vicinity.

THE VINEYARD.—Trains are now running on the summer schedule over the popular and pleasant route via O. C. R. R. and steamers, to the Vineyard. Those who cannot go to the Centennial will find consolation for their disappointment in a trip to this beautiful seaside resort, and will find the pleasure doubly enhanced by putting up at the Central House, conducted by J. S. Fuller & Co. Though brother Fuller is too modest to blow his own trumpet, we take pleasure in giving him the credit which he deserves in keeping the best hotel on the island, in point of comfort and attention to guests.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Richards, of Weymouth Landing, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Thursday evening of last week, a large company of relatives and friends being present at their residence on Front Street to extend their congratulations to the venerable couple who have so happily run the race matrimonial for a half century. A fine array of suitable presents graced their tables, and the company were hospitably entertained with music, vocal and instrumental, and a bountiful collation.

RESIGNED.—William E. Jewell, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency for Norfolk County, has resigned his position.

THE Weymouth Reform Club have secured a room in Mr. Albion Hall's building, Washington Square, for their reading-room, the room of Mr. Foye not being deemed suitable for the purpose.

It is expected that the room will be ready for occupancy July 4.

WE learn that the Temperance Cadets of East Weymouth have received an invitation to visit the Exposition at Philadelphia, and that Mechanics Temple of Honor will accompany the party, on their excursion in August.

THE Committee of the Perkins Literary Union chosen to take into consideration the subject of providing a course of literary lectures for the coming winter season, with instructions to carry ihto effect such measures as might seem to the Committee advisable, have held several meetings and are unanimous in favor of the enterprise. The deliberations of the Committee have been in harmony with the belief that a course of ten really first class lectures can be sustained in this village, and that those who have been in the habit of patronizing city courses, as well as the many who have not found it practicable to do so, will welcome the privilege of attending such lectures at home. The names of some fifteen of our most prominent lecturers are upon the list from which a selection is to be made, and it is confidently expected that the interest manifested in this enterprise will be so general and hearty, as to ensure its complete success.

THE dwelling-house and lot of land at North Weymouth, formerly owned by Mrs. Nancy Pierce, was sold at auction last Tuesday by Sam'l Curtis, for $2025.

NEW TOWN.—A petition for a new town, to be composed of Weymouth Landing and East Braintree, to be called Stetson, has been circulated recently, but the document has not yet received any signatures in this village.

A leading feature of the 17th was the review and excursion of the Quincy Yacht Club. Crafts belonging to the club, after a review by Commodore Slade, set sail down Weymouth river, each boat dipping its colors when passing the commodore's yacht. The following boats took part in the review: Rescue, Capt. W. N. Ford; Dolly Varden, Capt. A. B. Cleverly; Red Rion, Capt. George Morton; Annie, Capt. P. B. Turner; Kate, Capt. George Saville; Elmer, Capt. Perez Chubbuck; Lilv, Capt. E. W. Marsh; Secret, Capt. J. Binney; Flora, Capt. W. F. Mabury; Wildfire, Capt. H. A. Keith; Piona, Capt. H. F. Baker; Vision, Capt. E. P. Worster. After a pleasant three miles sail to Grape Island, the party disembarked and excellent clam and fish chowders, with "fixings," were served, after which the boats set sail for home.

The next meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union, will be held in the Episcopal Church, next Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 3 o'clock. All members are urged to be preuent.

NOTICE.—Owing to the sickness of Mr. Sam'l C. Loring, of East Braintree, the subscriber has made arrangements to sell his Garden products of Strawberries, Peas, Beans, Green Corn, etc., for the season on commission, and will offer them at the lowest market rates.

Mr. Loring's productions are well known to the public as of superior quality, and purchasers can rely upon obtaining them fresh at all times.

C. W. STEVENS,
Weymouth Landing.

### South Weymouth.

The Highland Light Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a strawberry festival Tuesday evening, at the vestry of the 2d Cong'l Church. The order was well represented and gave a fine programme of vocal and instrumental music, readings, &c., Mrs. A. T. French, and Miss Eva Bates, appearing in songs, which they rendered in their usual felicitous manner. A quartette of the Lodge, consisting of Messrs. E. Nash and A. Dean, with Misses M. C. Holbrook and M. B. Tirrell, sang two quartetts, one of them C. A. White's last issue, "Drive home the Wedge," which was given in very fine style. But one of the beautiful things was a trio, by Misses Eva Bates, M. C. Holbrook, and M. B. Tirrell, which charmed and brought down the house. C. Joy recited a piece, personating J. B. Gough, which was very finely done. The South Weymouth Quartette played very finely indeed, and received the hearty thanks of the Lodge for their services, which they rendered gratuitously. Mr. H. C. Thomas recited the speech of Wendell Phillips, which was finely received. The proceeds were quite satisfactory, and will be applied to the payment of the indebtedness of the Lodge.

A liitte more activity is felt in the boot business, but the prices of labor are too low to be at all satisfactory. It needs but a little to excite acts of violence, and we can but feel the deepest sympathy with those who are working their lives out, but fail to get a living.

Rev. S. L. Gracey gave a very interesting lecture on temperance, at the vestry of the Union Church. The interest still continues in the cause, and accessions are daily being made to the different organizations. The Lodge of Good Templars already numbers about 130, and are receiving about 5 members a week. They have nearly out grown their hall and are expecting to have a new place. C. E. N.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The assemblage of the friends of temperance at Willow Grove, on the 17th, embraced nearly one thousand residents of the villages of Weymouth, who were highly gratified with the entertainment offered and the attentions of Mr. H. J. Shaw, proprietor of the Grove, who did all in his power to make their visit a pleasant and enjoyable one. A procession was formed at 10 o'clock, in Jackson Square, East Weymouth, embracing the Cadets of Temperance, under the marshalship of W. H. Bartlett, Esq., and their perfect movement and fine bearing showing that efficient instruction of their leader had not been without fruit; the East Weymouth Reform Club, Martin Hawes, President; Catholic T. A. & B. Association, J. H. Whelan, Marshal; Mechanics Temple of Honor, Geo. Erench, Marshal; Band of Cheerful Helpers, consisting of 100 young boys and girls, T. Bearse, Marshal. The procession, headed by the Weymouth Band, marched to Lovell's Corner, where they received the South Weymouth Temperance Cadets, Wessagussett Lodge of Good Templars, and Lovell's Corner Band of Hope. Passing on to the Grove, Martin E. Hawes, Esq., President of the Day, called the assembly to order, and after music by the Band, Rev. F. P. Chapin offered prayer. A short address was then made by the President, followed with vocal music by an efficient choir, under direction of J. Murray Whitcomb. Judge Bumpus then made an excellent address, reviewing the progress of our country for the century, in its social, civil and moral aspects. Rev. Messrs. Chapin, Halliday, and Gracie, followed with short speeches, and invited the audience to come forward and sign the pledge. The meeting was then adjourned for an hour or more, and the pleasures incident to the place were indulged in with hearty zest; sailing, dancing, rolling ten-pins and social greetings being the features of the hour. Capt. A. J. Garey acted as Chief Marshal of the procession, and to use a homely phrase, "did it up brown." We learn that Mr. Shaw, proprietor of the Grove, has nailed the temperance flag to the mast, and when visitors call at the Grove, they are invited to sign the pledge. The meats for the collation were furnished by Alvah Raymond, Jr., of South Weymouth, and, as might be expected, were very nice.

DISTRICT COURT.—Constables Garey and Holbrook are making it lively for sinners against various statutes, and the record of Court reveals William Mulvey, of Weymouth, fined $3 and costs for intoxication; John Flynn, of Weymouth, paid costs for a dog not licensed at the proper time; Edward Fraher, fined $25 for keeping unlicensed billiard tables, and appealed; F. H. Tilden, $50 and costs on a liquor seizure; John Dumphy, $8 and costs for drunkenness; Ann Connors, selling liquor, $50 and costs; Catherine Sullivan, same offence, fined $50 and costs—a big week's work for the officers.

COOLER.—The "clerk of the weather" attempted to make a corner in heat during the first part of the week, but the thunder of Wednesday cooled the air to a fine degree of temperature. The friends of F. Ambler, Esq. declare that the change is due to the frigidity of his Arctic soda fountain, but be this true or no, a draught from this reservoir of coolness is a delightful experience in hot weather.

FRACAS.—Last Sunday evening an individual from East Weymouth, in an intoxicated condition, became involved in a dispute with Mr. J. McLaughlin, of the Landing, and added force to his argument by striking Mr. McL. on the head with a scythe rifle, cutting a severe gash. The offender was brought into Court Monday, but the matter was afterward privately settled. Another verification of the proverb, "When the wine's in, the wit's out."

### Rockland News Items.

At a meeting of the Rockland Reform Club, held June 9th, a committee of twelve, consisting of both ladies and gentlemen, was chosen to visit the several places in town where it is supposed liquors are secretly sold, and try the effect of moral suasion before extending the strong arm of the law.

Mr. Josiah Torrey crushed the middle finger on the right hand, on the afternoon of the 17th inst. He was engaged in loading a hay tedder, when it begun to roll and his fingers passed between the cog wheels.

A horse belonging to Mr. S. M. Howes, while feeding near the railroad, in the cut west of Union St., was met by the up train at about three o'clock and driven up the railroad about an eighth of a mile, closely followed by the train. At this point he leaped from the track, which was raised some eight feet from the cut at the sides, clearing the fence and landing safely in the pasture below.

FOR CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the American Protestant says the friends of Hon. F. A. Hobart, of Braintree, are determined to send him to Congress from the Second District, as four years ago they gave way in favor of Mr. Harris and thus secured his election, and the people demand a business man, one who has a thorough knowledge of the wants of his constituents,

### The Centennial.

The visit of the Massachusetts Press Association to the grand centennial exposition at Philadelphia was an event of such marked interest and pleasure that justice could not be done to its merits in columns of description. From the embarkation at the Providence station to the return via Fall River steamer and O. C. R. R., Major Merrill and staff did valiant service for the comfort and safety of their flock, enabling the press gang and ladies to enjoy the trip to the full measure of content. Passing over the journey to the city of brotherly love and centennial enterprise, we chronicle the arrival of the party at the Grand Exposition Hotel—a sounding title for an unpretentious array of tenements running a long way to the rear and fronted by a fair structure of brick, extending across the avenue end of the blocks. The party assail the genial landlord Riley for rooms, and some are tucked into microscopic chambers looking out upon roofs highly scented with the fumes of coal tar. This will not do, and proper representations at the office are met with a generous disposition to ensure the comfort of all. A general shifting of baggage follows, and apartments better suited to the wants of the "third estate" are obtained, at the risk of confusion in the office record. Manager Riley is, however, equal to the occasion, though he has 1200 guests in the house, and "out of seeming evil still educeth good." The new arrivals subside into tranquility, and after an interval of refreshment prepare to do the Centennial.

Where to commence and end a description of this astounding achievement of American enterprise is a puzzle. Miles upon miles of sight-seeing in a world of enchantment bewilders the visitor and exhausts the brain and body of the most vigorous during the first hours of wanderings among these trophies of the world's genius. Out of disorderly ramblings is seen developed the conclusion that the perfect system of the exhibition only requires a like adherence to systematic visitation to ensure a complete revelation of the magnitude and beauty of the exposition. The practical Yankee will certainly pull foot at the outset for the vast machinery hall, where the terribly grand pulsations of the mighty Corliss engine set in motion tens of thousands of iron combinations of utility and power, whose rythmic beat is timed to the century of advancement which has wrought such prodigious relief for the toilers of the world, and realized a product of elegance before which the famed lamp of Alladin would pale its ineffectual fires. Here is a study room for the mechanic, the artisan, the man of letters, and the devotee of science, where a week's research would unfold but a small part of its treasures of priceless worth; but the burdened representative of a local paper must not be luxuriously inclined; time is rapidly gliding away, and reluctantly departing from the busy scene we enter the main exhibition building, greeted with a splendor of magnificence which would require a tour of the round globe to compass.—Even the utmost isles of the sea have paid tribute to the youthful Republic; Europe, Asia, Africa, are before the eye; old Egypt, with her hoary antiquity; China, and Japan, with reminiscences of dim centuries, the states and empires of South America, the colonies of Great Britain, the Sandwich and South Sea islands, "barbarian and Scythian, bond and free," all share in the glories and add to the attractions of the enchanting sight, and an attempt to enumerate their infinite variety of contribution would require an inconceivable space. A month would hardly satisfy an appreciative visitor, and with lingering steps we pass to Memorial Hall, an elegant structure of stone, which is to remain as a monument of the great exposition. Treasures of art from the galleries of the world and from private treasuries crowd the building and its annex, and intoxicate the senses with glorious forms of beauty; the mightiest masters of painting and sculpture are here represented, and before their work thousands render homage.

The United States building is a treasury of military, scientific, and mechanical details which cannot be omitted by the short-time visitor, even though but a rapid transit through the spacious building take up his allotment of time. The agricultural and horticultural buildings, the glass works, brewery, the buildings erected by the different States and by the enterprise of numerous manufacturers, societies, etc., all in turn demand attention, and well repay examination.

The appliances for comfort of visitors are abundant on the grounds and in the buildings. A narrow gauge railway encircles the enclosure, and for five cents one can make the circuit, the cars stopping at each prominent point. Rolling chairs convey ladies with comfort through the buildings, and seats are plentiful on all sides. Altogether, the appointments are perfect, and the exposition is one which invites the attention of every one who can spare the requisite time and money for a visit.

A portion of the press party decided that a centennial visit to the national capital would be in keeping with the exposition tour, and tarried a few days among the objects of interest in and around Washington, including Mount Vernon and Arlington—these latter places linking together the memories of our Revolutionary struggle and the great rebellion. Around the marble sarcophagus which encloses the remains of the patriot leader no rude alarms of desolating war now disturb the peaceful shades among which he once roved, and on the heights of Arlington in like tranquility repose the thousands of patriot dead who fought for the continuance of those liberties which it was the work of Washington to maintain. As we passed through the enclosure and entered the Lee mansion, our eyes rested on a tablet inscribed with the following lines:

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

The beautiful sentiment seemed to chime with the solemn oaks of venerable shade, as the whispering breezes of evening played among the leaves, and the white headstones glistened with a new lustre, as though reflecting back the immortal fame of names that will never die.

An inspection of the Capitol, a climb to the top of the dome and a descent into the subterranean depths, with a brief hour in the halls of Congress listening to the debates of sapient legislators; a visit to the Treasury, where, under the courteous guidance of Capt. Gunning, we were permitted to view the money making and money-destroying processes which demand the closest attention and most harrassing care; a walk to the White House and various departments of government; a journey to the Soldiers' Home, founded by the liberality of Gen. Scott; a call on Dr. Torrey, who lives in a quiet and beautiful rural retreat on the other side of Anacosta River; and last, but not least, several pleasant interviews with our able Washington correspondent, "*Carlos*," and we bid farewell to the summer glories of the beautiful capital, and roll homeward over the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, heated and tired with the stay under a Southern sun, but filled with remembrances of a most delightful nature.

[For the Gazette.]

## TO THE RIO GRANDE AND BEYOND.

### XII.

### TO THE RED RIVER.

I shall expect to be pardoned if, in the course of these sketches, I indulge, at times, in personal narrative. It is inseparable from a truthful account of scenes visited. Too frequently does the visitor to new and distant places hurry by them at breakneck speed, cast a contemptuous and hurried glance at objects which are so unfortunate as not to meet his approval, and color his descriptions by his own morbid opinions. An inattentive landlord, or a shabby hotel, will ofttimes tinge the impression of a city or town, and in the eyes of the confiding reader render it a place to be avoided, when it deserves, by manifest merit, to be unstintingly praised. Such treatment is too obviously unjust for comment, and I have and shall continue to endeavor to describe in generalities, only when long observation is the basis for conclusions.—Much of my own observation of Texan towns has been gained by a long residence; others have been hurriedly visited or carelessly glanced at. Of such I shall write as I found them. It was thus with my visit to the Red River and the upper tier of counties. And this is how it came about.

I was toasting my shins in front of the stove in the office of the Raymond House, in Austin, one evening in the winter of 1871, listening to the chatter of a party of politicians concocting some diabolical scheme by means of which a paltry advantage might be gained over the opposition, while they smoked furiously, expectorated vigorously and cursed each other and the said opposition emphatically, to my particular amusement and attentive interest for a time, degenerating into absolute and unqualified disgust in the end. Your Southwestern politician is no mincer of words, deals in no metaphor or allegorical phrases, says what he has to say in terms far from elegant at the best, interlards them with frequent profanity, and backs up his opinion with his muscle, should his listener be imprudent enough to raise an objection to the language or conclusions. In the corner and in the shadow, were a quartette of Mexican traders, whose low mutterings, in their villainous tongue, came blended with the fumes of their execrable cigarettes, to the fast somnolent senses. The night clerk dozed over his ledger, and the sable porter slept the sleep of the just on the office table. The click of billiard balls from the connecting hall, and the rattling of glasses from the bar-room, grew louder as the hours grew later, and mingled with the laughter of the drinkers and players. A touch on the shoulder aroused me from a fast increasing desire to slumber, and I turned to behold old John Robinson, the jolliest landlord in Texas, and to receive a telegram which had of course been waiting me at the office all day. Tearing it open as leisurely as it had been delivered, I read, "Proceed at once to Sherman, report arrival and await instructions".—Here was richness, a perfect bonanza of luck, an episode in fact that could not be surpassed. It meant a stage ride of nearly three hundred miles and quite seventy-five hours, over the most sparsely settled section of the interior, boasting the most abominable roads and the worst hotels in the state. It meant a hurried packing, an hour or two of sleep, a four o'clock breakfast, a lonely ride in a frosty morning, and a general breaking up of plans and purposes matured during the doze of the preceding hour. It meant, in short, all that was afterwards verified, for six o'clock of the coldest morning I had ever experienced in Texas, found me but half awake, the sole occupant of the "Waco Stage," which respectable term stood in this instance for the stiffest and most wretched prairie mud wagon in the possession of the El Paso Mail Line, east of the Colorado.

Now the ordinary traveller finds no fault with the comforts of a genuine stage coach. The seats are cushioned, the floor strewn with straw, and the sides and top padded. Arm slings are suspended from the sides, and the seat through the centre furnishes a rest for the knees, and often repose for the feet. But unless the way-bill shows a full cargo of living freight, the coach remains in the stable yard, and the mud-wagon takes its place. Its frame is of the stoutest oak, its sides of dirty canvas, its floor bare and nicely ventilated, its seats uncushioned, and its springs *non est*. The rain may pelt through the broken roof, the wind whistle through the torn canvas, and the bones of the passenger ache with the joltings and tossings of the voyage: he is booked for the trip and his only refuge is to get out and foot it. I can imagine no more pitiful object than a solitary traveller in a prairie mud wagon on a frosty morning in winter. He mantles his shoulders and arms in his cloak, and hugs himself in quiet desperation; then he beats a rapid tattoo with his benumbed pedal extremities on the floor of the stage, and sand papers his ears with his rough dogskin gloves, until they burn with greater intensity than they chilled with the frost. Then he fastens the canvas curtains of the door and windows, freezing his fingers in an endeavor to insert a three-quarter button in a half inch button-hole. As the stage rattles over the frozen "hog-wallows" he bounces from one end of his seat to the other, and hangs on like grim death as the horses leap rather than run over the stiffened ruts. A jutting rock in the path sets him gracefully on the floor, and he picks himself up just in time for the next obstruction to stand him on his head in the opposite corner. Then he seeks refuge in mild profanity and extemporizes phrases that would shock the conscience of an ancient mariner. Then he stops the chariot, and clambers out on the box beside the driver, as he should have done in the first place. Well, experience is always a rough teacher, but a beneficial one, nevertheless, otherwise I should not be able to speak so truthfully.

I cannot say much of the scenery between Austin and the first relay-station on this particular trip. In the first place the hour was somewhere near the dawn, and the atmosphere unpleasant for sylvan prospecting. Then, the driver was loquacious and withal amusing, and the impelling power frisky and unmanageable. When the leader was not shying at some inanimate and suspicious object by the roadside, he was reaching for the off-wheeler with his heels, or sighting an imaginary flea on his fore leg, and laying down to remove it in comfort. Then the said off-wheeler was laboring under an irresistible impulse to sit on the box with the driver, and although he could only succeed in accomplishing the object so far as his heels were concerned, he seemed by no means discouraged, and the frequency of the movement was only excelled by the agility displayed by the driver and passenger in dodging the clods of frozen earth thrown backward by the horses, and avoiding the overhanging branches by the roadside, as we rattled through the post-oak groves. A dozen miles of this experience and we drew up in front of the relay-station; a frowsy headed hostler lounged out of the stable and unhooked the horses, while the driver hunted his demijohn in the hay-loft and the passenger skirmished for a fire-place. Ten minutes of solid comfort in front of a blazing log; the loud blast of the driver's horn, and we clambered to the box and were off again. Our ride is exhilerating; the sharp morning air, moderated by the warm beams of the sun, tingles pleasantly cheek and brow as we cut through it, and whistles in our ears as we dash along over the frozen earth. The long dreary prairie resembles a sea of glass, as the sunbeams reflect and dazzle the vision, and our wheels cut through the fragile frost-crust and mingle their tinkling music with the beating hoofs of our horses, as they scamper through the low grass stubble.

I have said the driver was loquacious; he was more—he was irrepressible. His fund of ancedote and reminiscence was inexhaustible, and what I did not learn of staging in Texas during the past ten years or so wasn't worth mentioning.—His recollections extended to the days "afore the war," ranged through the stirring experience of a confederate "sojer," followed the general demoralization attending the "break-up" of Dick Taylor's command, and led through incidents so remarkable and hair-breadth escapes so marvellous, that I might have been able to construct a border romance therefrom of the most thrilling and heart-rending character imaginable.—Our horses, though less frolicsome, were none the less anxious to leave the prairies behind them, and reach their dinner-station at the earliest practicable moment, and somewhere near noon we drove into Georgetown and alighted in front of a low one-storied stone-structure, which boasted the name of Hotel, primarily, and grocery, stage-office, saloon, post-office and city-hall, incidentally.

## Marriages and Deaths.

### MARRIED.

At the Parsonage of the First Church, Weymouth, June 14, by Rev. F. P. Chapin, Dr. David Webster and Miss Genevieve Macfarlane, both of New York.

In South Weymouth, June 15, by Rev. George F. Stanton, Mr. Nathan A. Beal and Mrs. Ruth A. Gloyd, both of North Abington.

In Scituate, at the residence of the father of the bride, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. H. Morrow, Mr. Edward E. Grover, of Weymouth, to Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Hosea B. Motte, of North Scituate.

## New Advertisements.


# Fourth of July, 1876.

# CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION!

AT

## Weymouth Fair Grounds, SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

ON THE

AFTERNOON OF JULY 4th, 1876,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

WEYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONSIST OF

Horse Trotting,
Running Race,
Base Ball Match,
Running Match,
Potato Race,
Band Concert & Fireworks.

Gates open at 2 o'clock. Trotting at 3 o'clock.

Ice Cream, Pastry, Lemonade, &c., for sale on the Grounds.

Music on the Grounds afternoon and evening.

PURSE $35, for Horses that never beat 3 minutes. $20 to 1st, $10 to 2d, $5 to 3d. Best 3 in 5.
Dorick White enters b. m. Fanny; J. Wilkins, c. m. Pocahontas; Owner, b. g. Enterprise; Dan W. Barrows, s. g. Blaze; McDonnell Bros., bay h. Granite Boy; A. Hobart, b. m. Viola; Owner enters r. m. Jenny.

PURSE $50, for Horses that never beat 2.50. $25 to 1st, $15 to 2d, $10 to 3d. Best 3 in 5.
J. Cavanagh enters b. g. Bruno; J. Wilkins enters g. m. Little Belle; D. W. Barrows, b. g. Kit; Owner enters s. g. Nick; Owner enters b. g. Commodore; Owner enters g. h. Jack.

Between the heats the Trotting Colt RED ROVER will be shown at speed, on the track.

RUNNING RACE, $15 to 1st, $10 to 2d, $5 to 3d. One mile and repeat.
S. G. Putnam, Jr. enters Comet; B. T. Wilkins, Indian Pony Pappoose; Wm. Cavanagh, Tex. Pony Telegraph; Geo. Cavanagh, s. g. Thunderbolt; J. Wilkins, b. g. Emperor.

At 3 o'clock,

BASE BALL MATCH, for a Purse of $25.00.

RUNNING MATCH, 1-4 mile, for Amateurs, $5 to 1st, $3 to 2d.

POTATO RACE, 50 Potatoes, for Amateurs, $5 to 1st, $3 to 2d; limited to 6 entries.

WALKING MATCH, 1-2 mile, for Amateurs, $3 to 1st, $2 to 2d.

In the evening there will be a grand display of

Fireworks, and Concert by the Band.

ADMISSION, Afternoon, 35 cents; Carriages, 25 cents. Evening, after 6 o'clock, 10 cents; Carriages free.

Committee—Albert Tirrell, J. Wilkins, A. Raymond, Jr., Wm. H. Sargent, Elbridge Nash.

## Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH LOUD and AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS, under the name of JOSEPH LOUD & CO., was dissolved by the death of Joseph Loud. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business under the same name and style.

AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS.
Weymouth, June 1, 1876. 9 11

## Examination.

THERE will be an examination of candidates for admission to the High School, at the TOWN HOUSE, July 3, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
ELIZABETH C. HAWES,
Secretary of Sch. Com.
East Weymouth, June 20, 1876. 9 10

## FOR SALE,

ONE JUMP SEAT CARRIAGE, suitable for two or four persons, and one Single Harness. Apply to E. A. JAMES, Weymouth Landing. 9 10

## OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 12th, 1876,

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.00 P. M. RETURN 5 P. M.
NEW BEDFORD VIA TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; VIA FAIRHAVEN, 8.00 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm.
NEWPORT, 8.30 am; 12 m; 3.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN, 7.20, 10.40 am; 3.45 pm.
FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.30 am, 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am, 4pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a, 6.45, 8.00, 11.20 am, 4.17 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.15 pm.
TAUNTON, 8.30 am; 12m.; 2.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.38a, 7.28, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12 m.; 4.53 pm.
NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.30 am., 12 m, 2.45, 4.30, 6.05 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.52, 7.56, 9.15 am; 12.25, 5.16 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 6.59, 8.04, 9.24 am; 12.33, 5.24 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.10, 8.16, 9.34 am; 12.45, 5.33 pm.
MIDDLEBORO, 7.30, 8.00 am.; 3.25, 4, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.10, 7.18, 9.15 am; 4.13, 6.24 pm.
BRIDGEWATER, 7.30, 8, 11.15 am; 12 m; 3.35, 4, 5, 6.05, pm. RETURN, 5.15, 6.30, 7.36, 9.33 am; 12.37, 4.36, 6.43 pm.
BROCKTON, 7.30, 8, 11.15 am; 1.50, 3.35, 4, 6.05 7.45 pm. RETURN, 5.35, 6.54, 7.58, 9.50 am; 12.58, 3.16, 5, 7.02 pm.
PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8 am; 2.30, 4, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.45am; 3.30, 5.30g pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 6.30, 7.40, 11 am; 3.40 pm; via DUXBURY, 8.40 am; 4.20 pm.
EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5pm. RETURN, 6.55, 9.53 am.; 3.05 pm.
SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.00 am.; 12 m; 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.12, 10.10, 11.36 am; 4.15 pm.
SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.45 am; 3.30, 5.30 pm. RETURN, 7, 9.01 am; 4.40 pm.
SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.45, 11.15 am; 2.45, 3.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.44, 7.48, 9.50 am.; 1.16, 4.15, 5.36 pm.—RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 7.58, 10.03 am; 1.29, 4.27, 5.53 pm. East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.45, 11.15 am; 2.45, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.07, 8.05, 10.12 am.; 1.39, 4.35, 6.03 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.16, 8.14, 10.21 am; 1.49, 4.44, 6.11 pm.
SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50, 11.15 am; 12 m; 1.00, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4f, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.32, 6.05, 6.15, 7.02, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.57, 6.39, 7.19, 7.25, 7.42, 8.28, 8.50, 9.29, 9.44, 10.41 am; 12.04, 12.53, 1.20, 1.52, 3.42, 4.47, 5, 5.21, 5.41, 7.18, 8.25, 10.20 pm.
QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50 am; 12m; 1.50, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.32, 6.05, 6.15, 7.2, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.09, 6.53, 7.30, 7.36, 7.52, 8.35, 8.37, 9.01, 9.39, 9.55, 10.36 am; 12.11, 1.02, 2.06, 3.55, 5, 5.10, 5.49, 6.26, 7.25, 8.33, 10.30 pm.
WEST QUINCY, 8.10, 9.30 am; 12.40, 2.45, 4.05, 5, 6.15 pm. RETURN, 6.05, 7.03, 7.58, 8.50, 10.54 am; 2, 3.51, 5.02, 6.18 pm.
CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Sandwich, 8 am; 4, 6.05 pm; Hyannis, 8 am, 4, 6.05g pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am.; 4 pm.
WOODS' HOLL, 8.00 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.30 am; 2 pm.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD and NANTUCKET, 8.00 am.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm.; via Taunton 7 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a am; via Bridgewater, 7.30 am.
SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.15 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN (South Braintree) 9.18 am; 1.43, 6 pm. Weymouth, Hingham, Nantasket, Cohasset, D. & C. Stations, and Plymouth, 8.35 am. RETURN, Plymouth, 3.50 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. e Thursdays only. d Mondays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York. f Stops to leave passengers only. g Saturdays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.


### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the estate of BRIDGET E. FLEMING, ELLEN M. FLEMING, MARY A. FLEMING and MICHAEL F. FLEMING, of Weymouth, in said county, minors, Greeting:

Whereas JOHANNA FLEMING, the Guardian of said minors, has presented her petition for license to mortgage certain real estate therein specified, of her said wards, for their maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

9 11 J. H. COBB, Register.


# GOLD.

# HUNT & CO.

Offer to their patrons the famous

# GOLD SOAP!

One cake in every 500 contains a ONE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.

The GOLD SOAP is WARRANTED in every particular to be EQUAL TO THE BEST, and FULL WEIGHT.

Price 8 cts. per Bar, or 13 Bars for One Dollar.

# HUNT & CO.,

GROCERS,

FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.

## Walter A. Wood Mower,

23,507 built and sold in 1875. Every MACHINE WARRANTED to work perfectly. Examine the genuine "Wood" before purchasing.

CHAMPION HORSE RAKE,
patent independent *steel teeth* that will not scratch.
BULLARD HAY TEDDER, $60.
5000 dozen HAYING TOOLS, at the very lowest prices, at wholesale and retail.
WHITTEMORE BROS.,
9 10 128 & 130 So. Market St., Boston.

## FOR SALE, CHEAP!

A SEVEN STOP ORGAN, nearly new, made by the Smith American Organ Co. Inquire of ABBOTT C. BATES,
8 9 Middle Street, East Weymoush.

# COWS Bought and Sold.

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

J. W. HARDWICK,
WEYMOUTH.

Commission, 5 per cent. tf

## ICE! ICE! ICE.

THE subscriber, thankful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on his former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers may wish, at the following rates:

Families, 25 Cts. per 100 lbs.
Stores, 20 Cts. " " "

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will be promptly attended to.

Ice for sale in small quantities, by Sam'l Curtis. Ice Chests furnished for those who desire them.

S. LOVELL.
North Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 17

## Found,

ON the premises of the subscriber, on Saturday, June 10th, a white and brown Dog, with two large brown spots on his right side, and a brown head. The owner can obtain the Dog by paying necessary charges. F. O. STERLING,
8 10 Weymouth Landing.

## For Sale Cheap,

A LARGE BAY HORSE, weighing 1050 lbs., 16 hands high, sound and kind, and a good worker. Apply to Capt. A. J. GAREY, East Weymouth, or the horse can be seen at work on the road at East Weymouth, with JOHN H. THOMPSON.
9 tf

## Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has a very large stock of this Drain Pipe, and is prepared to deliver it in any part of Weymouth or Braintree at manufacturer's prices, thus saving purchasers the freight.
S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

THE celebrated SMUGGLER SCYTHE, for sale by S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

# ICE!

The subscribers, grateful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on their former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates.

Families, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.
Stores, &c., 20 " " " "

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., promptly attended to.

We shall discontinue the East Weymouth route below O. B. Bates's.

A. & C. HOLLIS.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MAY 1, 1876.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

### CHAMBERLAIN'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS!

Will be closed from JUNE 12th until OCT. 20th., the proprietor feeling obliged to do so on account of ill health.

He proposes to make out-door viewing a business during the season, and all in WANT of anything of the kind should give him a call.

P. O. Address, E. CHAMBERLAIN,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
MASS.
Box 141, or at his house.

NOBLE MORSE,

## AUCTIONEER,

Will give particular attention to the Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.

Post Office Address, North Weymouth, Mass.

Four Houses to let cheap, Apply to
JOHN O. FOYE.
June 9, 1876.

## C. AHLF, WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE MAKER.

All kinds of Wagons and Carriages made to order. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Call and see us at

CH ARLES STETSON'S OLD STAND,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
49 5


## Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post-Office, Weymouth Landing, in the County of Norfolk, all the right in equity which Roswell Corbin had on the 7th day of April last, at 9 o'clock A. M., that being the time when the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming the following described mortgaged real estate, to wit.

A certain parcel of land, situated in Weymouth aforesaid, containing about one fourth of an acre more or less, with the buildings thereon, and bounded Westerly by land of Adoniram B. Hollis, Northerly by land of Allen Thomas, Easterly by land of Oliver B. Stackpole, and Southerly by Randolph St.

GEO. W. WHITE Jr., Dep. Sheriff.
Weymouth, Mass., May 9th, 1876. 8 9


# GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

## JOHN H. MURRAY'S CIRCUS

Exhibiting in South Weymouth for the first, and perhaps last time, has not caused as much astonishment as the

SALE OF

## DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

FURNITURE, PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, &c.,

AT

# E. ROSENFELD'S STORE.

The prices have been marked so low that the closest buyers will have to admit that's no use going to Boston, when you can get goods cheaper at home, AND SAVE YOUR TIME, THE RISK OF HAVING YOUR POCKETS PICKED and perhaps a TREMENDOUS HEADACHE, always attending shopping expeditions to Boston.

Being desirous of reducing my Stock of Goods, at least 50 per cent. before September 1st, the subscriber has given orders to his Salesman, to

## Sell Goods at whatever they may fetch, without regard to COST!!

Patrons will be well paid to investigate before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, May 27, 1876. 6tf


### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of MARY L. SPINNEY, late of Weymouth, in said County, married woman, deceased, intestate, Greeting:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to JAMES TORREY, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of June inst., at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

7 9 J. H. COBB, Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of HARRIS H. SPINNEY, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, intestate, Greeting:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to James Torrey of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Hyde Park in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of June inst.,—at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

7 9 J. H. COBB, Register.


# PIGS!!

A few SPRING PIGS now ready for sale by
S. W. GUTTERSON.

# GAZETTE & REPORTER.

C. C. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

☞ Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree: also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.


## GRAND CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION,

At SILVER LAKE GROVE, Plympton, JULY 4, 1876.

Centennial Oration by REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., OF BOSTON.

*ADDRESSES BY*

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, of Boston and Mrs. EMMA MOLLOY, of Indiana.
W. M. CLARK, Esq., of Newark, N. J.,
Mr. E. W. BLISS, of Hartford,

and other eloquent reformed men, will present the claims of the Reform Work. Music by the celebrated

TEMPLE QUARTETTE, of Boston,

and the UNION BRASS BAND, of Southboro'. Select Readings by ROBERT SCOTT, Esq., of Medford.

A special invitation is given to Reform Clubs. For reduced rates and other particulars, see large posters at depots.

### WATER.

BY MRS. E. E. BROWN.

Give me the drink that, brewed in the cloud,
Flows down from the side of the mountain;
That merrily leaps over valley and glen,
And sparkles like light in the fountain.

Give me the drink that moistens the beak
Of the bird, in his woodland home singing;
That paints with rare beauty the cheek of the rose,
And brightens each blade of grass springing.

Hold it up in the light! how it flashes and gleams!
No shadow of sin hangs above it;
So pure that the infant can quaff it unharmed—
So precious that all men should love it.

Bright water! it never bewilders the brain,
Or hardens the heart of a brother;
Never brings to the grave in dishonor and shame,
The grief whitened locks of a mother!

So long as we drink of this nectar divine,
The sweetest that earth ever gave us,
No serpent shall fasten his fangs in our heart—
No demon of wine shall enslave us.

For this bountiful gift of His infinite love,
So freely and wondrously given—
So precious in sickness, so priceless in health,
Give thanks to our Father in Heaven.

*South Weymouth*, 1876.

### Wonderful Success!

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure; but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person who has a predisposition to weak Lungs to go to ALFRED WYMAN, Druggist, Agent at Weymouth Landing, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cts. Two doses will relieve any case. Don' neglect your cough.

### A FEW THINGS THAT WE KNOW.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that Da Costa's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses". Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25c. Sold by Francis Ambler, Weymouth Landing. J. G. Sanborn, E. Weymouth, E. G. Nash, S. Weymouth.

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

TAINTED BLOOD!—Many wretched mortals are this very moment down at the bottom of despair with the *horrible prospect* of a lingering death from *Consumption*, who might very soon be *thoroughly cured* and once more realize the full *enjoyment* of life, by using WISTAR'S TREE LAR CORDIAL!

WHAT are the credentials of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP? Firstly, it is indorsed by medical men as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and remedy for local diseases of the skin. Secondly, it is an admirable article for toilet use. Thirdly, it is inexpensive.

## Advertisements.

The ONLY PLACE in Boston where EVERY ARTICLE for BOYS' wear can be found.
5 10

## QUINCY DYEHOUSE AND Steam Laundry.

HAVING fitted up a Dye House in the most improved style, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Gentlemen's Garments cleansed or dyed. Kid Gloves, Boots and Slippers cleansed.

THE QUINCY LAUNDRY REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

☞ All orders left with C. S. WILLIAMS will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE BROTHERS,, Proprr's.
45 tf

## CENTRAL HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY SQUARE,
VINEYARD GROVE, MASS.

Conducted on the European Plan.

5 18 J. S. FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

## HAY and STRAW FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Horses.
Weymouth, April 10, 1875. 50 tf

## ALFRED WYMAN, DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,

WASHINGTON ST., opposite Prospect, WEYMOUTH.

FRESH STOCK OF

Finest Drugs and Chemicals

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FULL LINE OF

Patent Medicines,

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Brushes and Combs, Perfumery, &c.

SODA WATER,

WITH GENUINE FRUIT SYRUPS.

☞ STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO ALL BRANCHES OF DRUG BUSINESS.

Particular attention to preparing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS from the best materials.
5tf

## Business Cards.

### Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER,
DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

Commercial St. Wey outh.

Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

### COOKED PROVISIONS.

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply

Pic-nics and Parties

Of every description, with

Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,

*All Cooked and Ready for the Table,*

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Parties will please give from three to four days notice.

All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.

All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,

ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

### WEYMOUTH MARKET

J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,
Hams, Butter, Cheese, and
FAMILY GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

### Jos. Sherman & Co.

DEALERS IN

COAL, WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT, BRICK
LATHS, HAIR, etc.,

BUNDLE HAY,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
AND FEED

*WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.*

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

MASS.

37tf

## Mortagee's Sale of Real Estate IN BRAINTREE.

BY virtue of and pursuant to the power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by David P. Hayward to the South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 16, 1868, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 376, Fol. 83, and duly assigned by said South Scituate Savings Bank to the Weymouth Savings Bank, by Deed dated May 20, A. D. 1870, and for breach of the condition of said Mortgage Deed, will be sold at public auction on the parcel of land first described in said Mortgage, on MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D., 1876, at five o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage deed to wit:—About forty-one acres of land, with the dwelling house, soap house and all other buildings and improvements thereon, lying in Braintree, Massachusetts, on both sides of Pond Street, and more particularly bounded and described as in the deed from Sophronia A. Storey, and others to said David P. Hayward, dated May 11, 1867, recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 333, Fol. 287, and in the Mortgage Deed of David Holbrook, to said South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 9, 1843, recorded with said Deeds, Lib. 144, Fol. 12, reference to said Deeds being made for a more perfect description, and being subject to said Mortgage to said South Scituate Savings Bank, for $1500, and to heirs of Josiah Vinton, died, for $500, being the premises where said Hayward resided, at the date of said Mortgage made by him. Excepting however one half of an acre of said land more or less situate on the northerly side of said Pond St., and next to land formerly of Joseph Dyer, which was released to W. H. Fay, by said South Scituate Savings Bank. Also one other lot, being wood land, lying in said Braintree, bounded northerly by land, now, or formerly of——Thayer; easterly, by land of heirs of Cotton Tufts, deceased, and land of heirs of Caleb Hayward; southerly, by said Hayward heirs, and land of Jonathan French; and westerly, by a cartway, being land devised to said David P. Hayward, by the will of Betsey Hayward, late of Boston, deceased.

But the premises will be sold subject to the Mortgages thereon above referred to, namely,—the Mortgage made by David Holbrook to Josiah Vinton, Jr., guardian, dated January 18, 1831 and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 93, Fol. 156, and the Mortgage made by said David Holbrook to the Scituate Institution for Savings, now known as the South Scituate Savings Bank, dated Oct. 9, 1843, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds Lib. 144, Fol. 12.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

THE WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee of said Mortgage,
By AMOS S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Weymouth, June 8, 1876. 7 9

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the trusts under the Will of PHEBE BRADFORD, late of Braintree, in said County, deceased. Greeting;

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court, by JOSEPH D. BRADFORD, of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, praying to be appointed trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

J. H. COBB, Register.
8 10

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. PROBATE COURT.

TO the heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of EDWARD BATES, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by FRANCIS S. TORREY, of Weymouth, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esqure. Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

J. H. COBB, Register.
8 10

### *Old Fashioned Combs*

can be made over into new and modern styles. We rewind and repolish broken combs, supply teeth or parts missing, and make the same practically new. Information, if desired, will be given by mail.

C. D. Waterman & Co.,
58 420 Washington Street, Boston.

## Knowlton's Portable RUBBER BATHING TUB.

A complete arrangement for bathing without the expense of bath room and plumbing.

It comprises a Sitz bath, a Plunge bath, a Foot Bath, a Hip bath; two different sizes of full Baths for Children, and an ample full Bath for an adult—all in one vessel—which may be set up in a moment in any room, and when not in use it may be closed up and hung up by the wall, like a common garment.

FOR A FULL BATH IT REQUIRES LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE WATER COMMONLY USED IN A METALLIC TROUGH.

Thousands of them in use throughout the country,

AND ESPECIALLY IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Highly recommended by Physicians and other prominent men,

EVERYWHERE.

*INDISPENSABLE IN THE SICK ROOM! A LUXURY, CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO ALL!*

Has been in use for over Seven Years!

Neater, Cheaper, and more Convenient than a Stationary Bath Tub.

The most Luxurious Bath known. Can be used in any Room. Makes no slop. Takes no extra room for storage.

THE MOST PERFECT ARRANGEMENT FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ First Patent Jan. 28th, 1868; Second Patent March 1st, 1870; Reissued June 18th, 1872. *BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS!*

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT KNOWLTON'S PORTABLE RUBBER BATHING TUB.

Middlebury College,
Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 16, 1871.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Universal Bath Tub I bought of you I used last evening, and found it to answer the recommendations fully. I much prefer it to any form of Bath I have ever seen. The small quantity of water necessary, and its portable form, makes it very convenient for use in any part of the house, and the butler will find it pleasant in use, I think, than the ordinary fixed bath.—My wife says she considers the house enlarged by the amount of a bath room.

Very truly yours,
W. H. PARKER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1872.

Having used Mr. E. J. Knowlton's Universal Bath for a period of three years, I feel safe in saying that it is the best article of the kind for every day use that I have ever seen.

H. S. CHEEVER,
Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in Michigan University.

Westfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1872.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Knowlton Portable Rubber Bathing Tub I purchased of you three years ago, has been in constant use in my family ever since, and I cannot see but it is just as good as when purchased. You could not buy it back for fifty dollars were it impossible for me to procure another. I can cheerfully recommend it as being in every way durable, convenient and cheap.

I am truly yours,
E. M. GOODRICH, M. D.

Sold only by Canvassing.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

Address J. M. JOHNSTON, General Agent for New England States.
Care R. Bliss M'fg Co.,
45 19 PAWTUCKET, R. I.

## PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Basement of Henry Loud's Store,
*Broad St., East Weymouth.*

Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.

CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.

☞ Customers who wish us to call for orders, will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to. 29 1y

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
RESIDENCE:
Norfolk St, Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth

Office Hours.—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

## GEO. W. HERSEY, Painter and Glazier,

AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,
[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]
*Weymouth Landing.*

## WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1876, $2,629,013.00

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Assets | $21,929.53 |
| Deposit Notes | 101,233.12 |
| Gross Assets, | $123,174.65 |

N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

## JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Weymouth Landing

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Hard Wood Filling a specialty.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

## SETCHELL'S PATENT POT PLANT, GARDEN AND VERANDA TRELLISES,

FOR SALE BY
S. W. PRATT,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

## ALL WOOL MEN'S Knickerbocker Suits,

$10,

Regular Price everywhere $13 to $15.

ALL WOOL
Canada Homspun SUITS,
$12.

*Cannot be purchased in any other house in the city less than*
$16 PER SUIT.

ALL WOOL
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, $12

This is an elegant suit, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed and would be cheap at $18.00.

ALL WOOL Diagonal or Basket Coat and Vest, (TO MATCH) $13.00, usual retail price, 18.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' SUITS, age 10 to 13 years, 5.00; usual retail price, 8.00.

ALL WOOL Boys' Suit, age 11 to 15 years, 8.00, usual price, 12.00.

ALL WOOL, Youth's Suit, 10.00, usual retail price, 12.00 to 15.00

We guarantee to sell a single garment at retail as low as the lowest wholesale price. Every garment we sell is of our own manufacture and fully warranted to the purchaser. Every garment marked in plain figures.

ONE PRICE,
WILMOT'S,
263 WASHINGTON STREET,
(OLD NUMBER, 121,)
BOSTON.
49 14

## VERTICAL BROILER

NEW IN PRINCIPLE! NEW IN THEORY! NEW IN PRACTICE! The Vertical Broiler revolutionizes and simplifies this most important branch of Kitchen business. It requires neither turning nor attention. A Steak is cooked in from 9 to 12 minutes; a Mackerel in 20 minutes, and other articles in proportionate length of time. The fat all falls into the trough and is conducted to the little pan outside. No smoke escapes into the room.

Learn to use this Broiler!

If, after fair trials, you do not succeed, return it to the seller, who will refund the amount you paid.

S. W. PRATT, Agent
36 WEYMOUTH, MASS.

48 8

## C. L. WELLINGTON, Cabinet Maker,

Shop at McCormick's Furniture Warerooms,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
Church and Store Finishing.
COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.

CARPENTER'S JOBBING of all kinds done at short notice, and FURNITURE REPAIRED in the best manner. 19 1y

## SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

## SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 54

## Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

## SAMUEL CURTIS, COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

## Notice to Ladies.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at
L. O. CROCKER'S
Railway Punch Manufactory,
10 EAST BRAINTREE.

## Best Flour,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

ALSO

## PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. ☞ Orders called for, if requested.

J. E. JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

## DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

DR. A. G. NYE.

E. C. BUMPUS,
Office, Boston Post Building,
*Milk, near Washington St.,*
BOSTON,
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.
Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.
Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Agents for Ethan Allen Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges

## BUILDINGS MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD.
Cor. Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.
Orders promptly attended to.

ALFRED CUSHING,
AGENT FOR
DAY & COLLINS' PATENT
Hydraulic Cement Pipe,
NORTH WEYMOUTH.

IS prepared to furnish this Pipe, in all variety, at FACTORY PRICES, for DRAINS, WELLS, CHIMNEYS, etc. Also, GARDEN VASES, of their manufacture. All orders promptly filled, and Pipe laid at moderate rates, if desired. 8 31

## COAL

WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

For Safety and Economy use the

## Downer Oil.

More than FIFTY MILLION GALLONS have been consumed during last twenty years, without accident to life or property. 5 9

## HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

## BAKER & RANDALL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show our goods, among which may be found

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTIONS SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

## HARDWARE & CULTERY.

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

## GEO. S. BAKER,

*Washington Square, Weymouth.*

## The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

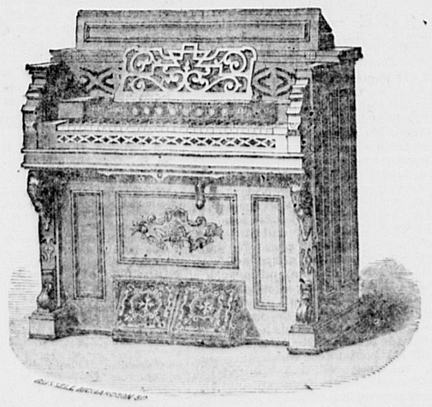
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED*

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work not to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 24, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid toward the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

## RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequalled
MORSE BRO'S., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

## PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE AND HORSES for the season, commencing May 10th next, with plenty of feed and water. Stock received and delivered at my place. Address
J. W. HARDWICK,
40tf Weymouth Landing.

## MAMMOTH COFFEE POT

ON EXHIBITION AT

JOSEPH I. BATES'
STOVE AND TIN STORE,
At Weymouth Landing.

BOOKS are open for guessing the contents of the above, at 25 cts. per chance. Parties coming the nearest to contents of same to be presented with one of the CELEBRATED GOOD NEWS RANGES, complete; the next nearest to a splendid STUDY LAMP; the next nearest to a nice BRITTANIA TEAPOT, making three presents in all. ☞ To be decided at 9 o'clock 4th of July morning next, at Pump in front of Store. A Committee of three will be appointed on the spot, to superintend the measuring of same. 51 9

## JOSIAH E. RICE & SON, Funeral Undertakers,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a new Glass Side Hearse, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking, with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Caskets or Coffins

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

## NOTICE!!

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a

NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS
on
Gentlemen's Wear,

and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.

Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
P. J. CURRAN,
OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,
25 52 Weymouth Landing.

## FLOWERS and SMILAX PRESERVED

IN their natural state. Also, Funeral and Bridal Wreaths, Crosses and Bouquets, in Frames or Globes. Any one having Flowers in any form to preserve may have them done by addressing

G. C. HALLENBECK,
South Braintree,

who will call for them and return the same, with perfect satisfaction to the parties, both in workmanship and price.

G. C. HALLENBECK,
FUNERAL AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
SOUTH BRAINTREE.

☞ Branch Warerooms at McCONMICK'S Furniture Store, Weymouth Landing, where any orders left will be promptly attended to. 35

## CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Being in the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, I can afford to pay the

Highest Rates for SecondHand Carriages.

Spear's Carriage Factory,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
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## JOSEPH I. BATES, AUCTIONEER AND Commission Merchant,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

REAL ESTATE AND Personal Property

In any Town in Norfolk County.

Liberal advances (in Cash) on all personal property consigned for sale.

Storage furnished and Horses boarded.

Advertising done at reasonable rates.

Weymouth, Jan. 10th, 1876. 38 6m

WILLIAM W. BURKE,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

OFFICE HOURS 4 TILL 8 P. M.

## For Sale Cheap,

ONE LARGE SAFE. Combination Lock; one Black Walnut STANDING DESK; COPYING PRESS; two LUMBER WAGONS; one custom made TEAM HARNESS.

Apply to
at his residence, F. A. GARDNER.
Weymouth Landi

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign & Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
BROAD ST., East Weymouth.

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.
EAST WEYMOUTH.

## Citizens Market.

WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.

The subscriber is now ready to

SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES

WITH

CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,

Cooked and Ready for the Table, at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.

Customers will always find our market well supplied with

Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st., Weymouth Landing.

## Furniture!

Black Walnut Chamber Sets,
$60, $70, $72, $87, $110, $140, $200,
LOWEST PRICES AND GOOD WORK.

CHAIRS,

CANE AND WOOD SEAT, DINING AND CHAMBER CHAIRS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

*Extension Tables*
Book Cases, Wardrobes and Hat Trees,
HOLIDAY GOODS,
OTTOMAN AND CRICKET FRAMES AND FOOT RESTS.

☞ Come and see our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and remember that we deliver and set up Furniture anywhere in town, without extra charge.

READ AND PHILLIPS,
North Street, North Weymouth.
36tf

## WHOLESALE PRICES DOWN!

A DISCERNING PUBLIC WILL BUY

CLOTHING

When they can purchase cheap. Our recent large sales of slightly damaged goods has convinced us of this fact beyond a peradventure. We are now prepared with an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Fresh from the loom, the shears and the needle, embracing the most popular and desirable makes in

DRESS and BUSINESS SUITS,

At a less price than our first stock cost us. We can now show the BEST LINE of these goods to be found in any house in the city, at prices which it will be impossible for any one in the trade to compete with, at less even than

## Wholesale Prices.

Look at a partial list of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheviot Suits, | $7 to $15 |
| Knickerbocker Suits, | 8 to 14 |
| Yacht Cloth Suits, | 14 to 20 |
| Cassimere Suits, | 10 to 20 |
| Business Suits, | 7 to 18 |
| Diagonal Suits, | 15 to 25 |
| Basket Cloth Suits, | 14 to 22 |
| Boys' Suits, | 2.50 to 7 |
| Boys' Coatee Suits, | 5 to 11 |
| Young Men's Suits, | 7 to 18 |

All the above suits are just fresh made for this season's trade; are equal to custom work, and we are selling them at 25 per cent. less than the same goods can be purchased at wholesale or retail in any other house in Boston.

GEO. H. RICHARDS,

The largest Men's and Boys' Clothier in New England.

24, 25 & 26 Dock Square,
BOSTON.

## PERFECTION IMPROVEMENT SECURED "COHANSEY" PROTECTOR

GLASS TOPS IN ONE PIECE METAL

COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO.
MFR'S WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES &C.
PHILADELPHIA

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## THE BLUE STORE HOUSE,

152 to 164 Washington St. Corner Devonshire St. BOSTON,

THE PLACE TO BUY OUTFITS FOR OR

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

MEN'S SUITS,
$8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16 to $22.
BOYS' SUITS,
$2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6 to $8.

COMER'S ORIGINAL BLUE STORE,
152 to 164 Washington St., Boston.
5 19

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Questions and Answers.

**When butter comes soft and white and the buttermilk will not separate from it, what can be done with it?**

Remove it from the churn and salt it nearly as much again as you would have done had it come in good condition; put it in a cool place and let it remain over night. The next morning turn it over a few times and set away again; continue this light handling of it for three or four mornings, when there will be no trouble in working it, and it will be of a fair color. The salt with time separates the buttermilk from the butter. Never use the hands in working butter, but take wooden ladles at all times.

**What is the cause of the sheepy taste in mutton?**

Some people say that the strong taste designated as sheepy is due to the contact of the wool with the meat. Others believe the true reason is found in the delay before removing the intestines; these should be taken out as soon as life is extinct. Proper care paid to the butchering of well-fatted sheep will prevent the objectionable odor and taste too often found in their flesh.

**What is the remedy for lice on cattle?**

Among others given is the saturating of a coarse string with mercurial ointment and tying it around the animal's neck; also, the application of oil is effective, as is washing with carbolic or whale oil soap.

**What is the rule for setting out raspberry plants?**

Some farmers recommend placing them in rows four feet apart each way; others advise planting them two feet apart in the rows, and the rows four feet apart. Again, the plants are set two feet apart in rows five feet apart. A good width in rows is necessary to enable the raking out of the vines in the spring, and the last rule suggested is a very good one. The ground should be deeply plowed and put in good condition to receive the plants.

**Is there a remedy for vermin in horses?**

Try rubbing powdered white precipitate into the roots of the hair where the lice are located, and keep the animal from being heated for several days after the application.

**What is the best prescription for a hoof ointment?**

A good ointment for horses' hoofs is made of Venice turpentine, pine tar and raw linseed oil; take four ounces of each and melt them over a slow fire; when melted remove from the fire, thoroughly mix, and stir in while cooling three ounces of spirits of turpentine. When cold it is ready for use.

### Orchard and Nursery.

Newly planted trees should be mulched with hay, straw or other litter, to enable them to recover from the effects of moving.

June is considered by many the best month for removing large limbs from old trees, but unless one has an abundance of help it is difficult to spare the time at this busy season. Cover all cuts with shellac varnish, paint or melted grafting wax.

Grafts will need looking after, and if any shoots have started below the graft, rub them off, to prevent their robbing the cion.

Slugs on the foliage of pear, cherry, and other trees, may be destroyed by lime or wood ashes, dusted upon the leaves.

Borers may be prevented by applying a strip of heavy paper, a foot or more wide, around the lower part of the trunk, so that the lower edge is an inch or so below the surface of the soil. Where they have entered the tree, a wire or whalebone may be used to probe for and kill them.

Weeds must not be allowed to grow either among the trees in the orchard, or the young seedlings in the nursery, but the horse and cultivator must be kept in motion where they can be used without danger to the trees. A hoe will be needed, where the cultivator cannot go.—*Agriculturist.*

### For Horses' Backs.

Some one gives, in the *Cure*, the following directions for treating a horse with a sore back: Let the sore place be bathed with warm water, not very hot; nor must the place be rubbed in the least by the cloth, but it must be dabbed, and this must be continued for an hour or two, till a white film comes over the wound, when it must be well wet with a strong solution of chloride of lime and water, and left so that it cannot be rubbed either by clothing or roller. It will get well almost immediately. There is no cure like this. It is also an excellent plan, when the place is only small, to have a very thick saddle-cloth with a hole punched in exactly where the sore would press against the saddle. I have just tried this plan with great success.

## Lace Sacks.

The handsomest sacks of real hand-made guipure, a fashion journal says, are of long, graceful shapes, with the seams of the shoulders and side forms fashioned by inch-wide insertions of guipure in designs to match the piece lace of which the garment is made. This piece guipure comes in exceedingly fine qualities twenty seven inches wide, and costs from $18 to $27 a yard. The sack when complete with a lace border is sold for $75. Sacks of similar designs and shape have real guipure border and insertion, while the piece lace is of imitation guipure; these cost from $20 to $30. Llama lace sacks are not so much sought after as they have been, hence short ones with slashed back and close sleeves are sold in very fair quality as low as $7. Real Chantilly lace sacks, exquisitely fine, but in the short shapes of last season, are reduced to $55, when they formerly brought $75 or $100. This shows the risk of investing much money in these fanciful garments that are always a passing fashion. Shawls, mantles, or scarfs are susceptible of alteration, and, indeed, seldom go entirely out of fashion, but sacks cannot be changed into any other garment. Those who have short ones left on hand are using them as house and afternoon sacks over silk or muslin dresses. They are more dressy when sleeveless, and most llama sacks are woven so that the sleeves can easily be removed. Pretty and very dressy sleeveless sacks are made of lengthwise puffs of black Brussels net alternating with black gros grain ribbon an inch wide. The net is held very slightly full in the puffing. The edge of the garment is finished with a knife plaiting made of the net doubled.

## A New Industry.

The employment of corn cobs for fire lighters has given rise to quite a considerable trade in France, one of the establishments for manufacturing them—that of La Societe des Alhanettes Landaises, in Paris—employing a large number of workmen to produce the immense quantity of the article demanded, these lighters being employed with advantage and economy both in private houses and for lighting furnaces. In one of these processes, they are first steeped in hot water containing two per cent. of saltpeter, and, after being dried at a high temperature, are saturated with fifty per cent. of resinous matter. By another process, the cobs are immersed in a mixture of sixty parts of melted rosin and forty parts of tar, after which they are taken out and allowed to dry, and then subjected to a second operation, which consists in spreading them out on a metallic plate heated to a temperature of 212 deg. Fah. They are finally assorted according to size, and tied in bundles for the trade.

## No New Diseases.

An English physician of note has written a book in which he claims that diseases of to-day, which are generally supposed to be of recent origin, are in fact only such as have appeared at different periods of the world's history, and that the number of ailments has neither increased nor decreased, but simply disappear for a time, only to be rechristened on its recurrence. He states that the malady known as ague was once so common in London that the metropolitan physician looked upon it as one of the most ordinary disorders he was called upon to treat; now it is so rare that a practitioner may live for years and never see an example of it; but when it is met with it is found to be made up of the same symptoms as when Sydenham so graphically depicted it. The sweating sickness which invaded England with the Earl of Richmond, and which, when he became the triumphant Henry the Seventh, obtained the second name of "the king of England's sickness," has not appeared in the epidemic form since 1551. Yet, in our own time a typical, though happily isolated, example of it has been witnessed. The black death is still represented in malignant typhus. The great plague of Athens was neither more or less than a terrible visitation of what we now call malignant scarlet fever. Smallpox has shown no abatement of its fury when it has had the opportunity of becoming fully developed from that which it showed when Rhazes of the ninth century, following Aaron of the sixth, committed to parchment the description of its phenomena. In brief, the more deeply we study the past history of medicine the surer is the conviction that, throughout the whole of the known period of human existence on the earth, not one new disease has been added, not one withdrawn. The great plague which visited Constantinople in 543, the plague of hallucination, drowsiness, slumbering, distraction, and ardent fever, with eruptions on the skin of black pimples the size of a lentil; this plague, which usually killed in five days, and left many who recovered with withered limbs, roasted tongues, stammering speech; this plague, which had passed into mythical learning under the name of "cerebro-spinal meningitis," has also in our time reappeared.

## Royal Self-Destroyers.

The self-murdered ex-sultan of Turkey was, in the ornate language of Mr. Hurlbert, the "first of his race, bearing the titular authority which centered in his person, to quarrel with fate or fight with written destiny," and "in that ancient line, which the sultan of Stamboul represented in no doubtful wise, the Byzantine emperors, no suicide stained or gilded the disgrace in which many a reign closed." Assassination has been an ever recurring incident of Turkish sovereignty from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth; but among his thirty-four Ottoman predecessors, Abdul Aziz could find no example like that which he has given. This demented sultan resorted to a most ignoble weapon, when he terminated his career with a pair of scissors.

Royal suicides have been less numerous in Christendom since the period of Constantine than they were in the previous pagan times. Eight years ago Theodore, king of Abyssinia, killed himself rather than submit to capture by the British after the fall of his capital. In the early part of this century Christopher King, of Hayti, shot himself to escape the vengeance of his subjects during a revolt. Walter Scott says that Napoleon the First attempted self-destruction at one time, when overwhelmed with misfortunes; but the accuracy of the account is not sustained. Frederick William, of Prussia, the father of Frederick the Great, once attempted to strangle himself toward the close of his violent and debuched life.

Though but a few such incidents are to be picked out of modern history, there were many of them in the ancient days of Rome and Greece. The Roman Emperor Nero destroyed himself in the fifth century, and soon afterward the Emperor Otho died by his own hand. We might go on with many other names, running backward from Cleopatra in Egypt, and Sardanapalus in Assyria, to Saul, the Hebrew, who fell upon his sword.

## Whence They Originated.

Spinach is a Persian plant.
Horseradish is a native of England.
Melons came from Asia.
Filberts came from Greece.
Quinces came from Corinth.
The turnip came from Rome.
The peach came from Persia.
Sage is a native of the south of Europe.
Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal.
The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.
Damsons came from Damascus.
The nasturtian came from Peru.
The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.
The pea is a native of the East and West Indies.
Apricots are indigenous to the plains of Armenia.
The cucumber was a tropical vegetable.
Capers grew wild in Greece and North Africa.
The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucuses and China.
Pears were brought from the East by the Romans.
The clove is a native of the Malacca islands, as also is the nutmeg.
Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.
Garlic came to us first from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.
Asparagus was a wild sea coast plant, and is a native of Great Britain.
The tomato is a native of South America, and takes its name from a Portuguese word.
Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.
Apples were brought from the East by the Romans. The crab-apple is indigenous to Great Britain.
The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so called from the name of a place near Rome where it was first cultivated in Europe.
The onion first came from India.
Cloves come to us from the Indies.

## Quickest Trip on Record.

A notable exploit in railroad time has just been achieved by private enterprise. A special train, consisting of a hotel car, a passenger car and a baggage car, and conveying twenty-five or thirty passengers, left New York at 12:42 A. M., Thursday, June 1, and reached San Francisco at 9:39 A. M. (local time), on Sunday, June 4. Allowing three hours, thirteen minutes and twenty-seven seconds for the difference in longitude, the time actually occupied in making the trip of 3,316 miles was eighty-three hours, fifty-nine minutes and sixteen seconds. This continued rapid rate of travel has no parallel. The average speed for the entire trip was forty-two miles per hour, including stoppages, though at times a considerably higher rate was accomplished. At one point, fifty-five miles were traversed in fifty-four minutes. The arrangements seem to have been admirably provided for, and no accident of any sort occurred to mar the enjoyment of the few passengers. As an illustration of what can be done, the trip unquestionably marks an epoch in the history of railroad travel, but for the ordinary purposes of commercial convenience it is questionable whether such a rapid gait will be considered safe or desirable.

## WHITE SLAVERY IN TURKEY.

### How Wives are Bought in Constantinople—The Flowers of the Harem.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says: Since the advance of Russia on the region of the Caucasus has either led to the subjugation or immigration of the Circassians, the recruiting of wives for the wealthy Turks can only be carried on under difficulties, and the business is reduced to a profitable but rather petty retail trade. The business is generally managed as follows: A Moslem dealer, agent, or broker travels to the happy land where beauty and virtue may be bought, guaranteed first hand. He makes choice of four young, unsophisticated girls, marries them, imports them to Constantinople, keeps them as pure as when they were in their maternal homes, sells them, and then goes back for another "lot;" and if he can only achieve four such trips in a year, he can make a decent living out of sixteen women—a noble, self-denying, and useful trade, tolerated by the government and consistent with the Mohammedan code. Many of the Circassians are settled in Turkey, and there actually breed children for sale, having no more shame about it than a fashionable English mother may feel about bringing out her girls for the matrimonial market. The Circassian, however, does not care for rank or family connections, but for hard cash. Fatima is knocked down to a bey or a pasha, her father takes his bakhsheesh, and the girl becomes the mistress of a harem till her successor arrives. I can meanwhile positively assure you that there are in Stamboul as many as twenty-four houses where the sale of Circassian and other girls is freely carried on. A young Mussulman of my acquaintance told me that at one of these beauty shops he was offered a first-rate article, for which he was asked 350 Turkish lire, and he offered 150 lire.

That even the constant supply of Circassian and Georgian slaves has little effect toward improving the breed of Turkish women we may argue from the specimens of the "flowers of the harems"—fine types of womanhood as they originally are—whom we see driving up and down the Grand Rue de Pera, especially on a Friday afternoon. On this, their weekly holiday, these lovely beings do not disdain to parade their charms before the despised Giaours, the gossamer texture of their yashmacks allowing one to descry their features as if that mere sham of a disguise were removed. How little real beauty there is to be seen among them must be obvious to any one who compares them with the bevies of fresh-colored, elegantly-shaped Greek and other Levantine girls who are tripping along the muddy footpaths every day, and at all hours of the day, to say nothing of the dainty European ladies out for a shopping in their Sedan chairs. As an ordinary sight inside a Turkish carriage you have here the ample Georgian dowager, lolling back in her carriage, a shapeless mass of obesity, uneasily blowing and groaning; there, in the next vehicle, the faded shadow of a Circassian belle, thin and skinny, leaning forward with eager curiosity, flirting with her yashmack, anxious to attract attention, the vacuity of her mind visible through all her affected liveliness, the spell of her smile made haggard by the paint on her cheeks, and the black dye on her hair, eyebrows, and even eyelids. Of the genuine article of youthful female beauty little indeed makes its appearance.

## Minerals in Australia.

Queensland and New South Wales have large breadths of coal land, and so thick are the veins and so easily are they worked that the coal is delivered on barges at $3.50 a ton. This coal is bituminous, and its value may be judged by iron men from the fact that it makes fine coke, which is so much in demand for the ocean steamers that it sells for $60 a ton. This coke is much more solid than coal, and it looks somewhat like a metal.

Iron ore is plentiful, but such is the dearness of labor that none is yet manufactured, and the Australians will be content to buy American edge tools, and even railroad iron, if it can be shipped cheap enough. They have a high opinion of much of our hardware, especially saws and axes. The American woodsmen's ax is their ideal of a perfect tool.

There is a large export of copper to England. Some of their mines are as much as two hundred miles from shipping ports, and it costs $60 a ton to haul the copper thither. But they are building railroads as fast as they are able, and soon great facilities will be afforded. The standard gauge of their railroads is noticeable. Six hundred miles of the Queensland road is three feet six. These roads enter mountains from the coast region by tunnels, and wind by heavy grades to an elevation of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. Miners' wages are from $2 to $3 a day. Antimony is shipped largely. Gold was first discovered in Queensland in 1868, and the yield since then has been $35,000,000. Other colonies have yielded much more. Little or no silver has been found. Lead is plentiful, but it seems not to be extracted, and there are no white lead works in the country.

No metal is more profitably worked than tin, and none has caused so much excitement and influenced so largely the industry of the country as the comparatively recent discovery. The plentifulness of the ore at present is such that the main cost is in labor and transportation. It is almost all stream tin, coming from old river bars, and it is so found nowhere else in the world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, however, the tin of Britain was found in similar localities. Not all the gold excitement of Australia has equaled the excitement over these tin mines, and it is understood that their production has been so great that the Cornwall mines are closed and even the price has been reduced.

## Horrible Accident.

One of the most painful accidents which it has for a long time been our duty to record, says the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times*, occurred in the molding room of the Great Western foundry. A young man named Frederick Keiper, who was learning the trade, is the unfortunate victim. It seems that he was engaged, like the older molders, in carrying the molten iron from the cupola or furnace to patterns, and while in the act of taking a full ladle of the seething mass, weighing eighty pounds, across the room, he struck the bowl against the pattern board, which, by some accident, had been left with one end projecting into the gangway, and, as he was walking rapidly, the contact of the ladle with the board threw him around in such a position that his left leg came in contact with the edge of the bowl, which, being held by a long, slim handle, was tipped, over to one side toward his leg, spilling almost its entire contents against the leg of his pantaloons, which, in a second, was destroyed, and the red hot mass forced its way downward into the leg of his boot, and almost as soon burned through the bottom and ran out on the ground. Realizing that he was dangerously injured, the young man threw the ladle away and begun trying to remove the boot, at the same time calling for assistance.

A colored man who is employed in the foundry ran to him and soon got his boot off, which took with it large flakes of skin. The wounded man was made as comfortable as possible until the arrival of a physician, who examined the wound, and discovered that the heel was nearly burned off and that a semi-circle of flesh, reaching half way round the ankle, across the bottom of the foot, was literally roasted to the bone. The whole foot will have to be amputated.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Sam Anderson, colored, who was arrested for attempting to outrage a Miss Vaughan, of De Soto county, Miss., and cutting the throat of her brother, was taken from the officers by a body of armed citizens and hanged......The Mexican insurgents have met with several disastrous defeats recently, and their cause is regarded as almost hopeless. Fanatics burned a Protestant church in the city of Mexico.... United States Marshal Harrington, of Covington, Ky., attempted to seize the Ohio river steamer Kate Dickson, when he was shot by the captain, named Taylor, who was instantly killed by the marshal's aids.....Gen. Hancock presided over a meeting of the Army of the Potomac, held in Philadelphia, and Gen. John A. Dix made the address. Wm. Winter recited a poem, after which Gen. Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker and others briefly responded to calls. ......In consequence of a judgment of a Bremen court, Bismarck has stopped the circulation in Germany for two years of the weekly edition of the *Philadelphia Volksblatt*. ......All the Fenian prisoners in Western Australia escaped on an American whaler, and the authorities sent an armed steamer after them.

George R. Frintz killed himself in Cincinnati the night before he was to be married. No cause was assigned for the act......The steamer Austin, from Havana for New Orleans, struck a snag twenty-two miles below the latter city and sunk. She is a total loss with her cargo of sugar valued at $80,000. The vessel was worth $125,000, and was not insured......Oregon Democrats claim to have carried the State and to have a working majority in the legislature......Wisconsin Democrats appointed delegates to the national convention, but did not think it advisable to adopt a platform. The delegates are mostly for Tilden......At Philadelphia George Parker rode twenty California mustangs ninety miles in three hours and fifty-seven and one-half minutes.

A city hall in course of erection at Newcastle, Pa., was burned, together with an adjacent engine house. Loss, $40,000...... Two brothers named Clark were drowned while bathing at Sea Grove, N. J. They were painters from Providence, R. I., and were employed at the Sea Grove Hotel....The historic old South church building at Boston was sold at auction for $1,300; the material to be removed within sixty days.....Charles Worms was found guilty in Philadelphia of forging the name of Secretary Chandler to a contract with the Interior department for Indian supplies......George Sand, the famous French novelist, is dead......Several buildings were burned in Cayuga, Canada, inflicting a loss of $70,000......Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., and one Davis fought a duel at River Bend, Col., and Jessup was killed at the second fire.....A rumor is abroad that the eldest son of the late sultan has also committed suicide...... Cochrane, McLean & Co., the well-known New York importing firm, have failed.

Reports from the cotton-producing States show a slight decrease of area devoted to the crop this year, but generally indicate that the plants are doing well......The Havana (Cuba) collector of taxes has absconded with $400,000. .....By the capsizing of a sailboat at Worcester, Mass., John and William Stewart, brothers, and a young son of John were drowned......Goldsmith Maid, in a second attempt to beat 2.14, at Philadelphia, trotted in 2.22¼, 2.16¾ and 2.25......The Erie railway has made another reduction of one dollar to all the principal points from New York.

A torchlight procession was held in Dublin in celebration of the escape of the Fenian prisoners from West Australia. Mr. Disraeli was burned in effigy......One hundred and fifty armed men went to the Santa Rosa (Cal.) jail and took out Thomas W. Henley, confined there for killing James Rowland, a prominent citizen, and hanged him......The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great virulence among the hogs at Outremont, Canada. ......Ex-Speaker Blaine walked to church and on his arrival was prostrated with sunstroke, superinduced by his intense mental excitement during the past few weeks. He was unconscious from eleven A. M. until four P. M., when his physicians pronounced him out of danger......Peralto rode 150 miles in seven hours on twenty-five mustangs at Philadelphia. .....Nearly all the liberal papers of Spain have been suppressed.....The president of Panama has asked his congress to contract for the survey of a canal route across the isthmus of Darien, and it will probably be done...... A revolution has taken place in Bolivia and Daza has been proclaimed president.

The Catholics of Houtzdale, Pa, assembled for worship in their new but unfinished edifice, and crowded it so full that the gallery fell beneath the weight, killing the contractor of the building and injuring thirty of the congregation....Prince Milan of Servia has given in his allegiance to Sultan Murad......Serious inundations are reported throughout Switzerland, attended with some loss of life......Locusts destroyed the cereal crops of two provinces of Spain, and fifteen thousand soldiers are engaged in extirpating the posts.....The Guatemalian gunboat, Gen. Barreos, foundered off their coast during a gale and sixteen soldiers were drowned.....Patrick Quinlivan, a laborer of Binghampton, N. Y., while laboring under insanity, attacked his wife, and supposing he had murdered her, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The woman may recover.... The Canadian herring fishery has been very successful the past season.

The canals of New York have been thrown open to Canadian boats on the same terms as American craft.....When the results of the elections in Belgium, giving a Catholic majority in the council, were made known, immense crowds gathered before Catholic institutions in Antwerp and created much disturbance. Many arrests were made...... The Mexican insurgents have recently met with many defeats at the hands of the federals, and their cause is losing the popular sympathy. ......The Delaware Democratic convention declared for Bayard..... Maine Democrats in convention indorse Tilden for the Presidency. .....Senator Anthony has been re-elected by the Rhode Island legislature......Lightning struck an oil derrick at Bradford, Pa., and the flames communicating to a 22,000-barrel tank, both were destroyed. The burning oil spread, causing the destruction of several cars and a lot of lumber. Loss, $125,000.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### The Business of General Interest Transacted.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurred resolution from the committee on finance, proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. After several amendments had been rejected, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in. The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 33; nays, 7.

Mr. Morrill (Rep), of Maine, called up the Fortifications Appropriation bill reported by the committee on appropriations without amendments. He said the estimates of the service were $3,294,000, but the House had appropriated $315,000 only. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, in charge of the bill, said when it came over from the House of Representatives it proposed to appropriate $33,589,109. As submitted to the Senate by the committee on appropriations it proposed to appropriate $36,946,350—an increase of $3,357,241 over the House bill.

The first amendment was to appropriate $150,000 for mail depredations and special agents, instead of $40,600 appropriated by the House bill. It was offered by Mr. Kernan (Dem.), of New York, and favored by Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kentucky, and Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine. Agreed to.

The Senate bill to amend section 994 of the revised statutes, relating to magistrate bonds in the district of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

#### HOUSE.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported from the committee on public lands, repealing the section of the revised statutes making restrictions in the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the provisions of the homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of the said section shall not impair the right of any homestead settler, and that the said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. The bill was passed—yeas, 106; nays, 97.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

Amendments were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for wrapping twine from $45,000 to $50,000; for marking and rating stamps, from $6,000 to $10,000; for letter balances and scales, from $3,000 to $5,000; and for the preparation of post route maps, from $20,000 to $40,000; $40,000 for advertising instead of $25,000 as proposed by the House.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to fix the appropriation for compensation of postmasters at $7,200,000, and to provide that a reduction on the rate of compensation shall begin on the first day of October next. Agreed to.

After several other amendments the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered a joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the constitution, providing that officers of the United States, such as assessors, postmasters, marshals and collectors (except collectors of customs duties), shall be elected for a term of four years. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, the Senate amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. Terry (Dem.), of Virginia, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the Senate bill in reference to detail of army officers as professors at State military academies, extending the limit from twenty to thirty. After some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 122; nays, 50.

## How to Kill the Potato Beetle.

A letter from Professor Packard has just been published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Middletown, Conn., which contains these statements: The "potato bug" may be looked for early in June. Its eggs will be found on the under surface of the leaves; they are bright orange red and quite large. The beetle itself is a roundish insect, half an inch long, has ten black stripes on the back, and is reddish underneath. It is larger than the "lady bug," which somewhat resembles it. The grub is thick, fat, and orange red in color, lives about ten days on the leaves and stems, after which it enters the ground to become a beetle. Thus nearly all the life of the insect is passed on the plant. The offspring of last year's beetles will begin to lay eggs in about fifty days from the time the egg from which itself sprung was deposited. Probably not more than two crops of them will appear in our climate, but each female is capable of producing more than a thousand eggs.

The remedies are hand picking, both of the mature beetle, the grubs and the eggs. They should all be burned. Paris green is also largely used. This is a most deadly poison, containing arsenic. It is almost insoluble in water. It may be mixed with plaster, flour or fine dry earth, and dusted on the plants from a sifter or bellows, or applied stirred up in water, about a tablespoonful to a pailful, and thrown from a syringe, or sprinkled from a watering pot. In any case great care must be taken not to breathe the dust or handle with naked hands.

A number of specimens collected in New York are being analyzed in the laboratory of the station. They range in price from twenty-eight cents per pound (wholesale) to eighteen cents, and contain from ten and one-half to forty-six per centum of insoluble adulterations. The arsenic varies from fifty-five per centum in the best to twenty per centum in the lower grades. Some are mixtures of Scheele's green, others are Schweinfurth green. The former, when pure, contains seventy-one and one-half per centum of arsenious acid and twenty-eight and one-half per centum of copper oxide. The latter should contain fifty-eight per centum arsenious acid, thirty-one per centum copper oxide and ten per centum acetic acid. From these facts it appears that it will be most economical to buy the best. Ask for pure paris green. It will probably cost fifty cents per pound. If it seems to be of doubtful quality send a small sample to the station at Middletown for analysis, first finding out the name of the manufacturer. No time should be lost if the potato crop is to be saved, as the beetle has appeared in alarming numbers in many parts of the State.

## Chinese Newspapers.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Shanghai says: I have more than once referred to the progress of a Chinese newspaper which is published at Shanghai under foreign auspices. It is satisfactory to know that its circulation and influence are steadily extending, and that the Chinese show a lively appreciation of the advantage it offers for discussion, in the publication of correspondence, judicious criticism of officials, etc. The circulation has risen to nearly six thousand daily, the price being ten cash, or something less than a halfpenny. The proprietor has now made an effort to reach the lower classes by printing a smaller, and even cheaper edition, at half that cost. For one-fifth of a penny a Chinese coolie, who has had, say two years' schooling, can buy one of these papers specially written for his benefit in the easiest colloquial diction, and made plain by breaks between the sentences, marks against proper names, etc., to help him to understand.

## Love's Sacrifice.

A conversation overheard by a long eared St. Louis reporter the other day:

"Ain't that Mary Ann Gibson on the sidewalk?" said one woman to another, in a street car.

"Oh, yes; that's Mary Ann," was the response, "and that's a nice baby she has, too, isn't it? She has a pleasanter time of it since she married that carpenter than she did when she was a waiter with us at the hotel."

"Well, that's just as people thinks," answered the first speaker, scornfully. "There's them as thinks it's pleasant to lug a baby round and have nothin' else on their minds, and maybe it's nice to have a man to earn the money, but one gets fat and homely on it. I tell you what, Maria, if I thought I'd get such a figger as Mary Ann has now, I wouldn't marry the best man in St. Louis, no, not if he were a pork packer with gold and jewels! I shan't sacrifice my figger, not if I know myself!"

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

If *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman or woodsman should be without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

Farmers and "horsemen" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply we would say, through the columns of this paper, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fled. What has wrought this wondrous change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many female diseases, if properly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, therefore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to female diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For, if neglected, they frequently lead to consumption, chronic debility, and oftentimes to insanity. In all classes of female diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, is an extended treatise on woman and her diseases. Under this head the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased this "adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and see herself as others see her. Price of "Adviser," $1.50 (post-paid) to any address.

### Desirable Business Opportunity.

A large and well known New York house, about to establish an agency in this town and county, require the services of an active and reliable man or woman. The compensation will be liberal, while little or no capital is required. Only an energetic and trustworthy person will be accepted. Write to G. S. Hulbert, P. O. Box 5629, N. Y. city, for full particulars.*

What are the credentials of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP? Firstly, it is indorsed by medical men as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and remedy for local diseases of the skin. Secondly, it is an admirable article for toilet use. Thirdly, it is inexpensive. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Beautify without risk with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye. *

Vegetine will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it. *

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomache and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

## The Markets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 09¼ @ | 10½ |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 @ | 08 |
| Milch Cows | 40 00 @ | 75 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 06¾ @ | 06¾ |
| Dressed | 07¼ @ | 08 |
| Sheep | 04 @ | 06 |
| Lambs | 06½ @ | 11 |
| Cotton—Middlings | 12⅛ @ | 12¾ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 85 @ | 7 00 |
| State Extra | 5 40 @ | 7 00 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 00 @ | 1 15 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 18 @ | 1 22 |
| Rye—State | 96½ @ | 97 |
| Barley—State | 65 @ | 65 |
| Barley Malt | 95 @ | 1 45 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 34 @ | 43 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 59½ @ | 59½ |
| Hay, per cwt | 60 @ | 1 00 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 @ | 1 20 |
| Hops....75's—10 @18 .....olds— | 04 @ | 06 |
| Pork—Mess | 19 00 @ | 19 25 |
| Lard | 11¼ @ | 11¾ |
| Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new | 26 00 @ | 27 00 |
| No. 2, new | 15 00 @ | 15 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 3 75 @ | 5 25 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 24 @ | 24 |
| Petroleum—Crude .......08⅞ @ 08¾ | Refined— | 14½ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 23 @ | 28 |
| Texas " | 20 @ | 26 |
| Australian " | 43 @ | 46 |
| Butter—State | 20 @ | 28 |
| Western Dairy | 19 @ | 25 |
| Western Yellow | 18 @ | 20 |
| Western Ordinary | 13 @ | 17 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 06 @ | 11 |
| State Skimmed | 04 @ | 06 |
| Western | 05 @ | 10 |
| Eggs—State | 15 @ | 16 |
| **ALBANY.** | | |
| Wheat | 1 37 @ | 1 37 |
| Rye—State | 91 @ | 93 |
| Corn—Mixed | 49 @ | 53 |
| Barley—State | 90 @ | 90 |
| Oats—State | 38 @ | 50 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| Flour | 6 25 @ | 10 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 25 @ | 1 25 |
| Corn—Mixed | 51 @ | 51 |
| Oats | 36 @ | 36 |
| Rye | 85 @ | 85 |
| Barley | — @ | — |
| **BALTIMORE.** | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 12⅛ @ | 12¾ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 75 @ | 8 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 @ | 1 20 |
| Rye | 75 @ | 78 |
| Corn—Yellow | 50 @ | 50 |
| Oats—Mixed | 45 @ | 46 |
| Petroleum | 08¾ @ | 08¾ |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 05 @ | 06 |
| Sheep | 04¾ @ | 05¾ |
| Hogs—Dressed | 09 @ | 09¾ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 25 @ | 8 40 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 90 @ | 1 15 |
| Rye | 80 @ | 84 |
| Corn—Yellow | 58 @ | 5 ½ |
| Mixed | 5 ½ @ | 59 |
| Oats—Mixed | 35 @ | 36 |
| Petroleum—Crude .......10¾ @ 10¾ | Refined— | 14½ |
| **WATERTOWN, MASS.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 4 75 @ | 9 00 |
| Sheep | 4 00 @ | 8 00 |
| Lambs | 2 00 @ | 6 00 |


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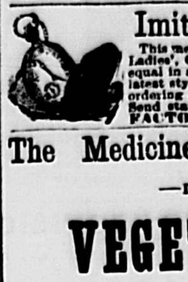

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Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures, and the immense increasing demand, VEGETINE may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

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January 2, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

*Dear Sir*—When about six months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use VEGETINE, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week, I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size, until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of VEGETINE, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully, O. M. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass.

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A rough, coated tongue is a sure sign of a deranged stomach. It is Nature's thermometer, showing how the system is working. In all such cases resort should be had at once to Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. It will uncoat the tongue by removing from the system the cause of the disturbance. It cures, as by a charm, all who use it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

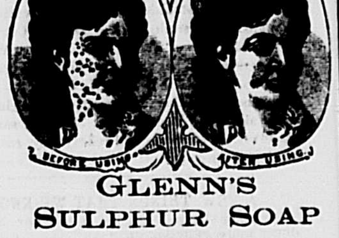
NO AGENCY IN THE WORLD Of Medicine and Surgery can compare with Collins' Voltaic Plaster for every ailment and disease for which a plaster may be worn. They never weaken or delude the poor sufferer. They carry comfort and happiness into every afflicted household. Try them.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER Is a Great Nerve Stimulant.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It subdues Inflammatory Action.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It strengthens the Muscles.
It relaxes Stiffened Cords.
It cures Nervous Shocks.
It is invaluable in Paralysis.
It removes Nervous Pains.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It cures Epilepsy or Fits.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is indorsed by Electricians.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER consists of Voltaic-Electric Plates of silver and zinc imbedded in a Porous Strengthening Plaster, improved and medicated according to recent discoveries in pharmacy. The union of a gentle and constant Electric Battery with the best Medicated Strengthening Plaster yet compounded for the trifling sum of 25 cents entitles Dr. Collins to be considered a public benefactor.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.




GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1 20

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes. Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

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DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL Is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 916 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.


N Y N U No 24


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# Weymouth Weekly Gazette,

## AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. X. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876. NO. 10.

Rates of Advertising, etc.
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### Sing no Sad Songs.

When I am dead, my dearest,
Sing no sad songs for me;
Plant thou no roses at my head,
Nor shady cypress tree;
Be the green grass above me
With showers and dewdrops wet;
And if thou wilt, remember,
And if thou wilt, forget.

I shall not see the shadows,
I shall not feel the rain;
I shall not hear the nightingale
Sing on, as if in pain;
And dreaming through the twilight
That doth not rise nor set,
Haply I may remember,
And haply may forget.

## THE GOOD WIFE.

### A Norwegian Legend.

There was once a man named Gudbrand; he lived at a solitary farm on the slope of a hill, therefore he was called "Gudbrand of the hill." Now this man had a very excellent wife, a thing which often happens, but is not so common; Gudbrand knew also the worth of such a treasure, so the couple lived in great peace and happiness, without thinking about the progress of years and changes of fortune. Whatever Gudbrand did his wife had wished for beforehand, so that the good man could not touch anything or change anything in his house without his wife thanking him for his forethought and kindness. Their life was insured against anxiety; the farm was their own property, they had a hundred solid dollars in the table drawer, and two stately cows in the meadow. They wanted nothing; they could grow old in peace without fearing helplessness and misery, without needing the pity or friendship of others.

One evening, as they were sitting chattering together about their work and their plans, Gudbrand's wife said to him: "My dear, I have a thought; you shall lead one of our cows to the town and sell it. The one which we shall keep will be quite enough to provide us with butter and milk, why should we trouble ourselves for others? We have money in the chest, we have no children, would it not be well if we spared our arms, now growing old? You will always find something to do in the house; there is first this then that piece of furniture to be mended and improved, and I, with my spinning wheel, shall be able to stay a great deal more with you."

Gudbrand found that his wife was right, as she always was. The very next day he led the cow which was to be sold to the town. But it was not market day, so he found no purchaser. "Very well, very well," said Gudbrand, "I shall lead my cow back home again, I have hay and straw for the beast, and the way is not longer to return than it was to come." Then he quietly took the road home.

After a few hours, just as he begun to feel a little tired, he met a man who was leading a horse to the town, a very strong animal saddled and bridled. "The way is long and the night is coming on," thought Gudbrand; "I shall not get home with my cow before midnight, and then very early to-morrow I shall have to begin the march anew. This is just the sort of beast I might want, I should ride home proudly, like a magistrate; and how old Gudbrand's wife would rejoice to see her husband coming home in triumph like a general."

Therewith he stopped the horseman, and bargained with him to exchange the cow for his horse. But when he sat in the saddle he felt something like regret. Gudbrand was old and feeble, the horse was young and lively; after half an hour the cavalier had to go on foot and wearily led his horse by the bridle, for it shied and plunged at every bush by the roadside. "A bad bargain," he thought.

Then he met a man driving a pig before him. "A nail which one really wants is more valuable that a diamond which sparkles and is good for nothing," thought Gudbrand, "so my wife often says," and he exchanged the horse for a pig. That was a fine idea; but the good man had reckoned without his host—the pig was tired and would not move an inch. Gudbrand dragged the beast, he pushed it, he beat it with all his might, but all in vain! The pig remained lying in the dust like a ship stranded on a sandbank. Gudbrand was in despair.

Now a man passed by leading a goat by a string; the goat sprung merrily before him. "That might be useful to me," said Gudbrand; "I would rather have that frolicsome goat than this stupid, lazy beast." Thereupon he exchanged the pig for the goat. All went on well enough for half an hour. Then the long-horned goat pulled Gudbrand on, who laughed heartily at its jumps; but when one is no longer young, one soon becomes tired of climbing over the rocks; so our farmer, when he met a shepherd with his flock, did not hesitate to give his goat for a sheep. "I have got quite enough milk," he thought, "and this animal is at least quiet, and will neither weary me nor my wife."

Gudbrand was not wrong, there was nothing quieter than that sheep. It showed no ill temper, it did not butt, but it did not go forward. It wanted to go back to the flock, and the more Gudbrand dragged it, the more piteously it bleated. "This stupid sheep," cried Gudbrand, angrily, "it is more whining than my neighbor's wife; how glad I should be if any one would release me from this burden."

"The bargain is made if you like, old fellow," said a farmer, who was passing by. "Take this fat goose, it is worth at least as much as that obstinate sheep."

"So be it," said Gudbrand; "better to have a living goose than a dead sheep," and he took the goose with him. It was no light burden. The bird was a bad traveling companion; with beak and wings it made stout resistance. Gudbrand was soon tired of the conflict. "The goose," said he, "is a bad bird; my wife would never like to have such an one in her house." And at the first farmyard he passed on his way he exchanged the goose for a splendid cock, with magnificent feathers and comb. This time he was contented, but day was fast declining, and Gudbrand, who had started before sunrise, felt his knees totter and his stomach call for food. He entered the first public house he came to, and sold the cock for a dollar, and as he had a good appetite he gave away the last farthing to satisfy his hunger. "What use would the cock have been to me," he thought, "if I had died of hunger?"

When he came near to his own farm "Gudbrand of the hill" begun to reflect over the strange journey that he had made. Before he went home he talked about it to neighbor Peter's house, who was called the Greybeard.

"Friend," said the Greybeard, "how did you get on with your business in the town to-day?"

"So, so," answered Gudbrand, "I cannot say that I had much good fortune, but I have not much to complain of;" and he related everything that had happened to him.

"Neighbor," said Peter, "you have done a strange day's work, you will be badly received by your wife; I would not stand in your shoes for ten dollars."

"I may have been right or wrong," said Gudbrand of the hill, "but my wife is so good she won't say a word to me about what I have done."

"I have listened to you, neighbor, and am surprised at you; but with all the respect which I have for you I do not believe a word of what you have told me."

"Will you bet that I am right!" said Gudbrand of the hill; "I have a hundred dollars in my chest, of which I will bet you twenty. Will you do the same?"

"Yes," said Peter, "and that on the spot."

When the wager was concluded, the two friends went into Gudbrand's house; Peter remained standing at the room door in order to hear what passed between Gudbrand and his wife.

"Good evening," said Gudbrand.

"Good evening," replied his wife; "is it you, my dear? how has to-day prospered with you?"

"Not very well, not very well," said Gudbrand. "When I reached the town, I found nobody who would buy our cow, so I exchanged it for a horse."

"For a horse!" said his wife; "that was a good plan. I thank you with all my heart; we can now drive to church like so many people who look down upon us, and are no better than we are. If it pleases us to keep a horse we have a right to do so, I think. Where is the horse? it must be taken to the stable."

"I have not brought it with me," said Gudbrand; "on the way I altered my mind and exchanged the horse for a pig."

"Do you see?" said his wife; "that is just what I should have done, too, in your place; a thousand thanks for it. Now when my neighbors come to visit us I can place a good piece of ham before them. What do we want with a horse? People would have said: 'Look at that proud couple; they are too grand to go to church on foot.' Bring up the pig quickly under shelter."

"I have not brought the pig with me," said Gudbrand; "on the way I gave it up for a goat."

"Bravo!" exclaimed the good woman; "you are a wise and clever man. The more I think about it the more I perceive that the pig would not have been useful to us. People would have pointed to us with their fingers, and said: 'Look at those people; they eat up everything that they earn.' But a goat gives milk, gives cheese, to say nothing of the kids. Take the goat into the stable."

"Neither have I brought the goat with me, said Gudbrand of the hill. "I have exchanged it for a sheep."

"This I at once perceive," replied the mistress, "you did so for my sake; am I still so young that I can run over stones and rocks after a goat? But a sheep will give me its wool; take it into the stable."

"I have not brought the sheep," said Gudbrand. "I changed it for a goose."

"Thanks, many thanks!" said the good woman. "What would be the good of a sheep? I have no loom—weaving is hard work; and when one has wove one must cut and sew; it is better to buy ready-made clothes, as we have always done; but a goose, a fat goose especially, I have always wished for. I already feel an appetite for roast goose; let me see the creature at once."

"But I have not brought the goose," said Gudbrand; "I exchanged it for a cock."

"Dear friend," said the good wife, "you are wiser than I; a cock is better than a clock, which one has to wind up every week. A cock crows every morning at four o'clock; he tells us when it is time to praise God and work."

"Alas! I have not brought the cock with me; for as evening came on, I was as hungry as a hunter, and I was obliged to sell the cock for a dollar, or I should have died of hunger."

"God be praised for giving you such a good thought!" said the mistress. "Whatever you do, Gudbrand, always seems right to me. Do we want a cock? we are our own masters, I think; nobody has anything to command us to do; we can get up when we like. As you are back here again, dear friend, I am quite happy and have no wish but that you should always stay with me."

Then Gudbrand opened the door, and cried out: "Eh, what do you say now, neighbor Peter? Go and bring your twenty dollars."

And he kissed his old wife with as much tenderness as if she were his bride.

### Why It Was.

A zealous Congregationalist once told the following, which she greatly enjoyed: During a visit among Baptist friends in Pittsburgh she accepted the invitation of the superintendent to be present at the Sunday-school and take a class of little ones just sent up from the infant department. The lesson introduced John, the disciple of our Lord. As older heads have often confounded him with that John who "came preaching in the wilderness," the teacher felt anxious to bring out his personality clearly. So she asked; "By what names do you know this John?" "John the Evangelist," "John the Revelator," "John the Beloved," answered the eager voices. "Why was he called the Beloved?" continued she. "Because Jesus loved him best." "Why did He love him best?" persisted our friend. Imagine her discomfiture when a sweet voice lisped: "Tos he was a Baptist!"

### Found It.

Harrisburg, Pa., had a visitor a few days ago whose mission was to unearth some $600 he had buried in camp Curtin while a soldier there in war times. The story seems somewhat shadowy. It is to the effect that the stranger was particular to inquire for the main entrance to the camp, and succeeded in reaching it by the aid of a pocket compass. Commencing his excavation he brought to light a cigar box containing the sum stated in greenbacks, pocketed the amount, and invited a number of spectators to take a drink. The money, he said, was received by him as bounty in 1864, and in the fear of being robbed he buried it.

### George Washington and his Equipage.

Washington's carriage was of a light cream color, painted on the panels with beautiful groups by Cipriani representing the four seasons. He was preceded by two gentlemen with long white wands who kept back the crowd. His stables at Mount Vernon were furnished with thoroughbred horses. When he appeared on horseback it was always with fine equipments, accompanied by his servant. For Mrs. Washington he kept a chariot and four horses, with black postilions in livery. The following order, sent to his London agent for out-of-door equipage, savors of a republican simplicity which would cause a stare in these later days:

"Man's riding saddle, large, plated stirrups, and everything complete. A very neat and fashionable (!) Newmarket saddle cloth. A large and best (!) portmanteau, saddle, bridle and pillion. Cloak bag, surcingle; checked saddle cloth. A riding frock of a handsome (!) drab colored broadcloth, with plain double gilt (!) buttons. A riding waistcoat of superfine scarlet cloth and gold lace, with buttons like those of the coat. A blue surtout coat. A neat (!) switch whip, silver cap. Black velvet cap for servant."

He was very fond of horses, and his equipages were always of a superior order. He kept a register of both horses and hounds, and in hunting was always superbly mounted, and wore a blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, top boots, and velvet cap. His pack of hounds was very numerous and select, and he used to hunt three times a week. When he broke up his kennel he formed a deer park of a hundred acres. For breakfast the custom of his time and society was tea and coffee, roast fowl, ham, venison, game, and other dainties. Never was there a more generous hospitality than his. House and apartments and servants were at the disposal of the guest. At dinner the center of the table contained five or six large silver or plated waiters, those at the end oval on one side to correspond with the shape of the table. The waiters were filled with mythological alabaster figures. On the outside of the oval formed by the waiters were the dishes. He had a silver mug of beer by his plate, and he drank several glasses of Madeira wine. His wines were always the best that could be obtained, and nothing could exceed the order with which his table was served. Every servant knew what he was to do, and did it in the most quiet and rapid manner. The dishes and plates were removed and changed with a silence and speed that seemed like enchantment.—*Galaxy.*

### "Mother."

It is the cry of the infant, just from the cradle; it is the only balm that will heal the wounded heart in youthful days. "Mother, I'm hurt, "mother, I'm tired," "mother, sing to me, rock me, tell me stories." It is always "mother" with the child and the lad. No one like mother. No hand that falls on the fevered brow as often as hers; no words so sympathetic as those that pass her lips. The house would be a grave without her. Life would be a dreary, thorny road without her warning voice and guiding hand. A father may be kind, may love not less, but the wearied child wants the mother's arms, her soft lullaby songs; the caresses of her gentle hand. All childhood is a mixture of tears and joys. A kind word brings a smile, a harsh word a sigh, a fall is pain, a toss a joy. The first footsteps, weak and trembling, grow stronger by the guidance of a mother's love.

The little wounds, the torn clothes, the trials, all vanish at the words of a mother, and there is built up in the heart of every man an edifice of love and respect that no crime of his can topple down—no dungeon cell affect.

And a lad grows to be a man only to find that "mother" is the same. If he errs, she weeps; if he is good and manly, she rejoices. Hers is the only love that lasts—endures forever.

The wolf of starvation may enter the door, but her love is only tried to shine the brighter. All the world may call her son a criminal, but the mother only believes it not. Trials may beset you, storms gather over you, vexations come, ruin drag you down, but there is one who ever stands firm in your cause, who will never leave you. The criminal on the scaffold has suffered in feeling because his bad deeds would cause a pang in mother's heart. The low and wretched, dying in some dark abode of sin, have died with the name upon their lips. There is no praise like her praise, there are no sad tears that pain us so much as hers.

### Cunning of the Adder.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* states that, over thirty years ago, in Leeds, Greene county, N. Y., his attention was one day attracted by the plaintive cry of a cat. Looking into a garden an adder was seen near the cat. The cat seemed to be paralyzed by fear of the adder; she kept up the plaintive cry, as if in great distress, but did not take her eye off the serpent, or make any attempt to attack or escape. Soon the snake saw that human eyes were observing him and he commenced to crawl slowly away. "I then," continued the writer of the narrative, "concluded to release the cat from its trouble. I took a garden rake and put it on the snake's back, and held it without hurting it. As soon as I had the snake fast in this position it raised its head, flattened it out, and [illegible], making a hissing noise, and something resembling breath or steam came [illegible] its mouth. When that was exhausted I removed the rake, and the adder turned over on its back, lying as if dead. With the rake I turned it over on its belly again, but it immediately turned on its back. This was repeated several times. At last it was taken out of the garden, laid in the road, and we all retired to watch its movements. It commenced to raise and turn its head slowly (looking about the while) until entirely on its belly, and started at full speed for a little pool of water in the road, from which it was raked out and dispatched."

### Singular Accident.

Jarrette Pounds, a young gentleman of Griffin county, Ga., was engaged in cutting wood, when a large chip flew up and struck him over the eye. A few minutes after receiving the blow he made an effort to blow his nose, and actually blew his eye completely out of its socket, leaving its central attachments. The eye was replaced by some friend, but the young gentleman soon after the accident became insensible, and had several convulsions. The eye was examined by a physician, who states that it is unimpaired, and it is firmly fixed in its place again.

### Fashion Notes.

Girls' polonaises are buttoned behind.

Flounces are in the height of popularity.

White muslin toilets for fetes are made with polonaises.

The repousse form of ornamentation is revived for silver.

Sack aprons are imported, such as French children wear.

The Russian blouse is popular for boys until they are ten years old.

The "visite" mantelet is a copy of the scarf mantle worn a generation ago.

Linen and cambric dresses are made in much simpler style than they were last year.

Fashions of a hundred years ago enter largely into the fashionable ladies' toilet of to-day.

Old jewelry is in demand, especially shoe buckles and rows of gold beads for the neck.

M. Worth shows glittering jet to enter into the garniture of black grenadine dresses generally.

Very fashionable ladies appear at balls with their hair dressed in the mode of Louis XVI.'s time.

Soft silky materials, called Louis XVI. fabrics, are of the same nature as foulards, only handsomer.

English and Hamburg embroideries are largely used for edging percale, cambric and linen dresses.

Plain black grenadines are no longer considered stylish, stripes, plaids and small brocaded designs being preferred.

Extra wraps for summer are introduced of light gauze wool in fashionable colors and trimmed with woolen lace.

Little girls' extra wraps take the form of a polonaise, short enough to show two or three inches of the dress skirt below.

A recently imported carriage dress shows a sort of fichu known as the *collet de conspirateur*, composed of several small capes.

Very young ladies in Paris do not wear ecru lace strings on their bonnets, but broad ones of white crepe lisse edged with a fluted frill.

Centennial sashes, some six or seven inches wide, are intended for both little girls and boys, and are worn tied loosely below the hips.

Among the more notable imported bonnets are those designed to be worn at the side of the head and turned up high on the left side.

A revival of Louis XV. waistcoats embroidered with subdued colors in cream, mauve or green satin, to be worn with either black or gray skirts.

The eccentric fashion of red parasols, prevailing abroad, is rivaled only by black ones trimmed either with white lace or heavy network fringe.

Short skirts, without trains, for morning and country; high boots with low heels, and uppers made of the same material as the dress, are worn with these sensible costumes.

### A Sad Story from Italy.

Sherwood Bonner, writing from Rome to the Boston *Times*, tells a remarkable story of a young Italian who belonged to an impoverished though noble family and had the usual capital of the poor but honest—eyes and mustache. The lady in the case was heiress to wealth and an old name. She had three brothers—haughty brothers, of course, who hated her lover and vowed like old Fee-faw-fum, to have his blood to butter their bread. They did not go quite so far as this, but they threatened to such good effect that the lovers bid each other a heartrending farewell, and the young Francesca left Rome. Six months later, dragging out a miserable existence in an English town, he received a letter from his Laura, in which she announced that two of the brothers had been killed in a vendetta fight, and the third had relented so far as to express his willingness to receive proposals from his sister's lover.

By some cruel fate the letter had been delayed nearly a month. Francesca hastened "on the wings of love," however that may be, traveling night and day until he reached Rome and his love. His first act—for he was a pious Catholic—was to hasten to Santa Maria della Croce, to return thanks for his safe arrival. As he lifted the heavy curtain and entered by one door a funeral train passed out at another, white roses on the bier and maidens in white in attendance. He asked a solemn faced priest: "Who was carried to the grave to-day?" and the priest with stolid unconsciousness replied: "The Signorina Laura ——; she died three days ago of a fever."

I cannot put myself sufficiently in the young lover's place to tell you how he felt; what he did is known to a discreet few. He went that night to the family vault, he bribed the keeper of the keys, he passed the night through with the "dear, dead woman he loved so well," who had died without knowing him true. What wild raving echoed from those old walls none will ever know; he came out in the morning silent and cold as the dead he had left. Since then he has lived a life of seclusion; he is never seen to smile, he declines all invitations, his eyes grow bigger and darker as his face loses color and flesh.

### A Long Sleep.

The physicians compare the attack upon Mr. Blaine, at Washington, to that upon Col. Thomas A. Scott, when assistant secretary of war. When the physician was called to attend Col. Scott he thought it was apoplexy or paralysis, and he felt alarmed when the patient slept, but he consulted in view of the importance of the case every known element that science could furnish, and advised with his friends in the profession in his alarm about his patient. He thought his patient was doing well asleep, but when he slept twelve hours he thought it strange, but found that the pulse was right. When he slept twenty-four hours, he became alarmed himself against all precedents and advice, but studied out the case still further, and thought that there was something that might bring him out.

His patient practically slept three days and three nights, and everybody thought it was the sleep of death; and yet his system seemed perfect. He gave him nourishment whenever he could, and when he worked and talked and consulted and asked about his condition he (Dr. Verdi) was still dissatisfied; but he went out to call on some patients, and told Col. Scott he would be gone an hour. When he returned, two hours afterward, he found that Col. Scott was on his way to Philadelphia on the train.

### HOW DICK BARNETT DIED.

#### Lodged in the Black Hills by the Vigilantes—Few Pilgrims from Cheyenne Received a Stranger—Dick's Confession—His Last Letters.

There were four of us seated together around a cheerful pitch pine fire upon the side of a grassy knoll among the foothills, about forty miles from Custer. One of the party was a mountaineer; the rest were members of a large, well armed train of Black Hillers, then toiling and working its way through a wilderness of sage brush, endeavoring to reach the trail our party had discovered a few hours before. We had selected a spot for a rest, where the wind or sun, or perhaps both, had cleared away the snow from about a huge pine knot, almost petrified by age. The grass, too, was quite luxuriant, and offered an inducement for us to halt and rest until the train came up. The fire lighted and the knot in a blaze, we brought forth our pipes to smoke and watch the misty curtain rise. While we were calmly smoking around the fire, watching the misty canopy rise like a feathery veil from the valley beneath us, a man suddenly rode upon us.

Each sprung to his feet, rifle in hand. The stranger turned his horse away in alarm and rode quickly away. He was a white man, and we could not and had no reason to halt him. He rode out to the side of the road and dismounted. Then he proceeded to arrange and write upon some paper, which he placed in his bosom, and after some hesitation led his horse toward our surprised party and halted about thirty paces distant, rifle and pistol in hand.

"Hallo there!"

"Hallo yourself!"

"Is this the Custer road!"

"Don't know. I've been lost all night. Who are you?"

"Pilgrims from Cheyenne. Been lost on Jenney's trail two days."

Then the lonely stranger rode up and stood restlessly awaiting interrogation. He said he had left Custer two days before that he was drunk when he left, and did not know what he had done or how he had got lost. He received a lot of letters from our party, and soon afterward bade us adieu. He said he was going to the States, and we bade him look out for his scalp and said good-bye. Poor fellow! Unfortunate drunk—it cost him his life! It was late in the afternoon when we met him again. We were in a dry camp—a camp in which snow must be melted for water for man and beast. The boys were busy at work shoveling snow into camp kettles and melting it for the horses. Supper was over and the guards were out. A shot awoke the reverberating echoes of the hills, and a minute afterward every man of the fifty-five "pilgrims" was prepared for duty. A party of *vigilantes* rode into camp. They had come upon the guards suddenly and had been fired upon. They were rough looking men, but all quite civil. They inquired for a lawyer. We had one, and he came forward. They asked for a judge. We had none, so they elected one. They asked for a preacher, but found none. A clerk was found in the reporter. They had brought back the strange man of the morning. He was a prisoner, and seemed to realize his position. He called the reporter and handed him back his mail matter, and requested him to write a few short letters for him. This was done, and he signed them while court was being held—the judge seated on a pile of harness, the jury on a wagon tongue.

"Dick Barnett!" shouted one of those strange, cruel men. Dick turned to the reporter and, handing him his papers and two or three pictures, said, in a trembling, choking voice: "It's all over with me, I reckon. They all know me, and it's no use squealing."

He walked over to the wagon, while two of the party started to a barkless old cottonwood tree, where a lariat was thrown over a projecting limb.

"Dick Barnett," said old Col. Lyon, "you've been caught in the act of stealing horses from the people of these hills. You have also been found guilty of shooting and wounding, with intent to kill, Peter Lambert, and with stealing his horse. This 'ere party of true and good men have settled this fact and say you must hang. What have you to say against it?"

Dick, while old man Lyon was speaking, manifested little or no feeling. He looked in the faces of all, and seemed to expect some interference from the members of our train. He paused for a moment, when he said:

"I know I shot Pete Lambert, but he wanted to get the drop on me. I took his horse, and I may have taken a few others, but what I done I done when I was drunk. If I've got to swing, I'll do it like a man; only give me time to fix up matters afore I go."

Then the poor fellow sat down, and, with tears in his eyes, wrote a letter to his father in Steubenville, Ohio, and one to his brother in St. Louis, and still another to a lady in Coshocton, Ohio. Then he arose, and, dashing the tears from his bloodshot eyes, said he was ready. He gave his rifle and a horse to Col. Lyon to be sent back to the owner, Pete Lambert, and, folding his arms, walked toward the tree. For a moment he hesitated. Life was sweet to him (he was not thirty). But he was seized and pushed forward to the tree, and mounted the horse without hesitation. Then the tears came gushing from his eyes, while his arms were bolted down to his sides. The rope was passed over his neck and drawn taut. Another minute and the horse received a blow which sent it galloping down the valley, and Dick Barnett was struggling between heaven and earth. It was soon over, the rope was untied, and he fell to the earth and was left to the pilgrims to bury. We rolled him up in his saddle blanket and interred him in the blood-red soil of Red canyon, with a pine board at his head inscribed: "Richard Barnett, of Steubenville, Ohio. Died February 26, 1876."

### Floods in Switzerland.

Eastern Switzerland is suffering severely from floods caused by heavy rains and melting snow. The canton of Thurgau, which is entirely inundated, is 384 square miles in extent, and has about 95,000 people. The serious damage the railroads have suffered is one of the worst effects of the mountain torrents, since it will retard the aid that is sent to the homeless.

A PIOUS CUSTOM.—Among the pious customs of the Parsees is that of always stopping in the midst of everything, at certain hours, to pray. If you are talking with a Parsee merchant about cotton or opium, in the street, and the praying hour sounds, he will stop in the midst of a sentence, turn his face toward the sun, stretch his arms up in its direction, and solemnly recite his orison.

### TREES vs. CATS.

#### A Novelty in the Way of Planting—What a Newspaper Proposes.

A proposition was made that every man, woman and child in the United States should plant a "Centennial tree" on the fourth of July. In considering this the New York *Times* says: A more useless proposal was never made. It is true that we have cut down forests in many places where their destruction is a serious evil, but no one dreams of setting out their centennial trees in the Adirondack region, or in other remote localities where forests that ought never to have been touched have been ruthlessly hewn down. The centennial trees will be planted where people can see them—in the back yards of city houses and in the streets of country villages. Nor is it safe to say that the volume of trees in each of these latter localities is already commensurate with the needs of mosquitoes and caterpillars, and if every resident of this city or its suburban villages were to set out a new tree, the population would become pallid with a preposterous excess of shade, and would be eaten by mosquitoes and overrun by the "measuring worms" that in former days made certain streets in the upper part of the town almost impassable during the summer. Of course, tree plantin is very poetic and beautiful in the abstract, but unless the tree planters will promise to plant forests under the direction of competent scientific guides, they had better confine their planting operations to tomato plants and strawberry vines.

The same paper facetiously adds: There is, however, a modification of this tree planting proposal, which, were it to be carried out, would be of immense service to mankind. Why should not every American resolve that on the morning of the fourth of July, 1876, he will begin the day by planting a cat in his back yard? It is by no means certain that we need a single additional tree, but the next wail that sweeps from the back fence will convince every thoughtful man that we have at least 36,000,000 cats in excess of our requirements. What a magnificent spectacle would America afford the civilized world if this vast array of cats was to be solemnly slaughtered as a slight expression of our patriotism and our love for free institutions? The thing is perfectly feasible. The cats are within our reach, and every citizen can, at a small expense, provide himself with a centennial cat within a short time. Let us then resolve that we will not waste our time by setting out unnecessary trees, but that when the sun of the next fourth of July morning sends his beams into our back yards they will fall like so many aureoles upon the brows of the precise number of freemen mentioned in the last census, each of whom will be in the act of digging a centennial grave in which to lay the centennial cat that thoughtful and intelligent patriotism has carefully prepared for so noble and impressive a ceremony.

### Overgoverning Children.

Children are often brought up without any particular habits of self-government, because the governing is done for them and on them. A girl that is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her and put on her till she is ten, twelve, fifteen or eighteen years of age, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no-mistakes, because when a child makes mistakes, and has to correct them, it is on the way toward knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes himself; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing himself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with his food; and is watched, and never watches himself; and is cared for and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might about as well be a tallow candle, perfectly straight, and solid, and comely, and unvital, and good for nothing but to be burned up.

The poor weaver who has a large family of children, without bread enough for half of them, and sets them to work, is a philanthropist. You may gather around them and mourn over them, but blessed be the weaver's children. The twelve children of the poor weaver will turn out better than the twelve children of the millionaire. I would rather take an insurance on the weaver's children than on the millionaire's. Blessed are those that learn by the hard way of life what every man must learn first or last, or go ashore a wreck—namely, self restraint. The steel that had suffered most is the best steel. It has been in the furnace again and again; it has been on the anvil; it has been tight in the jaws of the vise; it has felt the rasp; it has been ground by emery; it has been heated and hammered and filed until it does not know itself and it comes out a splendid knife. And if men only knew it what are called their "misfortunes" are God's blessings, for they are the molding influences which give them shapeliness and edge and durability and power.

### A Female Husband.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland to his friend in Virginia: I will now tell you of two young women who had been disappointed in marriage, and being intimate they revealed their minds to each other and resolved to live as man and wife in some place where they were not known. They drew lots to decide who should be the man. The one on whom it fell assumed the name of James Hall. They then set out on their journey, and at last came to Epping, leased a house there and kept an inn. They had a servant, but each performed the duties belonging to his or her station. They traded honestly, gained a good deal of money, were well respected, and lived together thirty-one years, until at last the wife died, when the discovery was made. James Hall served in all the offices of the place except constable, and had been often foreman of juries, and was to have been church warden if the discovery of her sex had not been made.

### Not Well Disciplined.

The character and condition of the American army which besieged Boston is forcibly illustrated by this report of a conversation overheard by Elkanah Watson, who had some slight post in the opening of the war, but afterward engaged in business in Europe. "Bill," said the captain to one of his privates, "go and bring a pail of water for the mess." "I sha'n't," was the reply of Bill. "It is your turn now, captain; I got the last."

### CREMATION IN INDIA.

#### How a Poor Man's Wife is Consumed by Fire—An Exorbitant Price.

A correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes as follows: We visited the Burning Ghaut by the river's side in the old town, and witnessed the performance of cremation. The place is surrounded by a high brick wall; the large front gate is open for all who wish to enter. The space within the inclosure is not much more than a quarter of an acre. There were three funeral pyres in full blaze when we entered, and coolies were employed tending the fires; the skeletons of the burning bodies were visible through the spaces between the large sticks of wood laid lengthwise, with smaller sticks across each end; there was smoke from the combustion, but no offensive smell. While witnessing the process of cremation a corpse was borne to the ground upon a stretcher; the husband of the deceased, with a few friends, accompanied it. All were coolies, and this was a funeral of low life. The bereaved husband occupied some time in bargaining for wood at the place for its sale close by, and further time was spent in arrraging with the "stokers" to do the necessary work. Finally the material for the fire was brought in and built up in sections as described to a height of perhaps four feet; the coolie employed as chief mourner then uncovered the corpse, took the silver rings from the fingers and arms, and handed them to the husband, anointed the body and head with some greasy substance, and then the body was conveyed to the pyre; it was placed lengthwise upon the pyre, the legs only being doubled up at the knees, so that the body should be circumscribed to the length of the wood. The wood was heaped upon the body, a space being left open for the exposure of the face. A Hindoo priest then presented himself; the husband of the deceased threw at his feet several copper pieces known as pice, each valued at half a cent. The priest demanded more, and a few more were thrown down by the husband. Then a basin containing a mixture of rice and millet, with goat's milk, was placed in the hands of the widower, together with two small sandal sticks. The priest blessed the articles, and the man repeated after him a prayer. The mourner then placed the sandal wood by the sides of the face, and the mixture in the mouth and upon the neck of the deceased. Next, a lighted fagot was handed by a coolie to the bereaved husband; again the priest's service was required, and more pice were thrown at his feet; again the priest demanded more, and the husband emptied his little bag containing, as he declared, his last pice; the few pieces were picked up by the priest, who proceeded to bless the fagot and dictate another brief prayer, which was repeated as before. This accomplished, the bereaved husband passed three times around the pyre, swinging his fagot thrice as he completed each circuit; then he set fire to the pyre from kindlings underneath as well as above the body, and soon the whole pile was in flames. We looked on for a time with sensations indescribable. There was the poor husband, weighed down with grief; yet, under religious injunction, he was required to set fire to combustibles for the burning of his wife's body to ashes. He was very poor; the Brahmin priest had stripped him of his last pice. His countenance bore the expression of despair, as he watched the crackling, roaring flames of that funeral pyre. The "stokers," amid levity and merriment, were doing their work; the priest had withdrawn the moment he picked up the pice for his blessing; the chief mourner of the bereaved was clamoring for his pay—and this, too, while all that was mortal of the wife was being reduced to ashes in the consuming pyre. We called the man one side, gave him a little money, received his tearful thanks, and withdrew from the sad and heart-sickening spectacle. The Hindoos burn all their dead, and for sanitary reasons cremation is no doubt desirable in this densely populated country. Neither the gentleman who was with me at the burning ghaut nor myself could perceive the least offensive effluvia from the consuming fires. It is not true that the ashes of the subjects of cremation are preserved; they are mingled with the ashes of the wood, and a separation of the two would be impossible.

### Trial by Jury.

In discussing our jury system, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper* says that, in an action in New York city, involving nearly a hundred thousand dollars, after a long trial, and after a lucid charge by the judge, one of these intelligent creatures arose and asked the judge to oblige him by explaining the meaning of two words which had been used a good deal during the trial—the words "plaintiff" and "defendant." And in another case, tried in the supreme court, being an action to set aside certain conveyances of real estate on the ground of fraud, the trial had lasted more than a week, and the jury had been deliberating over their verdict for several hours, when, at their request, they came into court for further instructions, and one, apparently the most intelligent of them, coolly stated that the jury did not understand what was meant by a conveyance. In civil actions for libel juries frequently shine forth with dazzling radiance, and woe to the unhappy journal that comes before a jury which includes among its members a man who has ever been mentioned in a disagreeable manner by any paper, if it were only the chronicling of his arrest. Reports of judicial proceedings are privileged if published without comment, and yet not long since one of our leading dailies was sued by a noted personage for publishing what was admitted to be an accurate report of a criminal proceeding, introduced by a heading in capitals: "The last of Count Blank"; and for these five words a New York jury gave a verdict for seven hundred and fifty dollars. It is true that on appeal the general term reversed that decision, and on a new trial a judge was found fearless enough in the discharge of his duty to determine that the plaintiff had suffered no damage by the addition of the words complained of, and the action was dismissed.

DID NOT DO IT.—The death of a woman in Louisville, really caused by heart disease, was attributed for a while to poison, as she died immediately after drinking ale that her husband had bought, and he had habitually ill-treated her. An inquest made the truth clear, and her husband then said: "I ain't no darned fool. A doctor told me she had the heart disease, and couldn't live more than a year, so I wouldn't run my neck into a noose by p'is'ning her when the year was most up, would I?"

### Items of Interest.

A woman in Macon, Ala., had twins twice, and then triplets and after the last lot her husband ran away, and has not returned.

Why is a candle maker the worst and most unfortunate of men? Because all his works are wicked, and all his wicked works are brought to light.

A guardian was appointed for a woman in Bridgeport, and she illustrated the dangers and hardships of his office by whipping him in the courtroom.

At Montreal a man named John Radford was sent to jail for eight days at hard labor. He has no arms, and his offense was assault and battery.

A bold rascal on an Illinois railroad train pretended to be the conductor, collected all the cash fares in two cars, and jumped off with the money.

The very last curiosity spoken of in the papers is a wheel that came off a dog's tail when it was a waggin'. The man who discovered it has retired from public life.

A divorced woman, whose children had been taken from her in Northampton, Mass., has several times attempted to drown herself, and a guard is kept over her night and day.

A circular from a wholesale stationer, recently failed, says that having settled with his creditors at fifty per cent., he is in a position to offer customers unprecedented bargains.

The newspapers generally commend the consideration of the Indiana gentleman who, when his wife's health failed, bought her a new ax half a pound lighter than the old one, to split wood with.

A family of eight persons was poisoned to death in Lenoir., N. C., by strychnine which a farmer had put into pork. He had lost meat several times, and took that way of punishing the thieves.

The Springfield (Mass.) schoolmarm who recently thought to subdue the rampant spirits of a small girl by keeping her two hours after school, was rewarded, when the term was up, with a motto lozenge bearing the pathetic inquiry: "Must we part?"

Two men own 600,000 acres of land in San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys, California, upon which they pay about $50,000 yearly taxes. Their names are Lux and Miller, and they began their business lives in San Francisco as butchers, without any capital. The land is used as meadows and pastures.

The belles of Seville have adopted a new and ingenious device. They keep long india rubber speaking tubes in their rooms and drop them to their lovers, who are thus enabled on the lower level of the street to feel their dames' breath on their cheeks and to whisper soft nothings into the fair ones' ears.

The exploding of a lamp in Newport, Ohio, covered a girl with blazing kerosene, and she was burned to death. She was alone, and was dead when discovered; but her footsteps, as she ran from room to room in agony, were burned into the oilcloth and carpet, so that every movement could be traced.

A fascinating young widow having married again, annoyed her second husband by frequent references to her first, whereat he finally remonstrated. "I dare say," replied the fair creature, pouting her pretty lips, "that you'll be glad to have me remember you when you are dead and gone and I'm married again."

Some medical gentlemen recently addressed a communication to a minister well known for his wit, requesting him to preach a sermon to them. He replied that he would, and stated that he would take for his text: "In his disease Asa sought not to the Lord but to the physicians; and Asa slept with his fathers and died."

French statistics show that woman is six times less criminal against person, four times less criminal against property, and twice less hardened a criminal than man. The record also proves that maternity is a better shield against bad life than paternity. Of 1,000 female criminals 251 are mothers, and of 1,000 male criminals 324 are fathers.

"Woman," said the fat man on the cracker barrel, reflectively, "woman is like a boil. When another man has her we laugh at him; when we have her ourself we cherish and protect her." He seemed to be a man of pure and lofty sentiments, and when he said he guessed he'd go go home and give his wife a chance to do the chores, everybody respected him.

Said the small boy to his sire: "My father, why were worms made?" "That fish might live by eating them, my son," replied the parent. "But, my father, why were fishes made?" "My son, that you and I might live by catching them." "But, my father, why were you and I made?" "That the worms might live by eating us, my son," and he small boy dropped the subject.

### Sunday Dinners Quickly Prepared.

When there is a family of five or six persons, more or less, and all want to go to the morning service, and stay to Sunday-school, their appetites are pretty well sharpened by the time they get home, especially if there is a ride of two or three miles. I have experimented in various ways that we may have our dinner as soon as possible after getting home, or each one begins to help himself, which causes much confusion and spoils the meal. I find that by leaving the teakettle on the stove, and filled, with a little fire, the water is in a condition to boil quickly, and mush is soon prepared. In cold weather nothing is better than oyster soup, which requires but a few minutes' cooking. A good meal is quickly prepared by having a chicken made ready over night by dressing and stuffing, and when it is ready to put into the oven when the family sit down to breakfast. It requires little care, and is nicely browned by church time, and keeps warm in the oven until wanted for dinner. I find it a great help to have potatoes ready to warm over. Often meat is boiled or roasted on Saturday, which relishes well cold. A rice pudding, made without eggs, and left in the oven, is nice with sugar and cream.

### The Eyelashes and Eyebrows.

In Circassia and Georgia, Persia and India, one of the mother's earliest cares is to promote the growth of her children's eyelashes by tipping and removing the fine gossamer-like points with a pair of scissors when they are asleep. By repeating this every month or six weeks they become in time long, close, finely curved, and of a slicky gloss. The practice never fails to produce the desired effect, and it is particularly useful when, owing to inflammation of the eyes, the lashes have been thinned and stunted.

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

### THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, 1876.

"We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs." *Sixth Plank.*

A more excellent aphorism than that which commences the sixth plank of the Cincinnati platform, it would be difficult to find. Its truth is self-evident; the people of the centennial year are awakening to the fact that a knowledge of government is material to the pursuit of happiness.—They are earnest in a commendable desire to learn the whys and the wherefors of political movements; the principles which guide the actions of conventions; the considerations which operate to the construction of platforms, and it is a matter of congratulation that the people are awakening, and proposing to exercise their right in shaping legislation by supporting such candidates as enunciate fixed principles.

Sufficient time has elasped to enable a calm and dispassionate opinon of the Cincinnati platform to be given. The press generally, and public mind largely, have given their opinion in the premises, enabling us to determine the centre of gravity, and reach if necessary the happy medium. But with a wonderful degree of unanimity, we find press and public opinion extolling the document, and praising its construction. To commence with it is an uncommonly excellent piece of literary composition, and whether Mr. McPherson or Gen. Hawley be its author, they have nothing to be ashamed of. It starts out with a paragraph that in the simplest possible phrase contains volumes. It embraces in a single sentence of less than a dozen words, the result of a hundred years of government; it sets forth the product of a hundred years of experience; it announces the resultant of the most terrible conflict in the history of the later ages.—"*The United States of America is a nation, not a league.*" Here is the alternative of State sovereignty in a single line; the issue between the two great parties, enunciated as the very foundation of the platform which it proposes to carry into the contest. Mr. Douglass, away back twenty years, thundered through the length and breadth of the land, "The United States *are.*" Mr. Davis, with a similar utterance, shook the dust of the Senate from his feet and with eleven states withdrew from the Union, and for four years two millions of armed men faced each other in mortal combat to determine a grammatical construction, and if the result of the conflict did not establish that the United States is a plural noun for a singular fact, what in the name of all that is ridiculous *did* it determine? And yet the Democratic party, learning nothing from the results of history and its own discomfiture, are still shouting "The Union is a league of sovereign states." Here at the outset we find the issue, which the Republican party again finds itself called upon to sustain; it finds itself the champion of an established fact, and in this single principle it fully, fairly, and comprehensively represents its present status. The Democratic party cries out against centralization, and yet were it not that the United States was a *nation* instead of a league, in 1861, there would be no Democracy to reach out today for the public plunder. It is precisely at this point that the two parties join issue. The Union having been defended and preserved, the Republican party is still called upon to man the walls and through its overpowering moral influence maintain the rights which it has rescued. The equal rights of all the people under the law, are self-evident truths, and until those truths are cheerfully obeyed and if needed rigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

The currency plank is unobjectionable in that it is moderate, politic, and sound. That it could be improved upon is questionable. It is the evident desire of the people to return to specie payments, but it is still an open question whether when such is accomplished, it will be found that hard money alone is desirable. We question whether the financial situation is clearly understood by politicians or people, still, be it as it may, the financial plank cannot be improved upon at St. Louis. It surely cannot mean less than it says, it ought not to mean more, and its effect will be to rule the money issue out of the canvass.

The public school plank is one that will commend itself to every citizen. It is right in itself, and without appealing to sectarian animosities, it places the party fairly and squarely in the path of progress, and interprets the prevailing sentiment of the country, beyond a question of doubt. The platform further acknowledges the right of woman to be heard in the matter of her own possible increase of privileges and trusts; recommends the consideration of the Chinese question; demands the prohibition of polygamy in the territories, and that the claims of the defenders of the nation in peril be satisfied; deprecates all sectional feeling and tendencies, and quite sensibly warns the country against trusting its enemies. As a whole the platform is one on which the united party can consistently stand and conscientiously support, and this brings us to where we stand, the urgent necessity of concentration on the part of the people, to interpret platforms for themselves; to investigate causes and effects, and by the support of their party effect requisite and important ends, which nothing but their active and energetic support can accomplish. There must be no half-way support; the people must act for themselves, and in protecting the rights of others, advance their own interests. The inapthy of the rank and file of the Republican party made St. Louis possible; their active and energetic support may now render its plans abortive. CARLOS.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JULY makes a feature of the national holiday, its tribute including several contributions, stories and sketches, poems and pictures, puzzles and paragraphs. In its miscellaneous contents the number includes many other attractive and interesting articles, among them Windsor Castle, a romantic story of life in Germany, Vikings in America, Turret-Ships and Torpedoes, The Boy Emigrants, The Cat and the Countess, with a host of other charming productions, all profusely illustrated and of marked interest.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE has three features which prominently distinguish the July number,—the quality and excellence of its fiction; its light, summery character, and the remarkable timeliness of so large a portion of its contents. The Centennial suggestions of the year and the month are, of course, fitly remembered, but not in such a manner as to overwhelm the reader with heavy history. In two of the articles in this Number the Magazine outdoes even the alert newspaper in enterprise. In one we have an elaborate and beautifully illustrated description by Dr. Samuel Osgood, of the "Bryant Vase," soon to be presented to the venerable poet, and representing the highest point of advance in our workmanship in silver. The other is a comprehensive and entertaining on "Nominating the President," being a historical resume of our early caucuses and of the National Conventions which, after 1820, supplanted the caucus.

NOTICE.—Owing to the sickness of Mr. Sam'l C. Loring, of East Braintree, the subscriber has made arrangements to sell his Garden products of Strawberries, Peas, Beans, Green Corn, etc., for the season on commission, and will offer them at the lowest market rates.

Mr. Loring's productions are well known to the public as of superior quality, and purchasers can rely upon obtaining them fresh at all times.

C. W. STEVENS,
Weymouth Landing.

The anniversary of the opening of Mrs. Dr. Tuck's Hygienic Retreat at South Weymouth, occurs next Wednesday evening.

## LOCAL NEWS.

STORMS.—During the storm of Sunday last, a resident of West Quincy, named Goodall, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The storm did considerable damage to trees at Weymouth, and Mr. H. J. Shaw's tent at Willow Grove was prostrated by the high wind.—Though other points were visited with needed rain, but a slight shower fell here on Sunday. The tempest of Tuesday night was accompanied with heavy rain for an hour or more, reviving drooping vegetation. During the tempest the house of widow Pratt, at East Weymouth, was struck by lightning, tearing off the plastering in a chamber, and stunning a young man who was just retiring to bed. The house was covered with lightning rods, and it is supposed that the bolt entered by the chimney.

RESCUED.—A daughter of Mr. Hefford, of East Weymouth, narrowly escaped being drowned on Tuesday last.—In crossing a plank laid over the waterway on Broad St., the bridge having been taken up for repairs, she fell into the water, but was taken out in season to save her life.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A petition has been drawn up in East Braintree, for a new Post Office, to be located at or near the depot, and has received a large number of signatures. If successful, this movement will, perhaps, frustrate the project for a new town, to be composed of that village and Weymouth Landing, concerning which there is considerable diversity of opinion.

RUNAWAY.—Last Wednesday forenoon a horse belonging to a resident of Rockland freed himself from a carriage to which he was attached while standing on Commercial St., wrecking the vehicle and stampeding for home at a rattling gait through Commercial, Middle and Essex Sts.

NUISANCE COMPLAINT.—Constables Garey and Holbrook paid another visit to the Pine Point House, at North Weymouth, last week, and found about three gallons of variety of liquors, this small quantity being the remnant of a considerable amount destroyed by the occupants of the place, the gutters on the roof, (in the words of officer Holbrook,) running with the contraband fluids. The manager of the Hotel, Mr. Geo. Steward, was taken before Judge Bumpus, on Monday, on complaint of maintaning a liquor nuisance, and fined $100 and costs, from which he appealed.

RECOVERED.—We learn that the yacht of Mr. Geo. Cushing, which was stolen from the moorings at North Weymouth, and for which reward was offered by the Club, has been found in a Maine harbor. The Yacht Club will make vigorous effort to detect the thieves, and punish them to the full extent of the law.

CAUCUS.—A caucus of the friends of prohibition is called for tomorrow evening at the Town Hall, Weymouth, to choose delegates to the Prohibitory Convention in Boston next Thursday.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Florence T. Hunt read at Pembroke, Monday evening, for the benefit of the Sunday Schoool Association connected with the Unitarian Church, of which her grandfather, Rev. Morrill Allen, was pastor for more than forty years. Also on Wedesday evening at a parlor entertainment, at the residence of C. C. Gregg, Esq., Braintree. Mrs. Hunt was well received in both places and herselections warmly applauded.

POST 58, G. A. R., have presented Major Merrill with a fine portrait of the late Gen. Jas. L. Bates, as a token of their appreciation of his services in delivering a commemorative address.

TRINITY CHURCH, WEYMOUTH.—The annual visit of the Right Rev. B. H. Paddock, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will be made to this parish on Sunday morning next, July 2, at half past ten o'clock. The rector would be pleased to meet any candidates for confirmation, whom he has not already seen on the subject, at the church on Friday (this) evening at 7 o'clock.

MORE LIGHT.—Union Lodge, G. T., of Weymouth, have recently placed a new and handsome chandelier in their lodge room, adding much to the elegance of the room.

All in want of Salmon and Green Peas, for the coming 4th, will leave their orders with C. W. STEVENS, at the residence of W. K. Baker.

DEPARTURE.—Rev. L. B. Voorhees left North Weymouth last Monday, and will make an European tour.

THE PULPIT.—Rev. F. P. Chapin supplied the pulpit of the Boxford Cong'l Church last Sabbath, Rev. Mr. McLean being unable to enter upon his new charge that day. Rev. Mr. Terry occupied the desk at the Weymouth First Church.

BUILDING.—Mrs. Monks, of E. Weymouth, is adding another story to her house on Broad Street, and Mrs. Dempsey, lately returned from California, is converting her house on the avenue off Broad street into a double tenement, and converting the shoemaker's shop into a dwelling.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Joseph W. Rogers, of East Weymouth, has purchased four acres of meadow and pasture land of Capt. Wm. Rice, situated in the rear of his residence.

NEW BRIDGE.—The Selectmen of Weymouth are repairing the old wooden highway bridge over the river, on Broad St., East Weymouth, with a substantial stone structure

Floral Sunday will be observed at the Universalist Church, next Sunday. Rev. Eben Francis, of Cambridge, will conduct the service.

At a meeting of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, (Fall River and New York line) Albert Tirrell, Esq., of South Weymouth, was chosen as one of the Board of Directors.

MR. EDITOR.—A pleasing incident occurred in the Cemetery at North Weymouth, on Memorial Day, in connection with decorating the Soldiers graves by Post 58.

While a squad of Comrades were placing flowers on the grave of Wm. S. Bail, the father of the deceased soldier was standing near. He stepped forward and handed to one of the comrades a five dollar note, remarking "This is for your charity fund; I don't know that I can invest money where it will do more good."

At the next meeting of the Post, the Comrade to whom the money was given, reported the incident and passed the amount to the Quartermaster, and the following resolutions were thereupon offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the donation of $5, made to this Post, by Mr. William V. Bail, is most thankfully received, and it will at once be deposited in the charity fund of the Post. We desire to assure the gentleman that his offering is highly appreciated by us, in part that it came from a comparative stranger, and in part that such events are so exceedingly rare, but chiefly because it manifests that friendly spirit and sympathy with the objects of our Order, which is more highly prized than gold thrice refined.

Resolved, That the Adjutant is hereby directed to cause these resolutions to be published in the Weymouth Gazette, and transmit a copy of the same to our esteemed friend, Mr. Bail.

CHAS. W. HASTINGS, Post Adjutant.

MASONIC.—St. John's Day was marked by an excursion of the members of South Shore Commandery, with ladies and invited guests, to the Rockland House, Nantasket Beach, the party embarking on the cars for Boston, and thence taking passage on steamer Rose Standish, for the beach. The line was formed at the Boston Depot, under direction of Capt. A. J. Garey, and headed by a detachment of police and the Hingham Band, Brother T. J. Evans, leader, the column marched to the pier through South, Summer, Devonshire, Franklin, Congress and High Sts, attracting general attention by their soldierly bearing and fine appearance. An hour was spent in an agreeable manner, in charge of the *Good* captain of the boat, and reaching Nantasket the line was again formed for a march to the hotel, where landlord Ripley had made all necessary arrangements for their comfort and entertainment. The remaining hours of the morning were spent in social enjoyment, which was enhanced by excellent music from the Band and blasts of execrable instrumental attempts by some of the brethren, the lacerated ears of the company, however, being afterward soothed by the vocal entertainment of Mrs. B. S. Lovell and Mrs. W. T. Rice, with piano accompaniment.

At 1 P. M. dinner was announced, and the party, which had been enlarged by new arrivals, to about 150 persons, sat down to a repast which fully sustained the reputation of the Rockland for good feed. Eminent Commander Fay briefly addressed the brethren and ladies, and after the Divine blessing had been invoked by Past Com. Z. L. Bicknell, the guests fell to with appetites whetted by long abstinence. To "settle their dinners" a dance was requisite, and sets were formed in the assembly room soon after dinner, an hour being spent in a pleasant manner, after which the command paraded on the lawn, and were exercised in military tactics under their proficient adjutant, Capt. Garey. The march was then taken up for the boat, on which they proceeded to Downer Landing, where a brief halt was made, and then proceeding to Hingham, Sir Knight Geo. Cushing, the genial proprietor of the Cushing House, gave his visitors a nice collation. An interval was spent in social greeting, and after a brief expression of thanks to the Commandery by the portly Doctor, and three hearty cheers for the Band, the company were conveyed home in the elegant carriages of the host.

[For the Gazette.]

### A CHAPTER FROM THE BOOK OF THE TIMES.

1. Now it came to pass, in the year of the nation that was called the Centennial, that the reign of Ulysses, the son of Jesse, drew near to an end, and that wise and just ruler was about to be (politically) gathered to his fathers.

2. And an edict went forth that the chiefs and leaders of the factions should assemble and confer in their several cities, that through the multitude of counsellors, in whom is wisdom, a chief should be selected who should succeed to the throne and rule over the mighty nation.

3. And the chiefs and leaders of the faction that was termed Republican assembled in the city which was called Porkopolis, where Carl the Shurzite, once beguiled the artless Horace the tribune, to follow after strange idols, even to destruction.

4. And the friends of the candidates assembled in great numbers, from the north and from the south and from the east and from the west; yea, even from New Jersey, and they made the air howl with the vehemence of their utterances.

5. There were the cohorts of Jimblaine, who came from the uttermost ends of the land called Downeast; from the land where the wine gurgleth not in the public places and the thirsty stranger stealeth noiselessly down dark passages and quencheth his thirst from the bottle that is hid beneath the woodpile; yea, even from the land of the mainelaw.

6. Now Jimblaine had performed many great and mighty deeds: he had sat in the seats with the ungodly and had lifted up his voice in the temple for many years. He had vanquished the boasted champion of the sunny south, the mighty Benhill, and had squelched the noisy little Sammycox, which had given the people cause for great joy.

7. There was Conkling, who was surnamed Roscoe, of the tribe of Knickerbocker, whose form was the form of Apollo, and whose curls were as the curls of Adonis. And the power behind Conkling was the power of the money changers, and the friends of Conkling, in the words of Curtis, the censor, were they who controlled the machine.

8. There was also Morton, the Hoosier, and Hayes the Buckeye, and Hartranft, of the tribe of Pennsylvania dutch, and Bristow surnamed Ben, who had waged hot warfare against Whis-key, the chief of the tribe of Rings, and had smote him hip and thigh. All these were the chiefs who aspired to the purple, and whose friends contended for the succession.

9. Now the contest waged strong and bitter, and the battle grew hot, and the sun went down and rose again 'ere the struggle was decided. And the ballots were many and the result uncertain; but the friends of Jimblaine outnumbered those of the others, and the result was whisperings and communings and vexatious combinations.

10. But when the seventh ballot was counted, lo! Hayes, of the tribe of Buckeye, he who had vanquished the venerable Billallen, and smothered the monster Ragbaby, was found to be the choice of the faction. And all the people shouted and enthused and cried amen!

11. And these are the commandments that were given at Porkopolis.

12. Thou shalt vouchsafe to all men the rights thou thyself possesseth. Thou shalt deal fairly with the man from Ethiopia who is within thy gates, and protect him in his goings out and his comings in. Thou shalt not intimidate him, neither shalt thou make him afraid.

13. Remember thy obligations to the creditors of the nation, by hastening the day of redemption, yea, even the speedy hour of resumption; for verily the greenback is a blind to the ignorant and a snare and a delusion to the unwary.

14. Consider thou the needs of the civil service and render more certain the tenure of office, that the wail of the postmaster and the weeping of the Treasury clerk may cease in the land.

15. Thou shalt not dispose of Post traderships to indiscreet friends, neither shalt thou barter the stock of railroads nor dabble in credit mobelier, while thou holdest office under the government, lest the power of the Investigator cause thee multitudinous evasions.

16. Thou shalt not apply the public funds to support the schools of the heretic, nor endow the sectarian with the goods of the nation, for verily is the free school the bulwark of thy liberties.

17. Thou shalt not permit the Mongolian to combat the tiger of the Caucasian, for it were better that the linen of the Christian miner be not cleansed, than that his morals be corrupted by the influence of the heathen.

18. Finally: trust not the faction that is called Democracy, nor listen to the voice of its orators; for its ways are the ways of iniquity, and its path leadeth to destruction. For having opportunity it accomplished nought but dissension, and having power displayed naught but its own incompetency.

POLONIUS.

### South Weymouth.

The fourth of July Centennial year is close at hand, and great preparations are being made for the pleasure of those poor mortals who are for obvious reasons obliged to be at home on this important occasion. The Weymouth Agricultural & Industrial Society, with its accustomed thoughtfulness for the pleasure of its patrons, has arranged a nice programme and will spare no pains to have all have a good time. Our President, by the way, has in contemplation another of those pleasant reunions that was so much enjoyed last year. If any one has in contemplation purchasing stock in the Society it might be well to do it soon, as stockholders are the favored recipients of invitations, in common with members of committees. With our knowledge of the liberality of our president, we venture to prophecy that the coming reunion will eclipse in pleasure the one of last year.

The "Horribles" are well prepared to astonish the natives of our village on the morning of the 4th, and residents in other parts of our town who can leave their beds by four o'clock, will be amply repaid for their trouble, while the fireworks in the evening will attract, we trust, a large company.

The Colorado beetle has put in his appearance at South Weymouth, in several places, and our people can make the most of their potatoes this year, for with their reputed increase potato growers will have to raise potatoes in pots in the house next year, or have the melancholy satisfaction of seeing their tops grow beautifully less. The little bug is an industrious fellow, and blest with an appetite that knows no bounds. Unlike the squash bug, who flees at man's approach, the beetle evidently means business, and continues his eating even while you carry the plant from place to place. He is four times as large as the yellow squash bug, and of a more reddish yellow, with dark stripes upon his back. A female is said to lay 1000 eggs at once, and breeds four times a season. Paris green is said by those who have had experience to be the only sure preventive. Any one wishing to see a specimen can find it at O. B. Bates, Esq's, at Oran Shaw's, or F. S. Torrey's. C. E. N.

### North Weymouth.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Some six weeks ago, Capt. R. N. Cushing, of Old Spain, sailed from Gloucester in the schooner S. W., of which vessel he was captain, and one of the crew sends me an account of the narrow escape of the captain from being drowned. June 17th, the wind had been blowing a heavy southwest gale for three days, and the seine boat had to be hauled up alongside to get the water out of her. She was riding as high as the rail of the vessel, when the captain jumped into the main rigging and watched his chance to jump into the boat, which he succeeded in doing, but no sooner was he in than the boat gave a side lurch, throwing the captain ten feet, and he came down head foremost into the water: everything buoyant was thrown over to him until a boat could be got out to go for him, but by that time he was a long ways astern.—When the boat reached him he was struggling with all his might, for he had got hold of nothing thrown over to him.—He had pulled off his rubber boots and pea jacket, which he had on when he went overboard. He was saved when in his last struggle, got on board the schooner, and measures taken to bring him to, which succeeded after an hour's hard work.

During the launch of the steam yacht Laura at North Weymouth, on Tuesday last, a hawser parted between the yacht and the tug, and there was imminent danger of the yacht being blown on the opposite shore by the strong wind then prevailing. At this moment a skiff containing two ladies shot out from the shore, and passing under the stern of the yacht one of the ladies caught and held the hawser, while the other pulled for the tug. Each moment the sinking rope was dragging heavier, and the strength of the fair rower was decreasing. The steamer backed toward the skiff until she grounded; the result seemed problematical; the lady gained only inch by inch, and just as it appeared certain that she was exhausted and must give up the struggle, the thousands of anxiously watching eyes were relieved to see the men on the tug reach the skiff with a boat-hook and take the hawser on board; the tug steamed out into deep water and the staunchest and handsomest propeller yacht ever built in Massachusetts was safely floating in her destined element.

The first championship regatta of the season of the Quincy Yacht Club took place Saturday afternoon off Mears' Hotel, Quincy Great Hill. S. F. Whitmarsh's Nettie was the winner in the first class; W. F. Maybury's Flora in the second: and A. Cleverly's Fannie in the third.

REGATTA.—July 4, at nine o'clock there will be a sailing regatta at Quincy Point, under the direction of a committee, consisting of H. A. Keith, H. M. Federhen, E. B. Souther, James T. Penniman, Joshua Binney. The Weymouth Band will be stationed at Ship Yard point, and furnish music during the Regatta. Two prizes will be given in each class. The regatta will be opened to all yachts owned in Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree, Hingham and Hull, and to those from other places, which are regularly enrolled in the Quincy Yacht Club. N. M.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS.—At the meeting of the Weymouth Reform Club, last Monday evening, a committee was appointed to confer with the Ladies' Union relative to the dedication of the reading room of the Club. The committee of ladies who have solicited donations for fitting up the rooms, reported that they had been promised a donation of $150 from Caleb Stetson Esq. provided the Club would exclude smoking, cards and billards from their quarters. The By-Laws of the Club, not yet adopted however, exclude these particulars.

Mr. Hitchman of Marblehead, who lectured at Trinity Church, last Sunday evening, stated that out of a population of 15,000 in that vicinity, 8,000 had been enrolled in the Reform membership.

At a late meeting of Mechanic's Temple of Honor, the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, in the death of Bro. Edward Bates, this Temple has been called upon to mourn one of its most esteemed members, we take this occasion to express to his family and friends our high appreciation of our deceased brother. For many years he has been an active temperance advocate and by example and precept has heartily recommended total abstinence. He rejoiced in every success gained by the great reform and earnestly engaged in every possible effort to promote its complete triumph.

We mourn his loss:—a wise counsellor, an earnest advocate, a loving brother, a good and true man has fallen from our ranks. We will emulate his memory and urge our cause with more determined vigor, remembering that the night cometh when no man can work.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in their great affliction and commend them to God and the word of his grace, which alone can give solace to the stricken heart.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that it be also published in the Weymouth Gazette.

[For the Gazette.]

### TO THE RIO GRANDE AND BEYOND.

XII.

TO THE RED RIVER.

[Continued.]

Georgetown is the county seat of Williamson County, and under more favorable circumstances may have been worth a description. As it was, I saw a low and scattered collection of stone dwellings and business houses grouped about the sides of the square, in the centre of which stood a red and dingy looking Court-house. The unusual intensity of the cold had doubtlessly driven the population in-doors, for no sign of humanity did I encounter in my rambles around the square, beyond a forlorn Mexican and his more forlorn *boura.* It has a population, I believe, of some two or three hundred, and is merely the shire town of a large county, devoted mostly to the raising of cotton and corn.

In common with the rather surly landlord, who seemed to care little for the comfort of his guests, and the hotel loungers, who seemed to care little for the landlord, and the driver, who don't care a cent for anybody, we surrounded the open fire-place and fall to surveying each other and the burning log. A few moments of warmth, a sound is heard from the halls, my friend the driver slings his hat into a corner and leads the way to the banquet hall. Dinner is served in a long apartment, whose walls are devoid of paint or plaster, or floor of covering beyond the accumulation of dirt on the face of mother-earth. A long pine table runs through the centre, on either side of which are low wooden benches, without back or sides. We squat on the benches, hang our hat under the table, and are ready for dinner. There is bacon and corn pone, some boiled cabbage and a bowl of passable coffee. Not a dinner for an epicure, but a decent repast for a hungry man, who is'nt particular what he eats. We pay our "four bits" to the surly landlord, don our hats and cloaks, and mount again to the driver's perch.—A loud blast of the driver's horn, a resounding crack of the whip, and we dash out of town and are soon again on the prairies. We ford the San Gabriel soon after leaving town, a wide, but rather rapid stream, which rises somewhere in upper mountains, and joining with Little River some fifty miles below, finds its way to the Brazos. The afternoon's ride was unworthy of mention. The country was dull, barren and unsettled, mostly prairie land, with a rich black loam, and susceptible of high cultivation. We ride through numerous belts of timber, long, and seemingly interminable; we cross many creeks of greater or less width and rapidity of current; change our horses every ten miles, and manage to warm up at every relay-station. Supper at Salado; the town, hardly an improvement on Georgetown, but the supper a decided one. A bright, cheerful fire-place, and a supper room as warm and comfortable as the one at Georgetown was cold and cheerless; warm rolls, fried chicken, plenty of milk, excellent coffee, and—truth to say—pumpkin pie, in good old-fashioned New England style.—Of course I inquired, and of course I learned, that the cheery lady was a New England importation, and that had I arrived on the evening previous I should have been served with baked beans! I have never ceased to regret this lost opportunity, for baked beans at this period of my career were only a recollection.

From Salado to Belton, a distance of ten to fifteen miles, our trip was performed in the night, or at least during the evening shades, and was passed amid the cheerful conversation of my friend the driver. His wierd stories, interspersed with frontier slang, were as marvellous as they were ghostly. He told me things that made each separate hair stand on my head as do the quills upon the fretful porcupine. He detailed events whose scene laid on the road on which we travelled, that possessed capacity to freeze the very marrow in one's bones, and furtive glances cast on either hand for sight of disembodied spirits. We crossed the Lampasas, whose current was sufficiently strong to require most careful management on the part of driver and driven to prevent catastrophe as dire as dreadful, and hurried over the intervening prairie with a speed that only animals that scent the distant stables are capable of developing. The straggling lights of Belton appear in the distance, the driver fetches a blast from his battered horn, that wakes the echoes, and cracks his long whip about the heads of the leaders, until the clatter of their hoofs is lost in its continuity; we rattle through the suburbs, and down the narrow streets of the town, turn into the stable yard, and the first stage of our journey is over. I hunt the hotel and find the fascinations of its roaring fire-place so irresistible that I determine to permit the stage to proceed without me.—It was a recklesss determination whose only excuse lies in the utter improbability of its future repetition. There are hotels and hotels but as any attempt to classify the Haymand House at Belton, would only result in my utter discomforture, I spare myself the pains and my readers the infliction.

### Rockland News Items.

Mr. Edward W. Whiting is about forming a company, who will engage a yacht and sail by way of the coast to Martha's Vineyard, thence to the centennial exhibition, stopping at Newport and Long Branch. They expect to remain in Philadelphia about a week, then return by the same route.

Our village was visited by a most severe wind, about four o'clock, Sunday afternoon, 25th inst., blowing to such an extent as to uproot large trees, and do much damage to vegetation generally.—The chimney on Mr. Standish's house, on Market Street, was blown over, falling with sufficient force to crush the roof and do quite an amount of damage. At the time the blow commenced, the streets were in a very dry condition, so that the air was filled with dust to a remarkable degree, presenting a formidable appearance upon its approach.

The factory of Mr. Geo. B. Clapp, which has been standing idle for some weeks past, is again being filled up, though as yet to a very slight degree.

The public schools will close the present term, Friday afternoon, June 30th, for a vacation of eight weeks.

Rockland, for some unknown reason, seems to lack the spirit of her sister towns, in letting the Centennial Fourth pass unnoticed, except as a day of quiet recreation, there being as yet no move toward public demonstration. MAGNUS.

[For the Gazette.]

CENTENNIAL.—TO AMERICA PERSONIFIED.

The world is gazing on thee;
Dispose thy robes with care,
And with thy precious jewels
Adorn thy golden hair.

The stars and stripes become thee,
A mantle fair to view,
Ingrain'd with fadeless colors,
The red, the white and blue.

With smiles increase thy beauty,
Extend the inviting hand,
For this is Freedom's birthday,
The hundredth in our land.

Now bid your sons and daughters
Their treasures bring to view;
Emblems of thrift and glory,
The ancient and the new.

The world is all around thee,
With friendly zeal inquire
Of each and every nation,
Their object and desire,

And causing all to love thee,
To reverence and respect,
By doing ample justice
And showing none neglect.

By showing while to others
Their rights we will award,
We have our own, and justly,
The will and power to guard.

F. M. ADLINGTON, Weymouth.

THE CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION. We print elsewhere the announcement of the Grand Centennial Temperance Celebration to be held at Silver Lake Grove, Plympton, on the Fourth July. The exercises bid fair to be fully worthy of the day and occasion. Dr. Lorimer's Centennial Oration is entitled "Our Country in History," and should be heard by all. Mrs. Livermore is so well known that the mere mention of her name is all that is needed. Mrs. Emma Molloy, of Indiana, has spoken several times recently, in Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, and Messrs. Clark, Bliss and Scott are well known. The Temple Quartette and Union Brass Band also have an excellent reputation.

THINK FOR YOURSELF.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia, a disordered stomach and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever.—THEY KNOW THEY ARE SICK, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is DaCosta's Radical Cure, sold by Francis Ambler, Weymouth Landing. J. G. Sanborn, East Weymouth. E. G. Nash, S. Weymouth. A 25c. bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as you live.—Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself.

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

## Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At North Weymouth, June 25th, by Rev. L. B. Voorhees, Mr. Robert Mills, of East Weymouth, to Mrs. Sarah J. Blanchard, of North Weymouth.

## New Advertisements.

Wanted, a Situation,

BY an American Girl, to do second work, or general housework in a small family. Apply to JEREMIAH SPENCER, North Weymouth.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of HARRIS H. SPINNEY, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.—All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JAMES TORREY, Adm'r.

June 28, 1876. 10 12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of MARY L. SPINNEY, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, married woman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JAMES TORREY, Administrator.

June 28, 1876. 10 12

GRAND CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION,

At SILVER LAKE GROVE, Plympton,

JULY 4, 1876.

Centennial Oration by

REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,

OF BOSTON.

ADDRESSES BY

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, of Boston and Mrs. EMMA MOLLOY, of Indiana.

W. N. CLARK, Esq., of Newark, N. J., Mr. E. W. BLISS, of Hartford,

and other eloquent reformed men, will present the claims of the Reform Work. Music by the celebrated

TEMPLE QUARTETTE, of Boston,

and the UNION BRASS BAND, of Southboro'.

Select Readings by ROBERT SCOTT, Esq., of Medford.

A special invitation is given to Reform Clubs.

For reduced rates and other particulars, see large posters at depots.

HAY and STRAW FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Also constantly on hand, Mineral Salt, for Horses. Weymouth, April 10, 1875. 50 tf

Fourth of July, 1876.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION!

AT

Weymouth Fair Grounds,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

ON THE

AFTERNOON OF JULY 4th, 1876,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

WEYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONSIST OF

Horse Trotting,
Running Race,
Base Ball Match,
Running Match,
Potato Race,
Band Concert & Fireworks.

Gates open at 2 o'clock. Trotting at 3 o'clock.

Ice Cream, Pastry, Lemonade, &c., for sale on the Grounds.

Music on the Grounds afternoon and evening.

PURSE $35, for Horses that never beat 3 minutes. $20 to 1st, $10 to 2d, $5 to 3d. Best 3 in 5.
Dorick White enters b. m. Fanny; J. Wilkins, c. m. Pocahontas; Owner, b. g. Enterprise; Dan W. Barrows, s. g. Blaze; McDonnell Bros., bay h. Granite Boy; A. Hobart, b. m. Viola; Owner enters r. m. Jenny.

PURSE $50, for Horses that never beat 2.50. $25 to 1st, $15 to 2d, $10 to 3d. Best 3 in 5.
J. Cavanagh enters b. g. Bruno; J. Wilkins enters g. m. Little Belle; D. W. Barrows, b. g. Kit; Owner enters s. g. Nick; Owner enters b. g. Commodore; Owner enters g. h. Jack.

Between the heats the Trotting Colt RED ROVER will be shown at speed, on the track.

RUNNING RACE, $15 to 1st, $10 to 2d, $5 to 3d. One mile and repeat.
S. G. Putnam, Jr. enters Comet; B. T. Wilkins, Indian Pony Pappoose; Wm. Cavanagh, Tex. Pony Telegraph; Geo. Cavanagh, s. g. Thunderbolt; J. Wilkins, b. g. Emperor.

At 5 o'clock,

BASE BALL MATCH, for a Purse of $25.00.

RUNNING MATCH, 1-4 mile, for Amateurs, $5 to 1st, $3 to 2d.

POTATO RACE, 50 Potatoes, for Amateurs, $5 to 1st, $3 to 2d; limited to 6 entries.

WALKING MATCH, 1-2 mile, for Amateurs, $3 to 1st, $2 to 2d.

In the evening there will be a grand display of

Fireworks, and Concert by the Band.

ADMISSION, Afternoon, 35 cents; Carriages, 25 cents. Evening, after 6 o'clock, 10 cents; Carriages free.

Committee—Albert Tirrell, J. Wilkins, A. Raymond, Jr., Wm. H. Sargent, Elbridge Nash.

GOLD.

HUNT & CO.

Offer to their patrons the famous

GOLD SOAP!

One cake in every 500 contains a ONE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.

The GOLD SOAP is WARRANTED in every particular to be EQUAL TO THE BEST, and FULL WEIGHT.

Price 8 cts. per Bar, or 13 Bars for One Dollar.

HUNT & CO.,

GROCERS,

FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Henry Gardner to Joseph Hicks, dated May 27, 1874, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, lib. 455 fol. 134, and for breach of the condition thereof, will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY, July 17, A. D. 1876, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon:—All and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, to wit:—A certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in that part of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, known as Weymouth Landing, and bounded northeasterly by land now or late of Joseph Loud, and by a certain passage-way, leading from said land of said Loud to Commercial Street, which said passage-way is to be forever kept open and free for the use of said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns: thence easterly by Commercial Street to land of Dorick White; thence southerly, easterly and northerly, by said White's land, and thence easterly on land of the estate of the late Abraham Thayer, to a certain passage-way, to be forever kept open; thence southwesterly on said passage-way to land conveyed to said Gardner, by T. J. Rand, by deed recorded with Norfolk Deeds, lib. 412, fol. 110; thence also southwesterly, thence southerly and thence southwesterly again, on said land so deeded to said Gardiner, to a certain point on Smelt Brook, and thence northwesterly on said brook, to the point of commencement. Terms given at the sale,

JOSEPH HICKS, Mortgagee.

BUMPUS & JOHNSON, Attorneys. 10 12

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 26th, 1876, TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 6.00 P. M. RETURN 5 P. M.
NEW BEDFORD VIA TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; VIA FAIRHAVEN, 8.30 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am. 2.45 pm.
NEWPORT, 8.30 am; 12 m; 3.30, 6 (boat) pm. RETURN, 7.20, 10.40 am; 3.45 pm.
FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.30 am, 12 m.; 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am, 4pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5h, 6.45, 8.00, 11.20 am, 4.17 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.15 pm.
TAUNTON, 8.30 am; 12m.; 2.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 pm. RETURN, 5.38a, 7.28, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12m.; 4.53 pm.
NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.30 am., 12 m. 2.45, 4.30, 6.05 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.52, 7.56, 9.15 am; 12.25, 5.16 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 6.59, 8.04, 9.24 am; 12.33, 5.24 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.10, 8.16, 9.34 am; 12.45, 5.33 pm.
MIDDLEBORO, 7.30, 8.00, 11.15 am.; 3.35, 4, 6.05 pm. RETURN, 6.10, 7.18, 9.15 am; 12.30, 4.13, 6.24 pm.
BRIDGEWATER, 7.30, 8, 11.15 am; 12 m; 3.35, 4, 5, 6.05, 7.45pm. RETURN, 5.15, 6.30, 7.36, 9.33 am; 12.37, 4.36, 6.43 pm.
BROCKTON, 7.30, 8, 11.15 am; 1.50, 3.35, 4, 6.05, 7.45 pm. RETURN, 5.35, 6.54, 7.58, 9.50 am; 12.58, 3.16, 5, 7.02 pm.
PLYMOUTH, via ABINGTON, 8 am; 2.30, 4, 5 pm; via DUXBURY, 7.45am; 3.30, 5.30g pm. RETURN, via ABINGTON, 5.50, 7.40, 11 am; 3.40 pm; via DUXBURY, 8.40 am; 4.20 pm.
EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.00 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5pm. RETURN, 6.55, 9.5[illegible] am.; 3.04 pm.
SOUTH ABINGTON, 8.00 am., 12 m., 2.30, 5, 6.15 pm.—RETURN, 6.10, 7.[illegible], 10.10, 11.36 am; 4.15 pm.
SOUTH DUXBURY, 7.45 am; 3.30, 5.30 pm. RETURN, 7, 9.01 am; 4.40 pm.
SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.45, 11.15 am; 2.45, 3.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.44, 7.48, 9.50 am.; 1.16, 4.15, 5.36 pm.—RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.57, 7.58, 10.03 am; 1.29, 4.27, 5.53 pm. East Weymouth, Weymouth, 7.45, 11.15 am; 2.45, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.07, 8.05, 10.12 am.; 1.39, 4.35, 6.03 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.16, 8.14, 10.21 am; 1.49, 4.44, 6.11 pm.
SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50, 11.15 am; 12 m; 1.50, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4f, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.32, 6.05, 6.15, 7.02, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.57, 6.39, 7.19, 7.25, 7.42, 8.28, 8.50, 9.29, 9.44, 10.41 am; 12.04, 12.53, 1.20, 1.52, 3.42, 4.47, 5, 5.21, 5.41, 7.18, 8.25, 10.20 pm.
QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50 am; 12m; 1.50, 2.30, 2.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.32, 6.05, 6.15, 7.02, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.09, 6.53, 7.30, 7.36, 7.52, 8.25, 8.37, 9.01, 9.39, 9.55, 10.36 am; 12.11, 1.02, 2.06, 3.55, 5, 5.10, 5.49, 6.26, 7.25, 8.33, 10.30 pm.
WEST QUINCY, 8.10, 9.30 am; 12.40, 2.45, 4.05, 5, 6.15 pm. RETURN, 6.05, 7.03, 7.58, 8.50, 10.54 am; 2, 3.51, 5.02, 6.18 pm.
CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Sandwich, 8 am; 4, 6.05 pm; Hyannis, 8 am, 4, 6.05g pm. Provincetown, 8.00 am.; 4 pm.
WOODS' HOLL, 8.00, 11.15 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.30, 11 am; 2.20, 5 pm.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, 8, 11.15 am; 4 pm.
NANTUCKET, 11.15 am., Saturdays excepted, and 4 pm., Saturdays only.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

FALL RIVER, via Bridgewater, 5 pm.; via Taunton 7 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5h am; via Bridgewater, 7.30 am.
SOUTH BRAINTREE AND WAY STATIONS, 8.15 am; 12.45, 5 pm. RETURN (South Braintree) 9.18 am; 1.43, 6 pm.
Weymouth, Hingham, Nantasket, Cohasset, D. & C. Stations, and Plymouth, 8.35 am. RETURN, Plymouth, 3.50 pm.
Hyannis, Wood's Holl, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, 5.45 am. RETURN, Nantucket 2 15 pm; Oak Bluffs 5 pm; Woods Holl 6 pm; Hyannis 5.30 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. e Thursdays only. d Mondays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York. f Stops to leave passengers only. g Saturdays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

A SEVEN STOP ORGAN, nearly new, made by the Smith American Organ Co. Inquire of ABBOTT C. BATES,

8 9 Middle Street, East Weymoush.

COWS Bought and Sold.

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

J. W. HARDWICK,

WEYMOUTH.

Commission, 5 per cent. tf

Four Houses to let cheap, Apply to

JOHN O. FOYE.

June 9, 1876.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH LOUD and AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS, under the name of JOSEPH LOUD & CO., was dissolved by the death of Joseph Loud. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business under the same name and style.

AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS.

Weymouth, June 1, 1876. 9 11

Examination.

THERE will be an examination of candidates for admission to the High School, at the Town House, July 3, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

ELIZABETH C. HAWES,
Secretary of Sch. Com.

East Weymouth, June 20, 1876. 9 10

FOR SALE,

ONE JUMP SEAT CARRIAGE, suitable for two or four persons, and one Single Harness. Apply to E. A. JAMES,

9 10 Weymouth Landing.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the estate of BRIDGET E. FLEMING, ELLEN M. FLEMING, MARY A. FLEMING and MICHAEL F. FLEMING, of Weymouth, in said county, minors, Greeting:

Whereas JOHANNA FLEMING, the Guardian of said minors, has presented her petition for license to mortgage certain real estate therein specified, of her said wards, for their maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

9 11 J. H. COBB, Register.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

JOHN H. MURRAY'S CIRCUS

Exhibiting in South Weymouth for the first, and perhaps last time, has not caused as much astonishment as the

SALE OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

FURNITURE, PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, &c.,

AT

E. ROSENFELD'S STORE.

The prices have been marked so low that the closest buyers will have to admit that's no use going to Boston, when you can get goods cheaper at home, AND SAVE YOUR TIME, THE RISK OF HAVING YOUR POCKETS PICKED and perhaps a TREMENDOUS HEADACHE, always attending shopping expeditions to Boston.

Being desirous of reducing my Stock of Goods, at least 50 per cent. before September 1st, the subscriber has given orders to his Salesman, to

Sell Goods at whatever they may fetch, without regard to COST!!

Patrons will be well paid to investigate before purchasing elsewhere.

E. Rosenfeld.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, May 27, 1876. 6tf

Plant Sticks

From 2 to 6 feet long, for sale by

S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

These sticks are made square and pointed, painted green.

Found,

ON the premises of the subscriber, on Saturday, June 10th, a white and brown Dog, with two large brown spots on his right side, and a brown head. The owner can obtain the Dog by paying necessary charges. F. O. STERLING,

8 10 Weymouth Landing.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

CHAMBERLAIN'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS!

Will be closed from JUNE 12th until OCT. 20th., the proprietor feeling obliged to do so on account of ill health.

He proposes to make out-door viewing a business during the season, and all in WANT of anything of the kind should give him a call.

P. O. Address, E. CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING, MASS.

Box 141, or at his house.

Walter A. Wood Mower,

23,507 built and sold in 1875. Every MACHINE WARRANTED to work perfectly. Examine the genuine "Wood" before purchasing.

CHAMPION HORSE RAKE,

patent independent *steel teeth* that will not scratch.

BULLARD HAY TEDDER, $60.

5000 dozen HAYING TOOLS, at the very lowest prices, at wholesale and retail.

WHITTEMORE BROS.,

9 10 128 & 130 So. Market St., Boston.

CO.
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E DOLLAR

in every par-
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One Dollar.

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holesale and retail.
WHITTEMORE BROS.,
128 & 130 So. Market St., Boston.

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## GAZETTE & REPORTER.

**C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.**

☞ Single copies 5 cents; to be had at the News Depots in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree; also of W. F. Locke, at Braintree R. R. Station.

A NEW MEDICINAL AGENT.

Our attention has recently been called to a new combination in medical chemistry which seems likely to be the means of alleviating a large amount of suffering. These healing, soothing and balsamic substances have been united in a medicine which we are assured by those who have had a fair opportunity of observing its effects, is a positive remedy for all ordinary diseases of the throat and lungs.—The formula is said to have been furnished by a distinguished foreign physician (Dr. Hale,) and it is advertised as "*Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*". There can be no doubt, from the character of the testimony in its favor, that it is a preparation of superior merit, and as the specific of a member of the profession who has made pulmonary diseases his speciality, it is fully entitled, we think, the confidence of the public. One thing is certain, it is in great demand, and all druggists find it necessary to keep it.

**Wonderful Success!**

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure; but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person who has a predisposition to weak Lungs to go to ALFRED WYMAN, Druggist, Agent at Weymouth Landing, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cts. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

A FEW THINGS THAT WE KNOW.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that Da Costa's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses". Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25c. Sold by Francis Ambler, Weymouth Landing, J. G. Sanborn, E. Weymouth, E. G. Nash, S. Weymouth.

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

TAINTED BLOOD!—Many wretched mortals are this very moment down at the bottom of despair with the *horrible prospect* of a lingering death from *Consumption*, who might very soon be *thoroughly* cured and once more realize the full *enjoyment* of life, by using WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL!

WHAT are the credentials of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP? Firstly, it is indorsed by medical men as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and remedy for local diseases of the skin. Secondly, it is an admirable article for toilet use. Thirdly, it is inexpensive.

### Advertisements.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:
MEN'S SUITS,
$8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16 to $22.
BOYS' SUITS,
$2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6 to $8.
COMER'S ORIGINAL BLUE STORE,
152 to 164 Washington St., Boston.
5 10

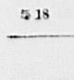
The ONLY PLACE in Boston where EVERY ARTICLE for BOYS' wear can be found.
5 10

QUINCY DYEHOUSE
AND
**Steam Laundry.**

HAVING fitted up a Dye House in the most improved style, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Gentlemen's Garments cleansed or dyed. Kid Gloves, Boots and Slippers cleansed.

THE QUINCY LAUNDRY REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

☞ All orders left with C. S. WILLIAMS will be promptly attended to.
GEORGE BROTHERS., Proprr's.
45 tf



CENTRAL HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY SQUARE,
VINEYARD GROVE, MASS.
Conducted on the European ...
5 18 J. S. FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

ALFRED WYMAN,
DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,

WASHINGTON ST., opposite Prospect,
WEYMOUTH.

FRESH STOCK OF
Finest Drugs and Chemicals
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FULL LINE OF
Patent Medicines,
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Brushes and Combs, Perfumery, &c.
SODA WATER,
WITH GENUINE FRUIT SYRUPS.

☞ STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO ALL BRANCHES OF DRUG BUSINESS.

Particular attention to preparing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS from the best materials.
9tf

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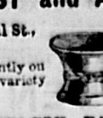
**Business Cards.**

Weymouth Drug Store.
FRANCIS AMBLER,
DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,
Commercial St., Weymouth.



Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

COOKED PROVISIONS.

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply

Pic-nics and Parties
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,
*All Cooked and Ready for the Table,*
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH MARKET
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,
Hams, Butter, Cheese, and
FAMILY GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices

Jos. Sherman & Co.
DEALERS IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME, CEMENT, BRICK
LATHS, HAIR, etc.,
BUNDLE HAY,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
AND FEED
*WOOD SAWED for $1.50 per Cord.*

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
MASS.
37tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO all persons interested in the trusts under the Will of PHEBE BRADFORD, late of Braintree, in said County, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court, by JOSEPH D. BRADFORD, of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, praying to be appointed trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.
8 10 J. H. COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT.

TO the heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of EDWARD BATES, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by FRANCIS S. TORREY, of Weymouth, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.
8 10 J. H. COBB, Register.

*Old Fashioned Combs*

can be made over into new and modern styles. We reweld and repolish broken combs, supply teeth or parts missing, and make the same practically new. Information, if desired, will be given by mail.

C. D. Waterman & Co.,
5 8 420 Washington Street, Boston.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, FRONT STREET,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

MEETINGS OF THE
Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms House on the second Tuesday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

NOAH VINING,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
JOHN W. BARTLETT,
THOMAS H. HUMPHREY,
WILLIAM NASH,
SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 7, 1876.

WILLIAM W. BURKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
OFFICE HOURS 4 TILL 8 P. M.

For Sale Cheap,

ONE LARGE SAFE, Combination Lock; one Black Walnut STANDING DESK; COPYING PRESS; two LUMBER WAGONS; one custom made TEAM HARNESS.
Apply to F. A. GARDNER,
at his residence, Weymouth Landi

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Being in the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, I can afford to pay the
Highest Rates for SecondHand Carriages.

Spear's Carriage Factory,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
18 1y

---

Knowlton's Portable
RUBBER
BATHING TUB.

A complete arrangement for bathing without the expense of bath room and plumbing.

It comprises a Sitz bath, a Plunge bath, a Foot Bath, a Hip bath; two different sizes of full Baths for Children, and an ample full Bath for an adult—all in one vessel—which may be set up in a moment in any room, and when not in use it may be closed up and hung up by the wall, like a common garment.

FOR A FULL BATH IT REQUIRES LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE WATER COMMONLY USED IN A METALLIC TROUGH.

Thousands of them in use throughout the country,

AND ESPECIALLY IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Highly recommended by Physicians and other prominent men,
EVERYWHERE.

*INDISPENSABLE IN THE SICK ROOM! A LUXURY, CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO ALL!*

Has been in use for over Seven Years!

Neater, Cheaper, and more Convenient than a Stationary Bath Tub.
The most Luxurious Bath known.
Can be used in any Room.
Makes no slop.
Takes no extra room for storage.
THE MOST PERFECT ARRANGEMENT FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ First Patent Jan. 28th, 1868; Second Patent March 1st, 1870; Reissued June 18th, 1872.
*BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS!*

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT KNOWLTON'S PORTABLE RUBBER BATHING TUB.

Middlebury College,
Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 16, 1871.

Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Universal Bath Tub I bought of you I used last evening, and found it to answer the recommendations fully. I much prefer it to any form of Bath I have ever seen. The small quantity of water necessary, and its portable form, makes it very convenient for use in any part of the house, and the bather will find it pleasanter in use, I think, than the ordinary fixed bath.—My wife says she considers the house enlarged by the amount of a bath room.
Very truly yours,
W. H. PARKER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1872.
Having used Mr. E. J. Knowlton's Universal Bath for a period of three years, I feel safe in saying that it is the best article of the kind for every day use that I have ever seen.
H. S. CHEEVER,
Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in Michigan University.

Westfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1872.
Mr. J. M. Johnston. Dear Sir: The Knowlton Portable Rubber Bathing Tub I purchased of you three years ago, has been in constant use in my family ever since, and I cannot see but it is just as good as when purchased. You could not buy it back for fifty dollars were it impossible for me to procure another. I can cheerfully recommend it as being in every way durable, convenient and cheap.
I am truly yours,
E. M. GOODRICH, M. D.

Sold only by Canvassing,
GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

Address J. M. JOHNSTON, General Agent for New England States,
Care R. Bliss M'f'g Co.,
45 19 PAWTUCKET, R. I.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,
Basement of Henry Loud's Store,
*Broad St., East Weymouth.*

Every description of PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS, constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, STRICTLY FOR CASH.

CANNED GOODS and BOTTLED GOODS, all varieties.

☞ Customers who wish us to call for orders will please leave notice at the Store, and their orders will be promptly attended to. 20 1y

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
RESIDENCE:
Norfolk St., Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth

Office Hours,—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

GEO. W. HERSEY,
Painter and Glazier,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glue,
[Old Stand of W. T. Burrell.]
*Weymouth Landing.*

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1875, $2,629,013.00
Cash Assets - - - - - - - $21,939 53
Deposit Notes - - - - - - - 101,235 12
Gross Assets, $123,174 65
N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

JAMES WEST,
COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Weymouth Landing
IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Hard Wood Filling a specialty.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

SETCHELL'S PATENT
POT PLANT, GARDEN
AND VERANDA
TRELLISES,
FOR SALE BY
S. W. PRATT,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

---

ALL WOOL
MEN'S
Knickerbocker Suits,
$10.
Regular Price everywhere
$13 to $15.

ALL WOOL
Canada Homspun
SUITS,
$12.
*Cannot be purchased in any other house in the city less than*
$16 PER SUIT.

ALL WOOL
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, $12

This is an elegant suit, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed and would be cheap at $18.00.

ALL WOOL Diagonal or Basket Coat and Vest, (TO MATCH) $13.00, usual retail price, 18.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' SUITS, age 10 to 13 years, 5.00; usual retail price, 8.00.
ALL WOOL Boys' Suit, age 11 to 15 years, 8.00, usual price, 12.00.
ALL WOOL, Youth's Suit, 10.00, usual retail price, 12.00 to 15.00

We guarantee to sell a single garment at retail as low as the lowest wholesale price. Every garment we sell is of our own manufacture and fully warranted to the purchaser. Every garment marked in plain figures.

ONE PRICE,
WILMOT'S,
263 WASHINGTON STREET,
(OLD NUMBER, 121,)
BOSTON.
49 14

VERTICAL BROILER

NEW IN PRINCIPLE! NEW IN THEORY! NEW IN PRACTICE! The Vertical Broiler revolutionizes and simplifies this most important branch of Kitchen business. It requires neither turning nor attention. A Steak is cooked in from 9 to 12 minutes; a Mackerel in 20 minutes, and other articles in proportionate length of time. The fat all falls into the trough and is conducted to the little pan outside. No smoke escapes into the room.

Learn to use this Broiler!

If, after fair trials, you do not succeed, return it to the seller, who will refund the amount you paid.

S. W. PRATT, Agen
36 WEYMOUTH, MASS.

CHIMNEY TOPS. SEND FOR CIRCULAR
PORTLAND STONE WARE CO'S
VITRIFIED DRAIN PIPE
FIRE BRICK, GARDEN VASES &c.
50 KILBY ST. BOSTON.
40 FEDERAL ST.
GEO. C. DUNNE, AGT.
48 8

C. L. WELLINGTON,
Cabinet Maker,
Shop at McCormick's Furniture Warerooms,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
Church and Store Finishing.
COUNTERS AND COUNTING ROOM DESKS A SPECIALTY.
CARPENTER'S JOBBING
of all kinds done at short notice, and
FURNITURE REPAIRED
in the best manner. 19 1y

SEWING MACHINFS, all kinds,

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

Carriages and Harnesses
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
AND
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.
Auction Sales attended to as usual.

---

Notice to Ladies.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS sharpened in the best manner, at
L. O. CROCKER'S
Railway Punch Manufactory,
10 EAST BRAINTREE.

Best Flour,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,
ALSO
PAPER
HANGINGS
AND BORDERS

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Call and examine. Goods delivered promptly. ☞ Orders called for, if requested.
J. E. JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEYMOUTH.

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of Teeth as can be made on Rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
any time during the hard times.
TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.
Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

E. C. BUMPUS,
Office, Boston Post Building,
*Milk, near Washington St.,*
BOSTON.
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.
Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

BUILDINGS
MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD.
Cor. Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.
Orders promptly attended to.

ALFRED CUSHING,
AGENT FOR
DAY & COLLINS' PATENT
Hydraulic Cement Pipe,
NORTH WEYMOUTH,

IS prepared to furnish this Pipe, in all variety, at FACTORY PRICES, for DRAINS, WELLS, CHIMNIES, etc. Also, GARDEN VASES, of their manufacture. All orders promptly filled, and Pipe laid at moderate rates, if desired. 5 31

COAL
WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

For Safety and Economy use the
Downer Oil.

More than FIFTY MILLION GALLONS have been consumed during last twenty years, without accident to life or property. 5 9

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS,
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,
Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Agents for Eben Allen Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show our goods, among which may be found

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE & CULTERY.

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLESLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, wtth pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,
*Washington Square, Weymouth.*

The Smith American Organ Company
OF BOSTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.
*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED*
150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

---

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequalled.
MORSE BRO'S, Prop's, Canton, Mass.

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE AND HORSES for the season, commencing May 10th next, with plenty of feed and water. Stock received and delivered at my place. Address
J. W. HARDWICK,
46tf Weymouth Landing.

MAMMOTH COFFEE POT
ON EXHIBITION AT
JOSEPH I. BATES'
STOVE AND TIN STORE,
At Weymouth Landing.

BOOKS are open for guessing the contents of the above, at 25 cts. per chance. Parties coming the nearest to contents of same to be presented with one of the CELEBRATED GOOD NEWS RANGES, complete; the next nearest to a splendid STUDY LAMP; the next nearest to a nice BRITTANNIA TEAPOT, making three presents in all.

☞ To be decided at 9 o'clock 4th of July morning next, at Pump in front of Store. A Committee of three will be appointed on the spot, to superintend the measuring of same. 51 9

JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,
Funeral Undertakers,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a new Glass Side Hearse, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking, with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets or Coffins
on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our
NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

NOTICE!!

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a
NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS
OR
Gentlemen's Wear,
and keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Goods,
in the line of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. Also, a fine lot of MOSCOW BEAVERS and STANDARD PILOT, for OVERCOATS. Every description of TRIMMINGS of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.
Please give us a call at your earliest convenience.
Yours truly,
P. J. CURRAN,
OLD P. O. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ST.,
25 52 Weymouth Landing.

FLOWERS AND SMILAX
PRESERVED

IN their natural state. Also, Funeral and Bridal Wreaths, Crosses and Bouquets, in Frames or Globes. Any one having Flowers in any form to preserve may have them done by addressing
G. C. HALLENBECK,
South Braintree,
who will call for them and return the same, with perfect satisfaction to the parties, both in workmanship and price.
G. C. HALLENBECK,
FUNERAL AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
SOUTH BRAINTREE.
☞ Branch Warerooms at McCORMICK's Furniture Store, Weymouth Landing, where any orders left will be promptly attended to. 33

JOSEPH I. BATES,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
REAL ESTATE AND
Personal Property
In any Town in Norfolk County.

Liberal advances (in Cash) on all personal property consigned for sale.
Storage furnished and Horses boarded.
Advertising done at reasonable rates.
Weymouth, Jan. 10th, 1876. 38 6m

NOBLE MORSE,
AUCTIONEER,
Will give particular attention to the Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.
Post Office Address, North Weymouth, Mass.

C. AHLF,
WHEELWRIGHT
AND CARRIAGE MAKER.
All kinds of Wagons and Carriages made to order. Jobbing promptly attended to.
☞ Call and see us at
CHARLES STETSON'S OLD STAND,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
49 5

Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has a very large stock of this Drain Pipe, and is prepared to deliver it in any part of Weymouth or Braintree at manufacturer's prices, thus saving purchasers the freight.
S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

THE celebrated SMUGGLER SCYTHE, for sale by
S. W. PRATT, Weymouth.

ICE!

The subscribers, grateful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on their former routes, commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Families, | 25 cts. per 100 lbs. | | | |
| Stores, &c., | 20 " | " | " | " |

ALL BILLS PAYABLE MONTHLY.

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., promptly attended to.

☞ We shall discontinue the East Weymouth route below O. B. Bates's.
A. & C. HOLLIS.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MAY 1, 1876.

ICE! ICE! ICE.

THE subscriber, thankful for past patronage, will continue to deliver Ice on his former routes commencing the last of May and continuing as long as customers may wish, at the following rates:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Families, | 25 Cts. per 100 lbs. | | | |
| Stores, | 20 Cts. " | " | " | |

Customers wishing Ice before that time, by notifying us by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will be promptly attended to.
Ice for sale in small quantities, by Sam'l Curtis.
Ice Chests furnished for those who desire them.
S. LOVELL.
North Weymouth, May 19, 1876. 4 17

PIGS!!
A few SPRING PIGS now ready for sale by
S. W. GUTTERSON.

---

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 26 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign & Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
BROAD ST., East Weymouth.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.
EAST WEYMOUTH.

Citizens Market.
WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.
The subscriber is now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
WITH
CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,
Cooked and Ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,
Weymouth Landing.

1-8 12-16

Furniture!

Black Walnut Chamber Sets,
$60, $70, $72, $87, $110, $140, $200,
LOWEST PRICES AND GOOD WORK.
CHAIRS,
CANE AND WOOD SEAT, DINING AND CHAMBER CHAIRS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
*Extension Tables*
Book Cases, Wardrobes and Hat Trees,
HOLIDAY GOODS,
OTTOMAN AND CRICKET FRAMES AND FOOT RESTS.
☞ Come and see our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and remember that we deliver and set up Furniture anywhere in town, without extra charge.
READ AND PHILLIPS,
North Street, North Weymouth.
36tf

WHOLESALE
PRICES
DOWN!

A DISCERNING PUBLIC WILL BUY
CLOTHING

When they can purchase cheap. Our recent large sales of slightly damaged goods has convinced us of this fact beyond a peradventure. We are now prepared with an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Fresh from the loom, the shears and the needle, embracing the most popular and desirable makes in

DRESS and BUSINESS
SUITS,

At a less price than our first stock cost us. We can now show the BEST LINE of these goods to be found in any house in the city, at prices which it will be impossible for any one in the trade to compete with, at less even than

Wholesale Prices.

Look at a partial list of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheviot Suits, | $7 to $15 |
| Knickerbocker Suits, | 8 to 14 |
| Yacht Cloth Suits, | 14 to 20 |
| Cassimere Suits, | 10 to 20 |
| Business Suits, | 7 to 18 |
| Diagonal Suits, | 15 to 25 |
| Basket Cloth Suits, | 14 to 22 |
| Boys' Suits, | 2.50 to 7 |
| Boys' Coatee Suits, | 5 to 11 |
| Young Men's Suits, | 7 to 18 |

All the above suits are just fresh made for this season's trade; are equal to custom work, and we are selling them at 25 per cent. less than the same goods can be purchased at wholesale or retail in any other house in Boston.

GEO. H. RICHARDS,
The largest Men's and Boys' Clothier in New England.
24, 25 & 26 Dock Square,
BOSTON.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Household Recipes.

RECIPE FOR PUDDING.—Half a cupful of butter, three cupfuls of flour, three eggs, one cupful of milk, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

ROAST BEEF WITH YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—Rub salt and pepper over the beef, put it in a dripping pan, cover the bottom with water; baste often with the dripping, turn the meat and baste as before. About three-quarters of an hour before it is done, take out the meat, pour off most of the dripping, put in the batter and the meat, and finish roasting. Add some hot water to the dripping and thicken with flour for the gravy.

BAKED FRESH FISH.—Clean the fish well and wipe it dry (do not cut off the head), prepare a force-meat of bread and two slices of fat salt pork, chopped fine, season with sage, savory and pepper; salt it and moisten with warm water; fill the fish with this, sew it together, and lay it in a dripping pan, pour around it some warm water and sprinkle with pepper and salt, baste often. A good sized fish will bake in one hour.

STEWED MACARONI.—Break the macaroni into small pieces, wash it, put into salted hot water, and cook about twenty minutes; drain and put in a vegetable dish a layer of macaroni, sprinkle on it grated cheese, bits of butter, pepper and salt; proceed in this manner until the dish is full (omit the cheese at the last); set the dish in the oven for a few minutes, and let it get thoroughly hot. For baked macaroni pour a few spoonfuls of milk over the top, and bake half an hour.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.—Clean a calf's head well and let it stand in salt and water two or three hours. Then soak it in fresh water. Put it to boil in cold water, and when sufficiently cooked separate the meat from the bone. Strain the broth, cut the meat in small pieces, and add it to the broth; season with salt. Next take one pound of suet, and two pounds of veal, chop fine, with sufficient bread crumbs. Seasoning as above, make some force-meat balls and fry them in butter; chop three hard boiled eggs fine and add.

### To Make Soft Soap.

A correspondent says: As I have just made our year's supply of soft soap I will tell you how I did it. I use good hard wood ashes and clean grease. By clean grease I mean the refuse grease that accumulates in the family, which is separated from bones and flesh as it gathers at the time, and put in a suitable vessel. If it gets a little moldy it will not hurt it. The ashes should also be kept dry. In lack of a larger mush tub I took a common flour barrel that was tight enough to hold water, and bored three half-inch holes in the bottom near one side, and set it on an inclined board large enough to protect three inches on three sides of the barrel and six inches on the other. In this board I cut a groove a little larger than the barrel to conduct the lye to one point for the convenience of gathering it. I first put into the barrel small pieces of wood around the holes so as to raise up the strainer and leave a small space for the lye to escape.

For the strainer I use clean hay—a little wisp wet in clear water. On the hay I put a quart of slaked lime, and then filled the barrel with hard wood ashes, wetting it and packing it down as well as I could. This I let stand till the next day, the ashes soaking so as to release the potash. In the morning I poured on boiling water in small quantities till the lye ran freely. Its strength I tested by dropping an egg into it, which would float so as to show a spot as large as a five-cent nickel. With a pailful of this lye were melted some three or four pounds of the grease, and when it boiled the mixture was poured into the soap barrel. This process was repeated till we had used up all our grease, and hot lye was added till the soap assumed the desired consistency. When the strength of the ashes was exhausted they were mostly removed, and the barrel filled anew. Two barrels of good ashes well filled will make a barrel of soap, requiring from eight to twelve pounds of clear grease. As the grease was not weighed I cannot give the exact amount. Having lye enough, we used the grease we had. This is a detailed and full statement of the way we did it, and we succeeded well.

### Effect of Gypsum.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes: In reading some remarks on gypsum and its application, I noticed a suggestive error in regard to its application upon plants when wet. I learned years ago, by a chance circumstance, that plaster does no go till thoroughly washed into the ground by rainfall. A part of a field of corn was plastered before and a part after a heavy shower. That part plastered before the shower, where the plaster was washed out of sight immediately, put on a deep green color and grew rapidly, while that plastered after the shower, where the plaster remained in a dry state around the hills, retained its yellow color, and grew more slowly; and although it assumed the deep green, and commenced growing when the other rains came two weeks afterward, it never overtook the other, the difference being plain to be seen during the summer.

The action of gypsum upon plants cannot take place until it is dissolved and has entered the roots. It is very clear then that it cannot be of the slightest use either upon the leaves or on the ground during dry weather. There is nothing whatever about the action of gypsum as a fertilizer that is different from any other fertilizer. It simply supplies some needed matters to the plant when it is dissolved in water and is absorbed by the roots.

### Crop of Premium Wheat.

The Burlington County (New Jersey) Agricultural Society, in 1875, awarded their highest premium to Wm. Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J., for the best average yield of thirty bushels per acre of wheat, at an average net profit of $23. He furnishes the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sowed 6 41-100 acres with Faltz wheat on Sept. 24, 1874, which yielded 193 bushels; sold at $1 50 per bushel... | $289 50 |
| Straw and chaff, worth about | 31 50 |
| Total | $321 00 |
| Cost of two plowings | $12 00 |
| Ten bushels seed wheat at $1 50 | 15 00 |
| Harrowing and cultivating | 12 00 |
| Hair manure (no other fertilizer used) | 100 00 |
| Harvesting and thrashing | 34 50 |
| Net profit | 147 50 |
| Total | $321 00 |

Mr. Crane said he supposed the hair manure was the refuse of some glue factory, which was very valuable as a manure, as he knew from experience.

### Definition of Law.

The Newark *Daily* says: A prominent lawyer recently gave the following definition of the law: It is simply an effort to shift the responsibility of the decision. The jury of laymen, befogged by the pleadings, make up their verdict with the understanding that if there is anything wrong about it the supreme court, composed of lawyers, will make it all right. The supreme court settles it according to law, with the understanding that the laymen of the court of appeals will adjust the equity. The court of errors order a new trial, and it comes back to where it started and begins again with the jury of laymen. It is simply a mill that goes round and round and grinds up the property of fools.

The whipping post is used in the Texas penitentiary.

## SODA MINES IN WYOMING.

### Hundreds of Acres Covered with Solid Crystalized Soda to an Unknown Depth.

Not long since an Omaha *Herald* reporter held an interview with Mr. Hardin, United States deputy mineral surveyor, who made the official survey of the soda lakes or deposits under instructions from the surveyor general of Wyoming, on application of Dr. Graff, agent and partner of the present owners of those deposits. The survey was made last December. Mr. Hardwin had visited the lakes in October.

Reporter — Who discovered those lakes?

Mr. Hardin—I am not able to say who discovered them. Probably the person who named Independence rock, which lies in the immediate vicinity. Fremont, in his first expedition in 1842, does not mention them. At an early day the Mormons transported large quantities of soda from those deposits to Salt Lake City to be used in cooking, etc. Since 1872 several parties have attempted to locate those deposits, but failed to prosecute them.

Reporter—Who owns the deposits?

Mr. Hardin—The owners of the patents recently procured are gentlemen of wealth and enterprise, and design developing the deposits immediately. The lakes, or more properly deposits, are four in number and lie on the north side of the Sweet Water river, in Carbon county, Wyoming, about fifty-five or sixty miles north of Rowlins, on the Union Pacific railroad. They extend along parallel to the river, the distance between the most easterly and most westerly being about six miles. Those parties own five locations, aggregating 440 acres. A small per cent. of this area does not contain soda, as the surveys conformed to the government surveys in form, and necessarily include parts of land not mineral.

Reporter—How is this soda found?

Mr. Hardin—Crystallized soda, solid as ice, exists to a great depth in all those locations. Shafts to the depths of seven feet and one to the depth of eleven feet have been sunk in some of those deposits without finding bottom or finding any change in the appearance or condition of the deposit. I will here say that one of the locations is a lake of water, strongly saturated with soda, but not crystallized yet, except when I saw it, it was covered with soda resembling slush ice, but the indications show that it is like the other, excepting the water, that is, the water lies on a deposit of mud, and the mud lies on a bed of crystallized soda of unknown depth, which is the case with others at certain seasons. This is water, mud, and solid soda, the mud varying from an inch to ten inches thick.

Reporter—How does this soda exist as to quantity?

H.—No correct estimate of the mineral can now be made, some of those deposits may be twenty, forty or sixty feet thick; but when we get over ten feet all is conjecture, until some one with proper tools shall penetrate the bed. The question is easily asked why shafts deeper have not been dug—this question I can partly answer by saying that proper outfits have not been attainable there, and the labor is hard, the deposits being nearly as hard as anthracite coal. I assisted in sinking a hole just five feet deep near the shore of one of the deposits in order to set a corner post to one of the surveys, and I was glad to quit at that depth, and had two men to assist me, and yet there was no change in the deposits showing that we were likely to be near the bottom.

R.—What are the chemical properties of these deposits.

H.—The mineral is a carbonate of soda, containing a small quantity of common salt and sulphate of common soda. An analysis made indicated it to be about the same purity as the soda ash of commerce. The lakes are evidently fed by soda springs, whose sources must be left to conjecture, and the supply from the source adds annually vast amounts to the already enormous deposits. The amount now on hand is so great that any speculation or attempted calculation of the annual accretion is superfluous at this time and may be left to those who may need soda a few thousand years hereafter.

The most westerly deposit, containing over two hundred acres, has several placers; some near the middle, through which at certain times, as I have been informed by hunters who are acquainted with it, the water and mud are forced up without any apparent cause (probably by difference of atmospheric pressure), and spreads over the lake, which, evaporating, leaves a crust of hard soda on top of the mud, varying at different times from one to three inches thick. I saw the lake in October, when the crust extended entirely over it, and was about three inches thick. In December the crust on the lake was only one inch thick, and many portions had none.

R.—What has become of the three-inch crust?

H.—I don't know. Possibly it has been transformed and settled through the ten inches of mud, and had been annexed to the solid crystallized body below the mud.

R.—Do you know how much soda is consumed annually?

H.—The amount used in the United States during the last year is estimated at 200,000 tons, imported from England at a cost of $12,000,000. Its uses are numerous; medicine, bleaching and baking powders, smelting ores, glass and soap making.

R.—How are these soda deposits to be marketed?

H.—I learn that the owners design the early construction of a railroad to some point on the W. P. railroad, whereby this will become one of the economic industries of the country. To utilize these deposits will give employment to 2,500 persons, and will require a capital of one and one-half millions of dollars, and almost double the eastward carrying trade of the W. P. railroad. We may look further, and predict that at no far distant day the soda mines of Wyoming will furnish the civilized world with this necessary article.

### Punished for Piracy.

Most of the sentences in the case of the German ship Anna have been carried out at Hong Kong, showing that the Chinese government, when it does make up its mind to punish its people, goes to the furthest extreme. Two of the murderers were apprehended and executed, and rewards are offered for the capture of the others, who escaped. Those who looked on while the slaughter was done, but took no active part, have been beaten and banished. Several houses on the islands where the plundered cargo was concealed have been burned by the public officers. The coolies who moved the cargo from place to place have been flogged. The military officials of the district have been dismissed from the service and deprived of their buttons; likewise the civil authorities for their failure to act expeditiously. The full money compensation has been given for the stolen property, and nothing remains now to be done but the burning of the junks in which the cargo was transferred from the wreck of the Anna to the shore. The evidence upon which these sentences were passed tends to show that the murders were not originally prompted by piratical intentions, but were in revenge for brutal treatment to the men by the captain and mates of the Anna.

"Mamma," asked a precious child at a tea table the other evening, after a long and yawning gaze toward a plate of doughnuts, "Mamma, do you think I could stand another one of those fried holes?" She thought he could.

## Anecdote of the Telegraph.

Years ago, when the electric telegraph was new, and a mystery to the masses, there came trouble one Saturday night in the Bank of England. The business of the day had been closed, and the balance was not right. There was a deficit of just £100. This is a fearful thing in that establishment. Had it been a hundred thousand, or a million, there could not have been greater commotion. It was not the money, but the error, that must be found. For some of those clerks there could be no sleep, until the loop had been taken up.

All that night, and all day Sunday, a squad of clerks were busy. It seemed as if the Old Lady of Threadneedle street would go crazy over that £100. It was surely gone from the vaults, but no postmark told where.

Meantime a young cleark, on Sabbath evening, wending his way homeward from one of the gardens, fell to thinking about his busy companions at the bank, and suddenly a suspicion of the truth flashed across his mind. On the following morning he hurried to his post of duty, and told the chief what he suspected. The mistake might have occurred in packing some boxes of specie for the West Indies, and which had been sent to Southampton for shipment.

The chief acted upon the suggestion. Here was an opportunity to test the powers of the telegraph. Lightning against steam, and steam with eight-and-forty hours the start. Very soon the telegraph asked a man in Southampton: "Has the ship Mercator sailed?" The answer came back: "Just weighing anchor." "Stop her, in the Queen's name!" flashed back the lightning. "She is stopped," was returned. "Have on deck certain boxes (marks given), and weigh them carefully, and let me know the result," telegraphed the chief.

The thing was done, and one box was found to be somewhere about one pound and ten ounces avoirdupois heavier than its mates—just the weight of a hundred golden sovereigns!

"All right! Let the ship go!"

And the West India house was debited with the £100, and the Old Lady of Threadneedle street was happy. She had proved the electric telegraph to be a great thing.—*Ledger.*

### An Esquimaux Family.

A New London (Conn.) correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes: If not too weary with all this you will like to visit an Esquimaux family about a mile from the fort. The captain of the Polaris brought some of these artic people here, a few years since, and this is now their adopted home. Eleven have been brought here, but six have died and three have returned, leaving only Ebebing and Tukilitoo, whose English names are Joseph and Hannah. Hannah receives her guests with much cordiality, and talks freely of her northern home. She resembles the Chinese, and I suppose the Esquimaux belong to that race. When I called she was dressed in buff calico and was quilting. She has a sewing machine, which she uses nicely. She makes fur garments with wonderful skill. She speaks English quite well, and reads understandingly. Joe is her husband. They lost their only child when it was about two years old. Its name was Tuckilickartar, which means little butterfly. Captain Buddington had its photograph taken after it died. They had an adopted daughter named Ishilatoo, but they called her Punny, which means little girl. Punny died when she was ten years old. When going to school one very warm morning, she ran rapidly to overtake her companions, and, being very fat, she became heated, and, sitting down in the shade, contracted a cold which brought on consumption. They suffer much here from the cold, as they have been accustomed to dress in furs, and complain that their clothes are full of little holes that let the wind through. Hannah finds Connecticut housekeeping a little difficult, but still succeeds very well. I asked her if she was ever homesick, and she said: "No! this me home now." The other Esquimaux names are Hujesse, Eugnac, Cudlargo, Shunarpignite, Abbe, Ooseoog and Italoo. They seem quite susceptible to religious impressions, and Hannah reads the Sabbath-school books with much interest. As few of that nation have ever been brought to this country a deep interest attaches to them, and they are anxious for the elevation of their countrymen.

### An Insane Woman's Deed.

For many years Mrs. Sallie Faddis has lived in Little Beaver, Pa., for some time past her only companion being her daughter Rachel, about twenty-five years of age. This daughter has for a long time manifested symptoms of insanity, at times being extremely violent. Her violent spells were of rare occurrence, however, and although Mrs. Faddis had often been advised to have Rachel placed in an asylum she always refused, saying that as long as she could manage her she preferred to have her home.

A few weeks ago the old lady was missed from her customary rounds, and a call was at once made at her house. There was no one to be found there but Rachel. She was asked where her mother was, but the only reply she made was: "They took her to glory."

Fears were at once entertained that the old lady had been made away with by Rachel. A woman living near Mrs. Faddis' said she had heard loud screams at the latter's house a night or two before, but as Rachel was in the habit of occasionally indulging in loud lamentations she thought nothing seriously of the matter. The country was searched for days, but no signs of the remains of the missing woman could be found. At last a visit was made to the house, Rachel having been removed to other quarters. The stench that pervaded the rooms was horrible. Disinfectants were scattered about the place, and two men, stimulated with brandy, made a search of the house. They found a closet in one corner of the house, the existence of which had not been known by any one before. In this they found the remains of Mrs. Faddis. The head was severed from the body, which had been chopped into numerous pieces. There is no doubt that Rachel, in one of her violent moods, overpowered her mother, killed her, and then cut the body into pieces to stow it away in the closet. Mrs. Faddis was sixty years old.

### The Limit.

A colored man living in Detroit has a sign on his house reading: "Meals for eight cents." The sign attracted a hungry man of color the other day, and he stepped up and said he would have a dinner. A slice of bread and a bowl of water was placed on the table and he was told to draw up.

"What sort of a meal is that?" he demanded, drawing away instead of drawing up.

"That's an eight cent meal, my friend."

"I ain't prepared to square off in front of no such dinner," growled the stranger, getting out doors.

"It isn't no festival, that's true," replied the proprietor, "but when the price is limited down to eight cents you must expect the food will be limited down to about two courses. There's bread, and there's water, and if you want to make it ten cents I'll put on the pepper box and a knife and fork."—*Free Press.*

It has already been noticed that a nickel thrown into the contribution box sounds just as loud as a silver quarter.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The final competition for places on the American rifle team resulted in the success of Farwell, Hyde, Weber, Dakin, Yale, Bruce, Schaffer, Fulton, Overbaugh, Anderson, Jewell and Washburne.....The Herzegovinian chiefs having refused an armistice offered by the Porte, Austria refuses to sustain them any longer, and they will soon be out of funds.... Connecticut's lower House has, by a large vote, passed a law reducing the legal rate of interest from seven per cent. to six...... At a sale of shorthorn cattle in Toronto, Canada, fifty-four head were sold at good prices; the largest amount being $23,600 for the third Airdrie Duchess, and the second Airdrie Duchess bringing $21,000. Albert Crane, of Kansas, purchased both..... Michael Downey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while insane from drink, shot his wife and then committed suicide.

The platform adopted by the Republican national convention at Cincinnati sets forth as follows: The Republican party has preserved the government to the hundredth anniversary; the great truth was spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal, etc. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, and, if needed, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished; the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the government to put into exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any classes, and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. The platform declares that all obligations of the government must be paid in coin; that the invariable rule for appointments to office should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in proper those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service; will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing; demands an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control; that the tariff should be so adjusted as to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country; opposes further gifts of public lands to railroads and corporations; calls for treaties with foreign governments to secure the protection of immigrants; declares it the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country; sets forth that the honest demands of women for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration; declares that Congress has the right to control the Territories and abolish polygamy; declares that the pledges to the soldiers must be fulfilled; deprecates all sectional feeling, and regrets that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation; charges the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; and warns the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable; declares, in conclusion, that the national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of the domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

The seventh and last ballot in the Republican convention at Cincinnati resulted as follows, the vote being by States.

| State | Hayes | Blaine | State | Hayes | Blaine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | — | 17 | New York | 61 | 9 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | North Carolina | 20 | — |
| California | 6 | 6 | Ohio | 44 | — |
| Colorado | — | 6 | Oregon | — | 6 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 2 | Pennsylvania | 24 | 34 |
| Delaware | — | 6 | Rhode Island | 6 | 2 |
| Florida | — | 8 | South Carolina | 7 | 7 |
| Georgia | — | 14 | Tennessee | 18 | 6 |
| Illinois | 2 | 35 | Texas | 15 | 1 |
| Indiana | 25 | — | Vermont | 10 | — |
| Iowa | — | 22 | Virginia | 8 | 14 |
| Kansas | — | 10 | West Virginia | 4 | 6 |
| Kentucky | 24 | — | Wisconsin | 4 | 16 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 14 | Arizona | — | 2 |
| Maine | — | 14 | Dakota | — | 2 |
| Maryland | — | 16 | District Columbia | — | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 21 | 5 | Idaho | — | 2 |
| Michigan | 22 | — | Montana | 2 | — |
| Minnesota | 1 | 9 | New Mexico | — | 2 |
| Mississippi | 16 | — | Utah | — | 2 |
| Missouri | 10 | 20 | Washington | — | 2 |
| Nebraska | — | 6 | Wyoming | — | 2 |
| Nevada | 6 | — | | | |
| New Hampshire | 3 | 7 | Totals | 384 | 351 |
| New Jersey | 6 | 12 | | | |

Alabama gave three, Connecticut seven, Georgia one, Illinois five, and Alabama five votes for Bristow:

Rutherford B. Hays, the Republican candidate for President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and afterward attended the Cambridge law school. In his thirty-fourth year he began to practice law in Cincinnati, and shortly after received an appointment as city solicitor, which he held until the war broke out, when he went into service as major of the Twenty-third Ohio. Volunteers, was promoted to colonel, and was severely wounded in the arm at South Mountain. He had received a brigadier-generalship when he was nominated, in 1864, to represent the second Congressional district of Ohio, and was elected. In 1866 he was renominated and re-elected. He had served but one session in the Fortieth Congress, when he was elected governor of Ohio. He 1869 he was again nominated for governor and elected. Last fall he was elected governor for a third time......Congressman William A. Wheeler, who has received the Republican nomination for Vice-President, is a native of Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., and was born June 3, 1819. After a short course in the university of Vermont, Mr. Wheeler studied law and took up practice in his native county. He was elected district-attorney, an assemblyman, and a State senator—presiding over the Senate in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he took a seat in Congress. In 1867 Mr. Wheeler served as chairman of the New York constitutional convention. He was re-elected to Congress in 1868, and made chairman of the committee on the Pacific road.

A fire in a large carpet factory at Ayr, Great Britain, while the hands were at work, cut off the egress, and before all the woman escaped the roof fell in, burying twenty-four of the female operatives beneath it.... It is currently reported that Sioux Indians attacked a cattle ranche at Tremont's Orchard, on the Platte river, and killed fifteen men and drove off the stock...... An insubordinate officer in Constantinople gained admittance to the room in which the council of ministers were sitting, and, drawing a revolver, killed the ministers of war and foreign affairs, and wounded the minister of finance. He also killed an aid-de-camp and servant before being overpowered. ......Secretary Bristow, owing to the pressure of private affairs, has resigned his portfolio, and will leave the Cabinet the last of the month......The Mississippi steamer Oriole exploded her boiler, killing six people and seriously wounding thirteen.

In Boston Peralto rode 110 miles in fifteen seconds less than five hours, using twenty mustangs.....A new railway has just been opened from Denver to the Rio Grande...... The President sent messages to both branches of Congress urging the necessity of speedy action on the Appropriation bills...... Henry Scriver, assistant cashier of the New York Methodist book concern, is under arrest for embezzling $15,000 worth of bonds belonging to the establishment......A family, consisting of David Reed, his wife and two sons, flooded out of their house at Huntington, Pa., by the late rain, were drowned in crossing a swollen mountain stream... ..Deputy Sheriff Smith, of Dawson county, Neb., was killed while endeavoring to arrest a desperado named Howell. The man was subsequently arrested, and at night was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged.....By the wrecking of a freight train on the Greenville and Columbia (S. C.) railway the conductor and all the train hands were killed......A fire broke out in a lumber yard at St. John's, in the province of Quebec, Canada, and a fierce wind carried sparks far and near and fanned them into flames, so that in a short time the entire business portion of the town was on fire, and in a few hours was completely consumed, notwithstanding the aid from Montreal and St. Albans, Vt. Every place of business and public office were destroyed, including about fifty stores, five hotels, two factories, two banks, the United States and British custom houses, the American consulate, post-office, *News* office, six boats at the wharves, several lumber mills, and a large number of residences and other buildings. Several persons were burned to death. The loss cannot fall short of $1,500,000, of which there is an insurance of only about $200,000. More than 350 families were left houseless, and were obliged to put up in the government barracks. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### The Business of General Interest Transacted.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented the memorial of citizens of Los Angeles county, Cal., setting forth the evils of Chinese immigration, and favoring such action by Congress as will prevent the same. Referred.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following joint resolution, which was referred: *Be it resolved, &c.*, That should the government of one or more countries invite a conference or convention to consider the important change which has recently occurred in the relative value of gold and silver, and the adoption of international measures for the removal of embarrassments arising therefrom, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint three properly qualified persons as commissioners to attend such conference.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing devices and inscriptions upon the coins of the United States. Referred to the committee on finance.

It provides that upon the obverse side or face of all the gold and silver coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, together with an inscription of the word "liberty," and the year of coinage. Upon the reverse side of the gold coins, except the gold dollar, and upon the trade dollar, there shall be a representation of an eagle, with the inscription "U. S. of America," and the denomination of the coin. The gold dollar and all the silver coins, except the trade dollar, are to bear upon their reverse a wreath, together with the denomination and the inscription, "United States of America." The bill authorizes the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to cause the motto "In God We Trust," to be inscribed on such of the coins as shall admit of this motto. It is next provided that the three-dollar gold pieces and the twenty-cent silver pieces shall not hereafter be coined; and the third section of the bill is as follows: "The devices of the minor coins (*i. e.*, the nickels) shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those on the gold and silver coins, and each minor coin shall express its proper date and value."

The Senate considered the motion submitted by defendant's counsel to postpone the trial until some convenient day in November next. The trial for impeachment was ordered to proceed.

#### HOUSE.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, has been appointed Speaker *pro. tem.*

$200,000 was appropriated for building the military posts in the Yellowstone region by the House, in committee of the whole, but afterwards stricken out. The Army Appropriation bill as thus amended was passed.

A resolution was adopted that a commission, consisting of two non-residents of the District of Columbia and one resident thereof be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two residents of the District and one nonresident be elected by the presiding officer of the Senate, is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of Congress, to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia.

During a discussion on an appropriation for fireworks in Washington for the fourth of July, Mr. Chittendon (Ind.), of New York, called attention to the serious fact that, within a few years, seven hundred millions of dollars worth of property—nearly half the national debt—had been burned up; and largely through the careless use of fireworks on the fourth of July.

### Advice to Newsboys.

Every one of the five hundred hats which ex-Mayor Eastman gave the newsboys and bootblacks of Poughkeepsie had pasted on the crown inside, neatly printed in gilt on a black circular piece of paper, the following: "Don't drink, don't swear, don't chew, don't smoke. Be industrious, work hard, study hard, play hard, and you will never be 'hatless.' With the best wishes for your future welfare."

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Pimples on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

HOW A GIRL DESCRIBED THE CENTENNIAL.—The following is a *verbatim* copy of an expressive letter a young lady at the Centennial wrote to her mother in Providence:

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1876.

DEAR MOTHER: Oh! Oh!! Oh!!! Oh!!!!! O-o-o-o-o-o-o-h!!!!!!

Your affectionate daughter. MARY.

### "A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. Y., June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to day I am in good health—all these ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly,
JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this—that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip, joint, and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue. When physic is needed take *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* They are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

There is nothing mysterious about the disappearance from the skin of eruptions, burns, scalds, bruises, ulcers and sores through the influence of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sulphur is a potent purifier and healer of the skin and is most beneficially utilized in this form. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth ave., New York.

To renew your youth use Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

Toothache proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

For general debility the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomache and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

## The Markets.

#### NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 09¾ @ | 11 |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 @ | 08½ |
| Milch Cows | 45 00 @60 | 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07½ @ | 07¾ |
| Dressed | 07¾ @ | 08¼ |
| Sheep | 04¾ @ | 06¼ |
| Lambs | 07¾ @ | 11 |
| Cotton—Middling | 11¾ @ | 12¼ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 45 @ 6 | 75 |
| State Extra | 5 35 @ 7 | 00 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 97¼ @ 1 | 06 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 15 @ 1 | 22 |
| Rye—State | 92 @ | 96½ |
| Barley—State | 95 @ 1 | 25 |
| Barley Malt | 95 @ 1 | 30 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 33 @ | 43 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 53 @ | 54½ |
| Hay, per cwt | 60 @ 1 | 00 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 @ 1 | 20 |
| Hops—75's—10 @18 — olds | 04 @ | 06 |
| Pork—Mess | 19 25 @20 | 00 |
| Lard | 11¼ @ | 11½ |
| Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new | 26 00 @28 | 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 15 00 @15 | 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 4 00 @ 5 | 00 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 21 @ | 22 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 08¼ @08¼ Refined, | 14¾ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 28 @ | 28 |
| Texas " | 27 @ | 26 |
| Australian " | 40 @ | 48 |
| Butter—State | 25 @ | 30 |
| Western Dairy | 19 @ | 25 |
| Western Yellow | 18 @ | 20 |
| Western Ordinary | 13 @ | 17 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 6½ @ | 11 |
| State Skimmed | 03 @ | 06 |
| Western | 04 @ | 04 |
| Eggs—State | 17 @ | 17½ |

#### ALBANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1 37 @ 1 | 37 |
| Rye—State | 91 @ | 98 |
| Corn—Mixed | 40 @ | 53 |
| Barley—State | 84 @ | 84 |
| Oats—State | 38 @ | 50 |

#### BUFFALO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | 6 15 @10 | 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 24 @ 1 | 24 |
| Corn—Mixed | 52 @ | 52 |
| Oats | 26 @ | 36 |
| Rye | 85 @ | 85 |
| Barley | — @ | — |

#### BALTIMORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 12¾ @ | 12¾ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 75 @ 8 | 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 @ 1 | 20 |
| Rye | 75 @ | 78 |
| Corn—Yellow | 50 @ | 50 |
| Oats—Mixed | 45 @ | 46 |
| Petroleum | 08¼ @ | 08¼ |

#### PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 04 @ | 06¼ |
| Sheep | 04 @ | 05¾ |
| Hogs—Dressed | 10¾ @ | 11¼ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 7 00 @ 8 | 25 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 90 @ 1 | 10 |
| Rye | 80 @ | 83 |
| Corn—Yellow | 58 @ | 58 |
| Mixed | 54 @ | 58 |
| Oats—Mixed | 34 @ | 36 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 10¾ @10¾ Refined, | 14¾ |

#### WATERTOWN, MASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 5 00 @ 8 | 75 |
| Sheep | 2 00 @ 6 | 00 |
| Lambs | 2 00 @ 6 | 50 |


Agents! A household necessity. Sample, post-paid, 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stewart Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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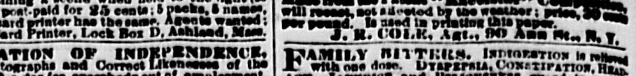
MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY.





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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, with Autographs and Correct Likenesses of the Signers. $10 a day for everybody out of employment. Agents Wanted in every State, Town and County in the United States. Small pocket volume, 30 pp. Sample copies, post-paid, 10 cts. Send for sample and circular. HANCOCK PUBLISHING Co., No. 30 N. 5th St., Phila.

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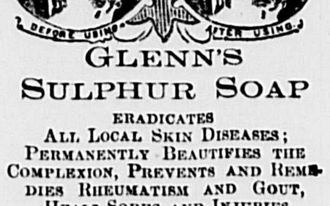



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Will cure or prevent Disease.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

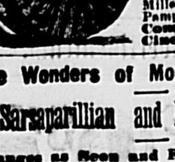
Chronic Looseness of the Bowels results from imperfect digestion, and this again from stomachic irregularities and interruptions. Remove the cause and of course Nature, unless overborne by drastics, will resume her work, re-enforcing the bowels, and making them in their turn act properly.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

Is just the thing for this work. Its mission is to cleanse and fortify. It never fails!

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Selected French Burr Mill Stones



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Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principle constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potass) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, that by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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